# GGP Production Project N° 5664

# UNDP-GEF Midterm Review (MTR)

## Evaluation Report

November 19 2019

| **Project Title** | |
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| UNDP Project ID (PIMS #): 5664 | PIF Approval Date: 04/06/2015 |
| GEF Project ID (PMIS #): 9180 | CEO Endorsement Date: 25/01/2017 |
| ATLAS Business Unit, Award # Proj. ID:<br>00098209 for UNDP Panama RH 00097177 for UNDP Paraguay | Project Document (ProDoc) Signature Date (date project began): 15/06/2017 for Prodoc under the Panama RH covering Global, Indonesia and Liberia; 3/07/2017 for the Paraguay ProDoc under UNDP Paraguay |
| Country(ies): Indonesia, Liberia, Paraguay | Date project manager hired: 30/08/2017 |
| Region: N/A Global | Inception Workshop date: 26/11/2017 |
| Focal Area: | Midterm Review completion date: 31/12/2019 |
| GEF Focal Area Strategic Objective: | Planned planed closing date: 14/06/2021 |
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| Executing Agency/ Implementing Partner: UNDP | |
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# Acronyms and Abbreviations

| | |
|---|---|
| A&L | Adaptive Management & Learning |
| CI | Conservation International |
| CIAP | Commodities Integrated Approach Pilot |
| CPO | Crude Palm Oil |
| CSO | Civil Society Organizations |
| FFB | Fresh Fruit Bunch |
| FMU | Forest Management Unit |
| GCP | Green Commodities Programme |
| GEF | Global Environment Facility |
| GGP | Good Growth Partnership |
| HCS | High Carbon Stock |
| HCV | High Conservation Value |
| IAP | Integrated Approach Pilot |
| IDH | The sustainable Trade Initiative |
| IFC | International Finance Corporation |
| KEE | Essential Ecosystem Area (Kawasan Ekosistem Esensial in Indonesian) |
| LUCM | Land Use Change Monitoring |
| MADES | Ministry of Environment (Paraguay) |
| M&E | Monitoring & Evaluation |
| MTR | Midterm Review |
| NGO | Non-Governmental Organization |
| PIR | Project implementation Review |
| RSPO | Roundtable for Sustainable Palm Oil |
| SPOI | Sustainable Palm Oil Initiative |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| UNDP RH LAC | United Nations Development Program Regional Hub for Latin America and the Caribbean |
| UNEP | United Nations Environment Programme |
| WWF | World Wildlife Fund |

# 1 Executive Summary

**Project Information Table**

| **Project Title** | | |
|---|---|---|
| UNDP Project ID (PIMS #): 5664 | PIF Approval Date: 04/06/2015 | |
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| Executing Agency/ Implementing Partner: UNDP | | |
| Other execution partners: WWF, CI | | |
| **Project Financing** | *at CEO endorsement (US$)* | *at Midterm Review (US$)** |
| [1] GEF financing: | 14 584 403 | 6 243 161 |
| [2] UNDP contribution: | | |
| [3] Government: | 158 000 000 | 356 031 611 |
| [4] Other partners: | 654 000 | 372 009 |
| [5] Total co-financing [2 + 3+ 4]: | 164 916 118 | 356 403 620 |
| PROJECT TOTAL COSTS [1 + 5] | 179 500 521 | 362 646 781 |

**Project Description**

The "*Taking Deforestation out of Commodity Supply Chains* - Commodities Integrated Approach Pilot (CIAP) " Program is focusing specifically on introducing sustainability measures throughout commodity supply chains. To do so, the Good Growth Partnership (GGP) was launched in 2017 by GEF and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and other partners Conservation International, the International Finance Corporation (IFC), the UN Environmental programme (UNEP) and the World Wildlife Fund (WWF). The GGP is implementing the overall program (CIAP) with five child projects: Production, Demand, Transactions, Adaptive Learning and Management, and Brazil bundling all these elements in one country.

The **Production project** implemented globally by UNDP works to improve the enabling environment for sustainable commodity production through dialogue platforms, policy reform, land use planning,

and farmer training and support. It focuses on oil palm in Indonesia and Liberia, as well as on beef in Paraguay. The GGP's production project has as overarching objective to '*encourage sustainable practices for oil palm and beef production while conserving forests and safeguarding the rights of smallholder farmers and forest-dependent communities*.

**Project progress summary**

The Production project has progressed well towards its target in all three countries, although Indonesia is more advanced than Liberia and Paraguay due partially to a later start of the project in Liberia and Paraguay. Despite different context, the three countries experienced rather similar progress across outcomes.

The strong design of and capacity building on the Platform methodology, has allowed excellent progress in the 3 countries on setting up national, sub national and/or district/landscape forum platform. There has been very good and inclusive stakeholder engagement, including with local communities and indigenous people. Some changes in policies have been done at District level in Indonesia, and at national level, while some are under consideration in Paraguay with the design of an Environmental legal code. The delay in the RSPO national interpretation is delaying the review of policies in Liberia. A land use change monitoring (LUCM) tool is being developed and tested in Indonesia, while capacities for LUCM are being strengthened in Liberia and Paraguay.

Farmers support systems strategies are being designed at District level in Indonesia (Pelalawan) and are also considered as part of the National Action Plan in Indonesia and will be part of the Liberia action plan. Paraguay is building on the lessons of the farmers need assessment and initial farmers training towards a light pilot of the farmer support system strategy. Training was performed in Sintang and South Tapanuli district and will start in Pelalawan District as soon as the agreement with Musi Mas is finalized.

HCV areas have been identified in the three landscapes in Indonesia. The targeted scenario analysis and stakeholder consultation enabled to propose areas for set asides to be included in the district spatial plan for Pelalawan District. Proposed set-asides will be part of the Sintang's Plantation Master Plan and Forest Management Unit (FMU) Plan. South Tapanuli is still exploring the best approach to legalize the set-aside areas under a Regent Regulation. In Liberia, Conservation International is collecting information towards a stakeholder process for HCV set-asides and is waiting for the exact definition to be agreed through the RSPO national interpretation task force. Different maps are being performed in Paraguay, but several approaches are under consideration to address the conservation of the High Conservation Value Areas.

A Landscape Analysis Tool is being developed and should be ready later towards the end of 2019. Knowledge is being shared via the Community of Practice on key technical topics. Furthermore, lessons are extracted on an ongoing basis and collected in a database since the beginning of the project on the pilot countries implementation.

**MTR Ratings & Achievement Summary Table**

| Measure | MTR rating | Achievement description |
|---|---|---|
| **Progress towards results** | **Overall Rating MS**<br>Component 1: **MS** Dialogue and public private partnerships; production policies and enforcement | Component 1 has been rated as moderately satisfactory.<br>The excellent achievement of the setup of platforms, with good participation of stakeholders, has led to the finalisation of action plans in Indonesia, Paraguay and good progress in Liberia. Action plans have been legalized in Sintang and South Tapanuli districts. In Indonesia, the slow process for the legalization of the National Action Plan, is delaying the legalization of provincial action plans. Some policy reforms may be necessary in each country to support the implementation of the sustainable commodity action plan.The expected policy alignment for outcome 1.3 and 1.4 support policy reforms, respectively on reduced deforestation production practices, and on land use allocations for commodity production and set asides , is happening at District level in Indonesia. It has not occurred yet at National level in Indonesia . It has not started in Liberia. In Paraguay, the setup of an environmental code will enable the revision of all the major policies. Progress is being done on HCV legislation in the 3 Districts in Indonesia, but not in Liberia due to the delay of RSPO National Interpretation. |
| | Component 2 **S** Farmer support systems and agri-inputs | Two farmers system support strategies are under preparation. Initial training has been performed and should be on track at the end of the project. |
| | Component 3 **MS** Land use plans and maps in targeted landscapes | Pelalawan, Sintang and South Tapanuli Districts in Indonesia have identified HCV and set-aside areas have been proposed for legalization in the first two, and are in process to for South Tapanuli . Identified HCV in Indonesia is below target for the Objective level indicator although it meets the Outcome level target for set-aside areas. Total potential HCV areas are not known yet in Liberia and Paraguay. Avoided CO2 emissions cannot be computed yet, except in Liberia where 2,360,880 CO2 equivalent have been avoided. |
| | Component 4 **S**<br><br>Knowledge Management | The design of the Landscape Analysis Tool is delaying the implementation in the pilot countries. Knowledge has been shared through the Community of Practice and target met. |
| **Project Implementation & Adaptive** | **S** | Project implementation and 'reactive' adaptive management has been satisfactory, despite the different set-up among pilot countries. In addition, the quality of activities whether for coordination, communication, learning and reporting, has been |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Management** | | excellent in general. |
| **Sustainability** | **MU** | **Financial sustainability** has been identified as major risk as the financing mechanism for the platform and action plan implementation is not clear yet.<br><br>**The divestment of Sime Darby** in Liberia and the delay in the NAP legalization are creating risks to the sustainability<br><br>**Government willingness** to support policy reform in sustainability have been rightly identified as a high risk.<br><br>The risk posed by **sustainable intensification of beef** has also been identified as **high risk**. It is not clear how the project is working on this risk without a systems approach. |

**Summary of conclusions**

The Production Project is a key project among the GGP Child projects, as it works on the enabling environment for producers to adopt sustainable practices, either as a direct consequence of the project or as an indirect one due to the impact of the Transaction, Demand and A&L projects.

Implementing the project in Indonesia and Liberia for palm oil and beef in Paraguay showed that achievements were relatively homogeneous across outcomes despite the different contexts. The main great success is the trust and relation building through the platform and through the work of the project team, basis for systemic change.

**Project Design**

The vision at design was to bring systemic change across its key components: dialogue, policy reform, farmers support system, and land use planning. The good principles on multi-stakeholder dialogues have been replicated successfully in all the three pilot countries. The role of the Platform was conceived to align the vision on sustainable production, which is done collaboratively through the action plans, the latter may include strengthening and reform of the policy framework. In practice, the implementation of the policy work required to adapt to the local context (e.g in Indonesia, work at District level to advance more rapidly as national legalization process is slow) and to the lack of strategic view yet of which policy to change (e.g. Liberia). Strengthening the farmers support system is crucial to ensure producers have access to the necessary training for the adoption of sustainable practices. Since funding is the main barrier, exploring public-private partnership is an important alternative to consider. Land use governance which includes land use planning is the basis for systemic change. The identification of High Conservation Value (HCV) areas, Targeted Scenario Analysis (TSA) to guide on impact and policy requirement, and dialogue are good ingredients to systemic change. Knowledge management was viewed as the main link to support the project implementation in all pilot countries and share project lessons.

Despite a good intent, the measurement of impacts of the project is not focusing on systemic change. This is due to the gap between the vision and the scale of intended impact within the project timeframe as well as with the result framework indicators and the tools used for M&E.

**Project progress**

Platforms created in all 3 pilot countries have been a great achievement of dialogue and provided an inclusive and cost-effective way to engage stakeholders especially in Liberia, and Paraguay. In Indonesia, while action plans could be or are in process to be legalized at District level, progress at national and provincial levels has been slow, but the NAP is at its final stage before being legalized as a Presidential Instruction. Action plans have been agreed in Chaco in Paraguay and are being finalized in Liberia. Policies are being strengthened in Indonesia, this has not started in Liberia, while Paraguay makes great progress through the launch of an Environmental code. Indonesia is developing and testing a Land Use Change Monitoring tool. A technical guidance to strengthen farmers support's system is being designed in Pelalawan and in Paraguay. The Liberia action plan includes a component on farmers support's system. Farmers were trained in Indonesia, and Paraguay and target should be met at the end of the project. HCV areas as the basis to propose set-aside areas have been identified in all three districts in Indonesia, but the set-aside areas are pending being legalized in Pelalawan, and will depend on the Sintang's Plantation Master Plan and Forest Management Unit designation in Sintang. South Tapanuli is pursuing the issuance of a Regent Regulation to provide the legal umbrella for the set-aside areas.. The Landscape Analysis Tool is being developed and knowledge shared. Despite excellent results from the Platform, challenges are faced to align the policy side in and especially on HCV set asides. Overall project is rated moderately satisfactory.

**Recommendation Summary Table**

| Rec # | Recommendation | Entity responsible |
|---|---|---|
| **1** | **High level meetings at Minister level in each Pilot country to demonstrate the benefits of the project.**<br>Project progress and benefits for the country of the potential transformational change linked to the project should be presented at the highest possible level in all the key Ministries involved in the project.A specific strategy on key messages has to be prepared for each country to ensure the efficiency of the meeting: It should highlight the key progress so far and the key benefit of the sector to the economy, and remaining challenges.<br>• In Indonesia, meeting is a priority given the current slow process and the final step needed for legalization. The key message should focus on importance of the implementation of the NAP for the Palm oil sector<br>• In Paraguay, meetings should highlight the dual benefit for Paraguay to have a sustainable beef sector as well as to preserve its current forest. Promote the Value added of including the Ministry of Finance as part of the National Platform, and of the space of dialogue provided by the Platform | PMU and each country office<br>Country Office Indonesia<br>Country Office Liberia<br>Country Office Paraguay |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **2** | **Secure financial sustainability of Platforms and implementation of their action plans**<br><br>Define and implement strategy to secure the financial sustainability of all platforms in each pilot country. It may rely on a mix of sources (e.g., ensuring costing is carried out, and costs are included in government budgets at all relevant levels, exploring public-private partnerships for long term solutions, or donor funding for medium term). | Country Offices with PMU support |
| **3** | **Ensure Action Plans have a clear monitoring framework**<br><br>Clear monitoring frameworks with indicators and targets should be developed for each action plan to facilitate monitoring of their implementation. | Each Country Office<br><br>With PMU support (Platform, Communica-tion) |
| **4** | **Strengthen the corporate engagement**<br><br>Designing a coherent strategy, building on the concept of Value Beyond Value Chain, would enable to foster the systemic change required. This should also be coordinated with the other child projects who have also corporate engagement. | Partnership Adviser<br>Country teams |
| **5** | **Better exploit the Power of the Platforms**<br><br>Better use of platform for multi-stakeholder dialogue to ensure a participative process for policy reform, farmers system support and land use planning:<br>• Identify in each pilot country areas when dialogue through platform can be extended to better leverage some of the project work on these themes.<br>• Given the positive results from the dialogue and collaboration held in Platform for systemic change, explore how the government and private sector themselves could communicate on the results to further support the engagement of stakeholders and demonstrate how certain activities (such as policy reform) are critical for the process success, as well as better understand their motivation Lessons from this extended use can provide input to further refine the concept of Multi-stakeholder Collaboration for systemic change. | PMU support<br><br>and<br><br>Country offices in<br><br>Indonesia Liberia, Paraguay |
| **6** | **Explore Producer Incentives for voluntary forest conservation**<br><br>In Paraguay, the legislation enables to deforest up to 75 %. It is therefore critical to explore the potential of financial incentives to conserve biodiversity and forests above legal requirements through financing mechanism linking to REDD+. | PMU<br><br>Paraguay Office |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **7** | **Country Project efficiency**<br>In each country office, there are some areas to be considered for better efficiency<br>• In Indonesia, teams work in silos, there should be more coordination among the Platform work and the work at Landscape level.<br>• In Indonesia, continue to leverage the power of the other child projects to support the work as much as possible. More sharing on the corporate engagement work could be useful.<br>• In Liberia, explore if the root cause of the Sime Darby divestment and potentially other divestments is the lack of a financially viable outgrower model, or other factors. Support the country accordingly. I<br>• In Paraguay, the platform coordination work is shared with the BAPAA project which will end in June 2020. Securing funding to continue to benefit from the expertise of the Platform team (coordinator, beef specialist) is therefore crucial.<br>• In Paraguay, the budget should be revised as there were some mistakes at project design.<br>• Paraguay Recommendation is to explore the costs and benefits to implement a system approach in order to have a comprehensive approach for a sustainable beef sector with reduced deforestation | Country office Indonesia<br>Country office Liberia<br>Country Office Paraguay<br>Country Office Paraguay<br>Country Office Paraguay with support PMU |
| **8** | **Paraguay: strategy for a common vision on sustainable beef**<br>Ensure discussion in the National Platform leads to agreement on a common vision of "sustainable beef production". Systems approaches are often very valuable for getting collective agreement over sustainable beef production. | Country office Paraguay |
| **9** | **No cost extension for the Production Project**<br>Since Liberia and Paraguay started the project later, having a no-cost extension for the Production project would enable to better align the dates. It would also allow to better leverage the Transaction project that started later. | UNDP PMU and UNDP GEF |
| **10** | **Refine the Theory of Change for sustainable production**<br>The Theory of Change of the Production project is around collaboration and coordination, collective alignment, investment and vision, rights issues and incentives for change, according to the Prodoc. The project will provide a critical service to the field of sustainable production if it could learn better how its Theory of Change is working or not. | UNDP PMU |

# 2 Introduction

## 2.1 Purpose of MTR and specific objectives

In line with the UNDP/GEFs guidelines, the MTR will assess progress towards the achievement of the project objectives and outcomes as specified in the Project Document and assess early signs of project success or failure with the goal of identifying the necessary realistic changes to be made in order to set the project on-track to achieve its intended results.

In addition to these guidelines, we have identified the following aims of the MTR based on the objectives of the Production child project:

- Assess the **design** of Production project in line with its vision;
- **Assess the project-level monitoring and evaluation** and quality assurance in line with the vision;
- **Harvest** some **concrete evidence for impacts** of this integrated approach on systemic change.

## 2.2 Scope & Methodology

According to UNDP/GEFs guidelines, and the expected information to be produced by the MTR, the methodology consists of three stages (Figure 1), with an optional fourth step.

**Figure 1: Methodological stages for Midterm Review**


In the first stage, documentation was reviewed (see Annex 6.6 on detailed documentation used for each section of the review but also see references in this document).

In the second stage, field missions in all three countries and the targeted landscapes were conducted (see the field mission program in Annex 6.4). Interviews with the production teams and their stakeholders at national, regional and local levels were also conducted (list of interviewees in Annex 6.5). Stakeholder engagement included three focus group meetings: two were carried out with farmers, one in Sintang and the other in South Tapanuli, and one focus group was carried out with civil society organizations in Sintang. For the latter one women association as well as the local smallholder association participated in the focus group dialogue and some conservation NGOs. The team met two representatives of the indigenous communities in Paraguay and the Zodua local communities in Liberia.

Information is analysed in the third stage. At the fourth stage, preliminary findings were presented on 19th September 2019. The feedback was then integrated into a draft report. A presentation to the steering committee was done on the 28th October 2019.

## 2.3 Structure of the MTR report

The structure of the MTR report follows GEF guidelines. We present briefly the MTR's purpose and objectives, the scope of the MTR, and the MTR process. We then present the findings around the four areas outlined in the standard MTR ToR template: (A) Project Strategy, (B) Progress Towards Results, (C) Project Implementation and Adaptive Management, and (D) Sustainability. We end with a conclusion and key recommendations.

# 3 Project Description and Background Context

Agriculture expansion and production of commodities, although it may be allowed by national legislations, has been identified as the primary driver of approximately 80 % of deforestation worldwide.[1] Soy, beef, and palm oil are used in many foods and goods consumed by billions of people around the world, and are a key part of global commodity trade. While they are important forces in many national and local economies, globally, they are among the largest drivers of tropical deforestation and conversion of habitat in Latin America, West Africa and South East Asia. A growing population anticipated global economic growth and changing diets will increase the demand for these agricultural commodities. Therefore, "sustainability within these commodities will only be reached by linking long term national sustainable development plans with day-to-day value chain management.[2]".

The "*Taking Deforestation out of Commodity Supply Chains* - Commodities Integrated Approach Pilot (CIAP) " Program is focusing specifically on introducing sustainability measures throughout commodity supply chains. It is working in key production and demand geographies, invests in points of the supply chain identified as barriers, and links siloed existing initiatives to replicate them. To do so, the Good Growth Partnership (GGP) was launched in 2017 by GEF and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and other partners to bundle all these initiatives. GGP is led by UNDP and implemented in collaboration with Conservation International, the International Finance Corporation (IFC), the UN Environmental programme (UNEP) and the World Wildlife Fund (WWF). GGP works in partnership with the governments of Brazil, Indonesia, Liberia and Paraguay, as well as civil society and major private sector players.

The **Production project** implemented globally by UNDP works to improve the enabling environment for sustainable commodity production through dialogue platforms, policy reform, land use planning, and farmer training and support. It focuses on oil palm in Indonesia and Liberia, as well as on beef in Paraguay. The GGP's production project has as overarching objective to '*encourage sustainable practices for oil palm and beef production while conserving forests and safeguarding the rights of smallholder farmers and forest-dependent communities*'. The overall GEF core indicators for success are 200,000 ha of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems, 1,000,000 ha area of High Conservation Value forest avoided, a total of 59,320,122 tons of direct and indirect CO2 emissions avoided due to gazettement and other related land use and protection strategies developed or supported by the Partnership.

The **Production project** has the following focus[3] to achieve the GEF core indicators:

[1] GEF-6 Program Framework document "Taking deforestation out of Commodity Supply Chains".
[2] https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/publications/Commodities.pdf
https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/publications/Commodities.pdf GEF Good Commodities Program: Good Growth Partnership.
[3] The wording is from GGP's Production Project Factsheet

**Multi-stakeholder dialogue and action**: With government partners in the driving seat, the Partnership is facilitating a series of multi-stakeholder commodity action plans to enhance coordination and commitment from all actors involved in the production, financing and demand of beef and palm oil.

- ✓ The expected results are: Government-led action plans for the production of sustainable commodities — 2 national, 7 sub-national — facilitated and enabled by the Partnership.

**Policy reform**: The Partnership works with regional and national policymakers to refine sustainability standards, with multi-stakeholder input, and to address the underlying legislative barriers which inhibit the production of sustainable commodities.

- ✓ The expected results are: 3 new policy and regulation reforms that support sustainable production and land use enabled with the technical and multi-stakeholder convening power of the Partnership.

**Farmer support systems**: Through technical guidance, training and pilot projects the Partnership supports governments to help farmers produce agricultural commodities without impacting forests and the environment.

- ✓ The expected results are: 6000 farmers trained in sustainable agricultural practices via Good Growth Partnership supported pilot projects.

**Land use planning**: The Partnership works with regional and national governments to map international high conservation value, high carbon stock and other environmentally significant areas. Technical support for effective land use planning shifts production away from high conservation value areas, reflecting the growing demands of the international market.

- ✓ The expected results are: 1 million hectares of high conservation value forest areas, in commodity producing landscapes, protected through zoning and legal instruments.

The project is implemented following UNDP's direct implementation modality (DIM) approach. United Nations Development Program Regional Hub for Latin America and the Caribbean (UNDP RH LAC) acts as the implementing partner with UNDP Country Offices Indonesia and Liberia having delegated authority for project delivery in Indonesia and Liberia respectively. In Paraguay, the Government of Paraguay had requested for the Project to have its own project document, which was signed by the Ministry of Environment (MADES). UNDP Paraguay is the implementing partner in Paraguay. In Indonesia, WWF is the Responsible Party for the work in Western Kalimantan in Sintang District, and Conservation International in South Tapanuli District in North Sumatra Province. In Liberia, UNDP has a Responsible Party Agreement in place with Conservation International for the work at the landscape level in the Sime Darby concession area. The overall project management structure is presented in Section 4.3.1. A list of the main stakeholders involved in the project is provided in Section 4.3.5.

Currently, the project is planned to be running during the period June 2017 until June 2021 for Indonesia and Liberia, and from July 2017 until July 2021 for Paraguay.

# 4 Findings

## 4.1 Project Strategy

### 4.1.1 Problem addressed and underlying assumptions

The project addresses a well-known and well-evidenced set of problems as laid out in the GGP roundtable report[4] 'Accelerating systemic change in sustainable agricultural commodity production'. These problems and assumptions are as follows:

- ***That voluntary private sector action for reducing deforestation in major commodity supply chains is insufficient for sustainable production and therefore government actions, regulations and platforms are also needed to complement private sector initiatives for a sustainable commodity sector.***

Research on voluntary sustainability standards (VSS) shows that these schemes are more successful when government incentives and rules are in place to support private governance[5]. In other words. public governance must enhance the incentives and rules towards sustainability rather than encourage non sustainable behaviours in order to complement market governance. The national platform approach of the GGP has indeed the potential to combine both private and public governance by leveraging on the three thematic areas of production, demand, transaction to create incentives and rules of the game towards sustainability. Extremely well designed and well managed platforms help the process of policy change process by offering a structured dialogue and space maximising inclusivity, participation and ownership. These principles are the basis for addressing systemic barriers facing government.

- ***That support to smallholder farmer production standards is still being achieved only in pockets and not at scale and hence public-private partnerships are needed to support sustainable agricultural practices and thus contribute to sustainable commodity production and reduced deforestation.***

The spread of existing best practice has shown to have great results on yield improvement. In this, the production project of the GGP is shifting the 'targeting and conversion to commodity production from priority regions (high conservation value areas) to degraded or otherwise appropriate lands' but does so indirectly mediated by the market. In other words, sustainable intensification ensures that the regional and national market is meeting its demand for palm oil or beef or soy production and in this way, there is less unmet demand for the commodities and indirectly less pressure for production to move on forest land. In addition, the focus of GGP on land-use planning and policies to improve land governance ensures that there is a disincentive for

[4] GGP Workshop Report. Accelerating systemic change in sustainable agricultural commodity production: How can we most effectively align donors, international development agencies, NGOs and the private sector? DC 2018.
[5] Cashore. 2002. Legitimacy and the privatization of environmental governance: How non–state market–driven (NSMD) governance systems gain rule–making authority. https://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/download?doi=10.1.1.195.778&rep=rep1&type=pdf

farmers to use their extra incomes to created new production sites on set-asides. These complementary policies are important because evidence often shows that when productivity and income increases, farmers and fishermen often use invest extra income in unsustainable behaviours.

- ***That sectoral infrastructure for land-use planning (data, tools, technologies and methodologies) is still underdeveloped and therefore supporting the development of capabilities for land-use planning (data, tools, technologies and methodologies) and for setting HCV within the commodity-producing landscapes will reduce deforestation substantially ( to total of 59.3 million tons of CO2 emissions'[2])***

The focus on land-use governance (including land-use planning) complements the project's focus on commodity governance. One of the advantages of land-use planning and governance, in contrast to commodity governance, is that it addresses (i) the drivers of unsustainable practices which are inter-related and involve many actors; (ii) the multi-governance scopes and regulations are addressed for a long-lasting solution (iii) it is a multi-stakeholder process at a manageable governance scale. For example, the set-asides are feasible to be legalized in Indonesia, thanks to numerous environmental regulations already in place, but these national regulations have not been applied previously in the district spatial planning, e.g. the peat land protection.

### 4.1.2 Review of project strategy

In this section, we highlight what we consider to be strong or weak design to achieve systemic change for each component. The GGP definition of what is systemic change is not clear enough for the overall production project, nor for the different child projects. The Green Commodities Programme (GCP) has a Theory of Change and an indicator system call the Ladder of Change[6] , which we draw upon to collect evidence and analyse the design of the components towards systemic change, bearing in mind that the indicator system is mainly applicable for multi-stakeholder dialogue so Outcome 1.1 and 1.2 under GGP Production.

**Component 1: Dialogue and public private partnerships; production policies and enforcement**

***What is working well for systemic change***

Good principles on multi-stakeholder dialogues have been replicated in the design and management of the platform in Indonesia, Liberia and to some extent in Paraguay. These include a) inclusive and participatory strategies in platform design and management; b) independent facilitation and the right ownership by key government agencies; c) communication plan for stakeholder engagement; d) capacity building of those running the platforms. Both the good practices used for the platform design and management in conjunction with strengthening of government actions and regulations have provided key process- and outcome-based mechanisms that enable this component to be impactful

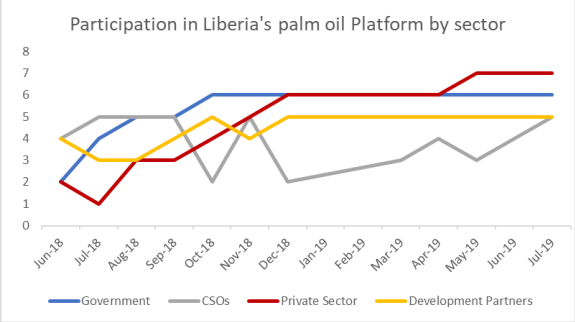
[6] GCP Measuring Systemic Change in Multi-Stakeholder Dialogue and Action v4.0 (draft version)

and successful. Research undertaken by UNDP itself[4] and our interviews show high satisfaction in the design, management and progress of the platforms.

The design for agreeing on action plans through the platform has also been robust, involving a full participatory process with the following steps: participatory root cause analysis, development of different task forces, and finalising action plans per task force, followed by a consultation process. This process ensures action plans are not the external work of consultants, but rather co-developed by stakeholders.

In addition, good capacity building has been provided by the global team to platform staff, especially in Liberia and Indonesia. In Liberia, capacity building of platform team and support with strengthening of the platform by the global team appears to explain the increased participation of the private sector in the new platform and the lower number of conflicts reported, compared to the previous form as a taskforce managed by NGOs. The transition in Liberia from high conflict to low conflict provides a good example for how multi-stakeholder dialogue can harm collaboration when not designed well versus when it is well designed as has been the case with the GGP project.

**Figure 2: Increasing participation in Liberia's palm oil platform (especially the private sector (in red))**




***What is working less well for systemic change***

The component also has as goal to propose policy changes. The assumption is that well designed, inclusive and well facilitated platforms will help the policy change process by offering a structured dialogue and a space that fosters inclusivity, participation and ownership. Whilst we recognise that UNDP platforms offer a good environment for policy change, there is still however a delicate tension between UNDP being a neutral facilitator as platform managers and GGP's goals for policy change that may require being directly involved. The neutrality is crucial for the facilitation role while GGP may have to step out of this neutral role to promote the policy change, The GGP policy work is tricky and necessitates government approval which can take time and persuasion, and in places like Liberia, policy work depends on the outcome of other processes that are delayed (RSPO NI, HCV/HCS NI,etc.) that hence in turn delay the former.. A question that arises with objective of Component 1 is how the role of UNDP as the platform managers as well as policy changers can be better structured to ensure smoother buy in from government for policy change.

Another problem is that platform staff are working in silos especially in Indonesia. In other words, the multi-stakeholder dialogue focuses mainly on getting the action plans written and agreed. This leaves an impression in the production project that multi-stakeholder dialogue is only for action plans and less so for policy change, or for farmers support or for land-use approaches. Similarly, platform staff do not work on the integration of transaction and demand, although for example, in the national plan of Indonesia, it is clear that it is about a set of cross-cutting activities around production, demand and transaction.

**Component 2: Farmer support systems and agri-inputs**

***What is working well for systemic change***

To achieve systemic change in farmer support systems, the design of this component specifically encourages public-private partnerships. Such public-private partnerships are thought to bring systemic change through capacity building and reinforcement of extension services programs and coupling private sector engagement for extension support to smallholders with companies' enforcement of their deforestation free supply chain policies. For example, in the district of Pelalawan in Riau province, UNDP is forming a partnership with Musim Mas so the company supports smallholders with extension service directly. Our interviews with palm oil companies in Indonesia indeed indicate that this public-private partnership for farmers support is a great design to support the two goals of extension service and reduction of deforestation together: '*When we train the farmers, we make sure we will also buy from them. They can access our Agri input. We help them get their land certificate, but they have to pay back the loan for getting the certificate […] The way we have addressed deforestation free FFB is to remove middlemen in high risk areas like around Tesso Nillo National Park. Soil quality is so good in this national park, so productivity is high without inputs and therefore there is high incentive to grow oil palm there. Both poor farmers and also rich organised farmers do this. Of course, other middlemen could be sourcing from the park but for us by cutting middlemen in this area, we ensure our supply chain is not sourcing FFB associated with deforestation in Tesso Nilo'.*

In addition, innovative tools have been developed by the global team for Farmer Support Systems as a multi-stakeholder diagnosis, planning and action alignment process to encourage such public-private-CSO partnerships.

Lastly, in Indonesia, it is also anticipated that the adoption of the National Action Plan as well as District level regulations will encourage more public-private partnerships as well as enabled the legislation to be implemented whereby mills will be required to provide support to smallholders. In other words, Component 1 is targeting policies at national and sub-national level for private sector partnerships with smallholders, which will reinforce Component 2.

***What is working less well for systemic change***

In Indonesia, NGO partners have been implementing activities for farmers training at a very small scale in the designated landscapes[7]. Training has also been a government request. These activities are meant to be piloting innovative extension service provision in order to learn from these and feedback into a farmer support system strategy at both national level (through NAP component 1) and subnational level (development of a farmer support strategy in Pelalawan). In other words, to harvest better effective strategies for smallholders' approach. The latter needs to be more apparent in the project strategy (see suggested M&E, e.g. a lesson learning exercise on effective strategies for smallholders' approach gained from the training and implementation of the farmers support system.

In Liberia, the project design and funding arrangement is limited to Farmers Training Needs assessment to inform a Farmer Support System strategy at national level, which is being developed as part of the Oil Palm National Support Strategy in a participatory manner under the Communities and Smallholders Task Group, using the Farmer Support Diagnostic Tool. It was also envisioned that potentially through the Conservation Agreement, communities would be requesting training on sustainable oil palm production, and training delivery would serve as pilots (as per Paraguay and Indonesia) to inform the national farmer support system strategy. However, communities did not ask for training in best practices for oil palm production, what communities appear to need for community palm oil plantation is financing to start the outgrower scheme. While such conservation agreement is a worthwhile activity that has helped alleviate tensions between communities and Sime Darby it does not strengthen the GGP's farmer support systems strategies towards systemic change.

**Component 3: Land use plans and maps in targeted landscapes**

***What is working well for systemic change***

The focus on land-use governance (including land-use planning) complements the project's focus on commodity governance. One of the advantages of land-use planning and governance, in contrast to commodity governance, is that it addresses (i) the drivers of unsustainable practices which are inter-related and involve many actors; (ii) the multi-governance scopes and regulations are addressed for a long-lasting solution (iii) it is a multi-stakeholder process at a manageable governance scale. For example, the set-asides are feasible to be legalised in Indonesia, thanks to numerous environmental regulations already in place, but these national regulations have not been applied previously in the district spatial planning, e.g. the peatland protection.

The rationale behind this Component is therefore that the project will develop a spatial planning exercise based on HCV/HCS identification in order to influence local government regulation for go and no-go areas. As part of the HCV/HCS assessment, existing environmental regulations or national Roundtable for Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) interpretations is translated for the HCV/HCS mapping

[7] We understand that private and public sector have also participated in the NGO farmers support training but we deem if this insufficient for systemic change.

for Indonesia, Paraguay, and Liberia. No-go areas are then selected for Indonesia through spatial regional land-use planning or through an issuance of a regent regulation or designation of forest management unit (FMU), or through national RSPO interpretation for Liberia, in order to identify, protect and manage the no-go areas. In this way, local policies for sustainability are reinforced through the spatial planning leading hopefully to behavioural change whether it is about more protection enforcement by local authorities or disincentives for farmers to move production there due to legalisation status.

***What is working less well for systemic change***

The emphasis in practice of this component has been more on HCV assessment rather than how to support land-use planning and governance mechanisms/systems, which is aimed to be achieved in Component 1. Whilst HCV assessment has been undertaken in all of the focussed landscapes in Liberia and Indonesia, there has been different approaches used, how the HCV assessment can best be embedded in land-use planning. So far, only Pelalawan, under the management of UNDP Indonesia, has achieved land-use planning reforms and scenario analysis with the regional spatial planning agency. In this, the targeted scenario analysis used in Pelalawan appears to have supported dialogue and agreement among public agencies between different targets of economic and environmental scenarios, but this was achieved thanks for foresight of UNDP team rather than adequate design. The other two landscapes in Indonesia (Sintang and S. Tapanuli) are not integrating their no-go areas into the spatial plan. Rather, in Sintang, WWF will try to get no-go areas legalized as Forest Management Unity (which means that depending on the forest function, it will either limit cultivation or completely designate the area for protection); while in S. Tapanuli, CI will push for the issuance of a Regent Regulation on Management of Limited Cultivation Area to limit expansion of palm oil especially in areas classified as no-go. While the strategy of CI and WWF may satisfy the reaching the target for the project (HCV set asides agreed), the outcome could be different, nonetheless. In other words, the strategy opted by CI and WWF will not include a multi-stakeholder approach for land-use planning and governance as was the case for Pelalawan, or it may be limited. If the impact the project intends to have limits itself to reach x ha of set-aside, then both strategies are relevant. If the impact the project intends to have is improved land-use, then we consider the targeted scenario analysis a better design approach.

In Liberia, as the targeted landscape is a concession agreement, HCV is highly applicable. However, the outcome in Liberia depends on the national RSPO interpretation. Because the concession was given without public consultation, we highly suggest a robust multi-stakeholder dialogue is needed for land-use planning. Lastly, in Paraguay, HCV concept is not familiar, and they may take a different approach for conserving their biodiversity.

**Component 4: Knowledge management**

***What is working well for systemic change***

Knowledge management was conceived to share best practices within the Community of Practice via knowledge products and then add to the evidence for best practices from project lessons. The Community of Practice has aimed to strengthen country practitioners' capacity – virtually and through inspiring face-to-face encounters and events – on issues relevant across multiple commodities such as land-use, stakeholder dialogue, private sector and financial institutions engagement, farmer support, gender, etc. The Community's program of activities has been driven by users' needs and prevailing project work of its member practitioners. An important innovation of the Community of Practice is also to turn collective experiences and shared learning into guidance material and good practice documents, shaping collective knowledge beyond its membership. The farmers support toolkit is an example of a product developed as part of collective experiences in the Community of Practice.

Indeed, in Indonesia and Liberia, interviews with field staff indicate that there has been a lot of learning on platform design and management. For the latter, training in Liberia and to some extent in Indonesia, with regular coaching calls between global and country teams have encouraged a culture of sharing of lessons and adaptive management for platform design and management. Capacity building of platform managers then played a role in capacity building of platform members, by explaining the platform benefits and supporting them with the process.

***What is working less well for systemic change***

Except for the excellent capacity building of the platform team, interviews with field staff indicate that sharing of best practices has only been possible via webinars and conferences but according to all field staff interviewed, the thematic covered is either not relevant to their work, or the webinar format does not provide a collegial opportunity to bring in countries' expertise or are conducted at nighttime in Indonesia, such that the learning environment has not been inviting.

The main knowledge product of this Component is a Landscape Analysis Tool, which is designed, for understanding attribution to GGP Production project in the landscape. It is meant to inform GGP at the end of the project in terms of what works and what does not work, but for this, we believe more information on how the Theory of Change of Production is working in practice is needed..

Addressing country priorities

See Annex 6.15, Annex 6.16 and Annex 6.17 and Annex 6.22

### 4.1.3 Review of decision-making processes

***'The design phase is the start of the partnership process'***. Lise Melvin.

Most people interviewed identified the project design phase as the weakest aspect of the project. In general, design phases have been far too focussed on writing technical project documents rather than facilitating dialogue and partnerships on how integration will achieve systemic change. So, normally competitive partners were asked to sit round a table to write a joint project document in line with GEF requirements. According to our interviews, the design phase of GGP, being rushed without enough consultation between partners, local stakeholders and governments, did not encourage dialogue in

way that encourages fair and transparent decision-making. As a result, a lot of 'painful' coordination time during implementation is taken with 'finding common grounds' or 'gaining buy in with government'. A rushed design phase has also led to issues regarding modalities, budgets, competition, roles, strategies and integration. As said beautifully by Lise Melvin, *'*the design phase is the start of the partnership process'.

#### 4.1.4 Addressing Gender issues

Gender analyses were carried during the Project Preparation Grant phase as part of the overall IAP program. Based on these analyses a Program Gender Mainstreaming Strategy and Action Plan was prepared and recommended strategy for each child project and each commodity sector. The project has included these recommendations in each project component. In addition, the project has carried out gender analysis in each country. These are already implemented in Liberia and are in the process of being included in the 2020 work plan for Indonesia and Paraguay.

#### 4.1.5 Critical analysis of the project's logframe indicators and targets

**Strengths of the logframe indicators and targets:** The measurement as part of the project's logframe indicators and targets, as presented in Project Implementation Reports (PIR), forms a central part of the M&E system. A SMART framework has been used and is useful for defining targets for measuring project activities (in other words, to track whether the project is doing things).

In addition, the GEF Core indicators serveto showcase the extent to which a project' intervention will generate Global Environmental Benefits. The target for the GEF Core indicators are set by the country itself and monitored through the project. The GEF aggregate results from all of its funded projects and communicate to its board members how it is progressing towards the Global Environmental Benefits. The Core GEF indicators for the GGP Production project are: area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems, area of HCV forest loss avoided, carbon sequestered or emissions avoided in the sector of agriculture, forestry and other land use, and number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender. Core GEF indicators reflect the overall impact if the project is successful.

**Weakness of the logframe indicators and targets**: There is a mismatch between the holistic vision of the project and the activities and measurement of success (see details in Annex **¡Error! No se encuentra el origen de la referencia.**, also Summary Table). The indicators in the Results framework, do not reflect the broader systemic vision of the project which, according to the Production Prodoc, is about bringing collaboration and coordination, collective alignment, investment and vision, rights issues and incentives for change. For example, the overall objective of the project is to safeguard the rights of local communities and Indigenous people but there are no activities, indicator or target reflected with this objective. This is further summarized in the table below. A suggestion on a possible revised M&E framework is proposedbelow but it differs from the GEF and UNDP indicators typology to integrate a measurement of systemic change.

In terms of Component, there is a discrepancy between vision for Component 1, which is to 'build consensus and reduce conflict', bring 'practical alignment and implementation of public and private investments' and 'improve policies (land governance) by reducing systemic barriers', but the targets are only structure indicators (defined as the enabling conditions in place), that is the number of platforms that are established and operational**,** number of action plans, number of policies, etc. A key process indicator (defined as a quality indicator of a service delivered) in parallel with the structure indicator could be how stakeholders in the platform view the level of trust, collaboration, and collective alignment. An outcome indicator would be policies that are reducing systemic barriers.

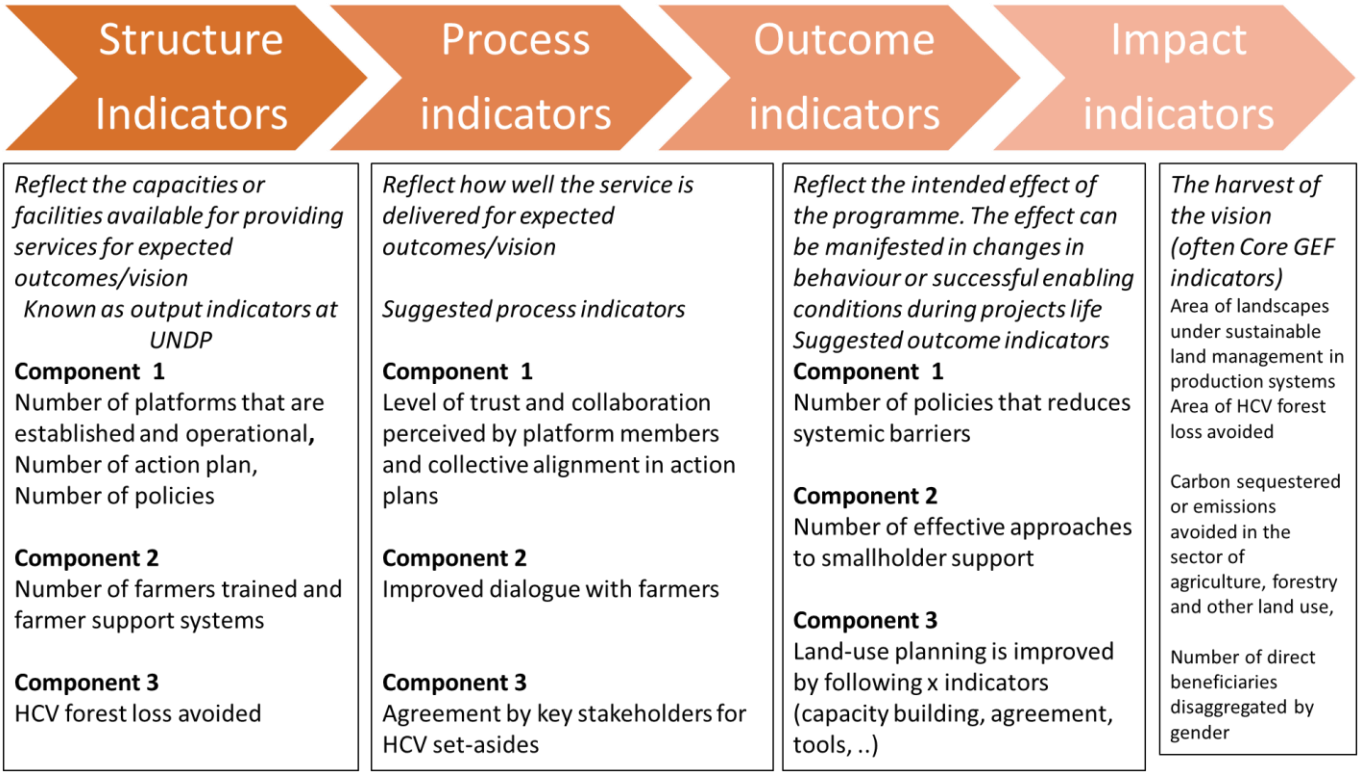
Similarly, for Component 2, there is a discrepancy between the vision of the Component 2, which is 'improved dialogues' and 'effective approaches to smallholder support (via public private partnerships, and the target indicator, which is only about the number of farmers trained and farmer support systems. These are good structure indicators but need to reflect what is desired outcome of this activity, which we understand to be improved dialogue and effective approaches to smallholder support. So the outcome indicator would be the number of effective approaches to smallholder support.

This is also apparent for Component 3. The Production ProDoc indicates that the vision of Component 3 is about 'improved land-use planning' and 'extensive awareness raising, consultations, and participation of, local government authorities, companies and communities' with the overall project objective about 'safeguarding rights of local communities and Indigenous people'. In other words, mechanisms for improved land-use planning and governance. However, the target for objective indicator 3 concerns mainly the area of High Conservation Value forest loss avoided. A better and more subtle indicator incorporating both structure and process indicator reflecting better the intention of the project could be 'agreed HCV set asides with key stakeholders'. The assumption here is that if set asides are agreed, it is more likely that there will be enforcement and hence there will be forest loss avoided over the medium term (impact indicator) which can only be measured through time.

| Components | Core, Objective level or Outcome level indicators (Core indicators in bold) | Vision in the outcomes |
|---|---|---|
| | **PRODUCTION** | |
| Dialogue and public private partnerships; production policies and enforcement | Number of platforms that are established and operational**,** number of action plans, number of policies proposed and adopted (the latter only for outcome 1.4), etc. | 'Build consensus and reduce conflict'<br>'Practical alignment and implementation of public and private investments'<br>'Improve policies by reducing systemic barriers' |
| Farmer support systems and agri-inputs | Number of small holders trained<br>**Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems** | 'Improved farmer support systems'(building capacity of public and private extension services)<br>'May rely on ublic private partnerships' |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Land use plans and maps in targeted landscapes | **Area of High Conservation Value forest loss avoided** | 'Improved land-use planning' 'Safeguarding rights of local communities and Indigenous people' 'Extensive awareness raising, consultations, and participation of, local government authorities, companies and communities', in other words improved land governance' |

Suggested M&E Framework




## 4.2 Progress Towards Results

### 4.2.1 Progress towards outcomes analysis

The summary of the progress towards outcomes analysis is presented in this section. Detailed matrices have been developed for the analysis of each pilot country (Annex 6.11 for Indonesia, Annex 6.12 for Liberia, Annex 6.13 for Paraguay) as well as a global combined project result (6.10). The Table below provides an overview of the results detailed in each matrix as per the indicators set, with the contribution of the pilot countries. The assessment against the end -of-progress targets is rated via a colour system: green for end target achieved; yellow for an end target to be achieved; red for not on target to be achieved. The assessment for each indicator is based on the analysis of all the information available (e.g. results framework, PIR, project documents, interviews). A rating[8] is then

[8] Rating scale uses the 6 point Progress Towards Results: HS, S,MS,MU,U,HU,

assigned for each outcome.

**Table 1: Summary of Projects Progress towards outcomes rating**

**PRODUCTION PROJECT OVERALL PROGRESS RATING**

| | INDONESIA | | | Liberia | | | Paraguay | | | OVERALL PROJECT | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | MT Target | MTT Rating | Overall Outcome | MT Target | MTT Rating | Overall Outcome | MT Target | MTT Rating | Overall Outcome | MT Target | MTT Rating | Overall Outcome |
| Core Indicator | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 157 | | HS | 20 | | HS | 29 | | HS | 206 | | HS |
| 2 | 1015 | | S | 632 | | MS | 835 | | MS | 2482 | | S |
| 3 | 35 % of HCVF | | MS | 5000 h + HCVF estimated at70% canopy area of Sime Darby Concession | | MS | No total HCVF identified yet | | MS | | | MS |
| Outcome 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.1.1 | 1 national, 3 Provincial, 3 district | | | 1 national Platform, 1 landscape forum | | | 1 national platform, 1 subnational platform | | | 3 national platforms, 4 subnational, 4 district& forum | | |
| 1.2.1 | 1 national action plan waiting legalization + 2 district action plan legalized | | | 1 roadmap & action plan approved | | | 1 subnational Action plan | | | 2 district action plans legalized, 1 national action plan approved (not legalized) , 1 subnational action plan approved | | |
| 1.3.1 | 3 commodity legislations at district level | | S | | | MS | Environmental legal code under preparation, 2 laws under revision | | S | 3 commodity legislations at district level + 1 environmental legal Code under preparation | | S |
| 1.4.1 | 1 national (KEE) waiting legalization. 1 subnational legalized | | | NB MT Target is 0 end target is 1 | | | Environmental legal code under preparation, 2 laws under revision | | | 1 subnational policy legalized | | |
| 1.4.2 | 0 | | | NB MT Target is 0 end target is 1 | | | 0 policy today, but with TSA should guide law | | | 0 | | |
| 1.5.1 | 0 report but Land Use System under development | | | 0 | | | 1 full report planned for end 2019 | | | | | |
| Outcome 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.1.1 | NAP + 1 sub-national strategy under preparation (Pelalwan) | | S | 1 need assessment? | | | | | S | | | S |
| 2.2.1 | 1015 | | | NA | NA | | | | | | | |
| Outcome 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3.1.1 | 619 218 identified (39% of total HCVF) but not all may be set-asides | | MS | 5000 ha conserved through conservation agreement, | | MS | Maps performed but HCVF still unknown | | MS | NA | | MS |
| 3.2.1 | NA depends on 3.1.1 | | | NA | | | NA | | | NA | | |
| Outcome 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4.1.1 | No tool cannot implement | | | No tool cannot implement | | | No tool cannot implement | | | | | S |
| 4.2.1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |

## Component 1: Dialogue and public private partnerships; production policies and enforcement

### 1.1) Dialogue and action planning

**Strengths with project progress**

The platform approach has been effective in all three countries for dialogue and to bring stakeholders together. The project has reached its target in terms of the number of platforms established and operational in Indonesia, Liberia and Paraguay. This is one the greatest achievement of the project, as platforms lay the foundation for systemic change b**y** building trust and relationship among participants. The safe space for dialogue created by the platform is a critical success factor for the overall program. It builds trust among government, producers, companies, civil society. It can also be instrumental to facilitate the coordination among ministries, which is weak in most countries. In Indonesia, having the National Platform being coordinated among the Ministries by the Ministry of Economic Affairs is strategic, despite the UNDP Sustainable Palm Oil Initiative (SPOI) team being physically located as part of the Ministry of Agriculture. In Liberia, the platform is co-owned by different agencies with high level of vertical integration as well, which is a great achievement.

Action plans have been agreed but not yet legalized for almost all the national, provincial and district level governments, except Pelalawan in Indonesia and at the Chaco sub-regional level in Paraguay. The good design of the process for agreeing on action plans has contributed to these results. Therefore, the finalisation of these agreed action plans is a key milestone for the project.

The Sintang and the South Tapanuli action plans have already been adopted by the District government. Pelalawan action plan is being designed. The legalisation of the action plans in Indonesia will ensure a better integration for its implementation in the government planning process. In Paraguay, the engagement process in Chaco has been excellent as meetings attracted over 200 participants, including from all the cooperatives and from indigenous people and led to agree on an action plan within a year. In Liberia, the national action plan is not finalised but underway and appears on a good track.

**Weaknesses with project progress**

The process of engagement is a slow process as trust building takes time in Indonesia. The project is building on the initial efforts of the Sustainable Palm Oil Initiative (SPOI) which was set-up in 2012. The legalization of the National Action Plan (NAP) has been pending for almost one year due to a lengthy bureaucratic process. All the relevant Ministries have signed the Presidential Instruction[9] for the NAP, and only the President signature is now needed for the legalization of the NAP. Delays regarding the enactment of the NAP at the national level also implied delays on enactment processes at the Provincial level. Furthermore, with such a slow process, companies have not engaged so much at national level especially and have adopted a wait-and-see attitude.

Platforms have been established in all pilot countries but implementation strategy and the funding for the implementation of the Action Plans have to be agreed upon. While the legalization in Indonesia will ensure a partial financing of the action plans, the delay in legalization may not enable to have their

[9] See Annex 6.15, section II legislation hierarchy in Indonesia.

financing included in next year budgets. Private sector funding as well as donor funding is starting to be explored by the team.

Furthermore, the quality of the action plans is uneven. In Indonesia, the Provincial government has a strategic role in the land use planning of their Province. The Provincial action plans have followed closely the NAP but little specificities of provincial land use planning issues and environmental/ social issues seemed to have been included (see detail in Annex 6.15, country profile). In Paraguay, the action plan is a collection of activities classified by key themes, with sometimes conflicting dates. Its main weakness is that there is not yet a common vision of sustainable beef production, which should be the basis for the necessary actions/policies to be implemented for a sustainable beef sector.

It is not clear to participants how the action plan links to the policies that need to be revised, especially in Paraguay and in Liberia.

The engagement of the private sector is also uneven. In Indonesia, they have participated to ensure discussions will be conducive to the business environment, but they tend to have a wait-and-see attitude, especially at national level until the legalization of the NAP, as mentioned above

### 1.2) Production policies and enforcement

**Strengths with project progress**

In Indonesia, target has been met for indicator 1.3.1 with, two legislations have been legalized and one proposed at subnational level, target is on track to be achieved for 1.4.1 and 1.4.2. These legislations will especially support the outcome 2 (the Regent Regulation on Oil Palm Partnership for Pelalawan) and 3 The legalization of the Sintang and South Tapanuli District action plans and the work on umbrella legislations for spatial planning at District level enables to not be impacted by the slow progress of the National KEE legislation for legalizing set-asides. In Paraguay, the decision of the Ministry of Environment to launch the design of an Environmental Legal code is positive as environment legislations are being reviewed including land use planning through stakeholder consultation.
In Indonesia, a Land-use change monitoring system based on geospatial data is being developed and currently tested. This will be a major milestone as it will provide a continuous monitoring system.

**Weaknesses with project progress**

Progress against the priority legislations identified for the project is outlined in Annex 6.22. It should be noted that the context has changed between the design and the start of the project, especially in Indonesia. . In Paraguay, MADES had required the project to focus on other legislations which were not considered as priority by the project, but will be proposed by the end of 2019. In Liberia, policy work is delayed but the RSPO National Interpretation and the Targeted Scenario Analysis on Outgrower schemes should guide policies to be revised, it is on track to be achieved by 2020/2021. It is currently clear that there is still a gap between platform work and the policy change needed. The

action plans as formulated (e.g. Paraguay) identify key areas of actions, but they miss the link on how the proposed actions are linked to the current policy environment in each country.

In Indonesia, the slow legalization process of the NAP as well as of some key national legislation (e.g. KEE in Indonesia) impacts the implementation of the action plans also at Provincial and to a lesser extent at District level. The table below highlights strengths and weakness for both design and implementation for outcome1, hence showing how design influence implementation.

**Summary of the design and implementation of Component 1**

| Strengths in design | Weaknesses in design |
|---|---|
| Good methodology of the platforms for inclusiveness and understanding problems in a participatory way | There is a tension for UNDP between being a neutral facilitator via the platform and the policy push required by project, which takes a lot of time, dedication and strategic push. |
| Good capacity building from GCP to platform staff | Platform staff are working in silos from other components, but the entire project need to be based on the principle of multi-stakeholder dialogue. |
| Good capacity building from GCP to platform staff | Demand and transaction components are currently not integrated enough in the way project/platform staff operate |
| Strengths with project progress | Weaknesses with project progress |
| Excellent achievement with set up of platforms in all pilot countries | In Indonesia, National Action Plan still not legalized delaying the legalisation of Provincial action plans as well as implementation and its funding from government |
| Good engagement with indigenous people (Paraguay) and stakeholders in all three countries | Implementation and funding for implementation is not clear especially in Liberia and Paraguay. |
| Sintang district and South Tapanuli action plans legalized and Chaco action plan finalized | Quality of action plans is uneven. |
| In Indonesia, adoption of 3 legislations and facilitation of submission of additional ones. | Engagement of private sector is not strong in Indonesia as they wait for NAP legalization. |
| In Paraguay, the launch of the Environmental legal code will enable a revision of all major policies. | The link between the action plans and the policy framework is not clear enough to create the necessary policy change, especially in Liberia and Paraguay |
| In Indonesia, a Land use change monitoring system based on geospatial data has been developed and is being tested. | In Liberia, major delays on policy due to the delay in the RSPO National interpretation |

**Component 2: Farmer support system and agri-inputs**

**2.1) Farmer support system**

**Strengths with project progress**

Farmers support strategies are under preparation at sub-national level in Pelalawan, Indonesia, in Paraguay, and in Liberia as part of the Palm Oil Strategy. In Indonesia, the NAP includes also a section on farmer supports system. A preliminary assessment of the Indonesian system shows that a

lot of emphasis has been put by the government to develop agriculture, the main employer, which is demonstrated by the large number of existing legislations which many of them are conflicting. The flip side is that the system displays a high level of bureaucracy and inflexibility in the approach at national level. This means that buy-in and finding the right decision makers will be key to avoid the slow process experienced with the enactment of the national action plan. Working in the Pelalawan district which originates about 40 % of all Indonesian Palm oil, mainly from smallholder farms enables the project to start piloting the farmer supports system concept developed by GGP and to make recommendations for the Pelalawan farmers support system. In Liberia, a Farmers Training Needs assessment was finalized, and will feed into the development of the Farmer Support Strategy as part of the Oil Palm Strategy development under the Communities and Smallholders task Group, and to piloting the the farmer support toolkit. In Paraguay , the farmers' needs assessment was conducted and the learning from the initial trainings will be further expanded into the design of a light version of farmer support system (whose initial draft came after the initial studies were done). A consultant has been hired to better understand what is available at national level, and feed into the process.

The farmer support system concept prepared by GGP provides a rigorous stepwise approach to analyse the farmer system not only with the "What" question but also with the "Why" and "How" questions. It provides a good guidance to develop the vision through a multi-stakeholder dialogue process such as the one done in the platform.

**Weaknesses with project progress**

As the funding of the farmer support system engagement, is a challenge, the approach is to have a costed action plan at start in order to work at aligning resources through the process. The validity of the approach has to be tested. Exploring public-private partnerships is therefore key to finance the low budget that governments typically can afford for farmer support. Given the time expected to perform the overall support process, the time horizon needed is likely to go beyond a four-year project as designed by GEF. The sequencing needs to be thought through carefully. One element to consider as part of the strategy is how the training could be potentially bundled to other key levers of change (e.g. offer of prefinancing, market access, price incentive), especially when taking the approach of public-private partnership.

**2.2) Farmers training**

**Strengths with project progress**

In Indonesia, the training on sustainable practices, has been conducted with 1015 farmers in Sintang and in South Tapanuli, Indonesia, respectively by WWF and Conservation International. Once the NAP is legalized in Indonesia, it is expected that the legislation will require mills to provide training to smallholders, and partnerships could be structured between mills and NGO's for providing a long-term support for farmers. In addition, once the Musim Mas partnership starts, additional farmers will be trained, and the end target will be on track to be achieved. Such public private partnerships are therefore a key element of a farmer support system.

**Weaknesses with project progress**

In Paraguay, initial training has been conducted with 484 farmers on various themes of sustainable intensification. The key issue for Paraguay is first to agree on a common vision of sustainable beef production, which will enable to design appropriate content for the training. The Chaco Platform action plans lays down as one of the work stream to define this common vision. The roundtable "Mesa della Carne Sostenible",a national chapter of the Global Roundtable for Sustainable Beef has been working in parallel and is close to agree to a "standard" for sustainable beef production. The standard corresponds to a basic level of sustainability or the legal level of compliance. It provides a single document with best practices that could be discussed as an input through the National as well as regional platform. and could be recognized as a minimum level "sustainable practices". The "standard" is being piloted by the Mesa della Carne Sostenible) with a few farms to better understand the economic side. Furthermore, IFC through the Transaction project is evaluating the economic side of different sustainable intensification options which already could demonstrate a 42 % production increase onn the same amount of land. The second issue is how to target the producers. The cooperative farmers in the Chaco central were targeted for the training when the project was designed. In between, they have been trained by another similar project, so the value of additional training may be limited. Outside Chaco central, in the other pilot areas (zona Agua Dulce and zona Defensores del Chaco), farms are large (many with 5000 ha) and are only about 425 in total. The plan is to hire a consultant to define a strategy to meet the training target of 3500 farmers.

Recommendation.: Agreeing on a common vision of sustainable beef production is crucial, to develop the adequate training in Paraguay that can be used to testing the farmers support system. If the government could analyze and agree that the " standard" provides a unified document that covers the necessary legal compliance, this would be foundation for the basic training to supporting all the farmers within the country to achieve the legal compliance. This basic level, should be strengthened with training on sustainable intensification for those who are most advanced. The project training component would correspond to the implementation of the training as identified in the farmer support system, hence providing a systemic change rather than a tactical training. But results would probably happen beyond the time horizon of the project.

**Summary of the design and implementation of Component 2**

| Strengths in design | Weaknesses in design |
|---|---|
| There is an intention in the objective of Component 2 for PPP, which can bring systemic change through capacity building and reinforcement of extension services programs and coupling private sector engagement for extension support to smallholders with companies' enforcement of their deforestation free supply chain policies. | Activities and measurement focus on trainings of farmers at local level only (esp. Indonesia) as pilot testing but no activities developed from this pilot testing so far for strategizing on systemic change |

| | |
|---|---|
| There is an approach for dialogue for farmers' support systems | NGO partnership for training farmers might have led to missed opportunity for GGP project to engage PPP for strengthening farmers support system, which could have been achieved at a large scale. |
| | This important component is missing in Liberia (only activity is to develop a famers' needs assessment and piloting the farmers support system) |
| **Strengths with project progress** | **Weaknesses with project progress** |
| 2 farmers support system studies (Pelalawan in Indonesia, Chaco in Paraguay) are under preparation. | Farmers support system is likely to identify funding and the need for PPP as key barrier and solutions. The key is whether the farmer support system tool will strengthen partners towards PPP. |
| Musim Mas partnership will enable to reach the target in terms of training, and contribute to the systemic change expected in farmers support system | NAP lack of legalization is delaying the strengthening of the national farmer system. . |
| | Delay in Action Plan in Liberia is delaying the farmer support system design. |
| | Paraguay's target of 3500 farmers may be an issue given changes in initial context and lack of definition of sustainable beef management |

**Component 3: Land use plans and maps in targeted landscapes**

**Strengths with project progress**

Indonesia has identified total HCVF and HCV areas. The HCV areas have been proposed but are pending legalization. In Liberia, Sime Darby had done an HCS, and CI has started to collect public information for HCV assessments, to be discussed towards the end of 2019.

In Indonesia, the team (UNDP, CI and WWF) has promoted different approaches in the three Districts (see 4.2.1 Outcome 3), which will enable legalizing the set-asides at District level despite the delay in the legalization of the national KEE legislation. Despite such excellent progress, it is still not clear if all the areas proposed will be legalized. Furthermore, it is does not seem to be sufficient at this stage to meet the end of project target.

**Weaknesses with project progress**

.In Liberia, while the conservation agreement enabled to conserve 5000 ha, Conservation International is collecting data towards an HCV assessment while Sime Darby has performed an HCS. Once the results of the national interpretation for RSPO are known then, HCV/HCS can then be identified for no-go areas and discussed.

In Paraguay, the project has supported INFONA and strengthened their capacity for the current mapping of Chaco (e.g.forests maps, land use maps) . Two workshops for municipalities were organized to strengthen their land use planning capacities. The HCV concept is not a well-known concept for the government, and it is still to be discussed which approach should be taken to conserve biodiversity and forests. Two approaches are currently being explored by the project. First, the

establishment of priority zones to conserve is being discussed with the Chaco cooperatives, aiming to identify biological corridor which then could be recognized by the MADES as a protected area. Second, a master plan of development is being explored for the Agua Dulce zone with the Producers Association (APAD) and with the Wageningen University with HCV set asides requirements. At this early stage, it is difficult to assess the outcome. Therefore, it is difficult to assess if total HCV areas between the 3 pilot countries will meet the target.

**Summary of the design and implementation of Component 3**

| Strengths in design | Weaknesses in design |
|---|---|
| Intentional design to improve land-use planning (in other words land governance) | Main activities focus on HCV assessment rather than how to support land-use planning mechanisms/systems. The latter was meant to be a focus of Component 1 but so far ,it has not focussed on such activity in all three countries. |
| The focus on land governance complements the project's focus on commodity governance. | Approaches for HCV set asides are tailored to each region. It is not clear how multistakeholder dialogue is included to ensure HCV implementation and buy in |
| | HCV concept is not familiar in Paraguay and the country is exploring different approaches to conserve their biodiversity |
| Strengths with project progress | Weaknesses with project progress |
| Pelalawan implementation is holistic with a valuation of the impact of no-go areas with a targeted scenario analysis and a multi-stakeholder process for agreeing on the HCV/HCS to be included in the spatial plan. | In Sintang and South Tapanuli, no-go areas are identified but not legalized yet**.** more limited stakeholder consultation. |
| In Paraguay, mapping work and capacity building for land use planning is being performed. | In Liberia, the process depends on definition of HCV/HCS to be provided by the RSPO national interpretation. |

**Component 4: Knowledge Management**

**Weaknesses with project progress**

A Landscape Analysis tool (LAT) was planned at project design to track the landscape-level dynamics of change towards reduced deforestation commodity production in the targeted landscape. Conservation International has been hired to design the tool but delays in procuring CI and CI developing a satisfactory tool have resulted in delays in piloting the tool in the pilot countries. The project is however still on track for carrying out the baseline analysis by the end of 2019 While the product could still be achieved, without a more robust M&E to assess the ToC of the production project include cause and effect feedback, it might be difficult to discuss attribution and contribution of project on merely landscape changes observed., therefore, the value for money of the tool for the project should be reassessed if no review of the ToC is done.

Lessons and knowledge sharing have been conducted so far via the Community of Practice. Several virtual workshops have been performed on some thematic issues such as Land Use Change Monitoring System, Multi-stakeholder dialogue, Project Monitoring Evaluation. As these countries are only starting to extract lessons from their experiences, this outcome 4.2 is on track to be achieved.

**Summary of the design and implementation of Component 4**

| Strengths in design | Weaknesses in design |
|---|---|
| Intentional design that knowledge management products would support best practice, and lesson learning add to evidence on best practice | Collaboration not ideally working for learning between child projects and between country partners |
| | The M&E as it is limits possibilities to really generate lesson learning on key vision of project, which is about bringing collaboration and coordination, collective alignment, investment and vision, rights issues and incentives for change |
| | No knowledge management support and lesson learning how well project is bringing collaboration and coordination, collective alignment, investment and vision, rights issues and incentives for change |
| Strengths in implementation | Weaknesses in implementation |
| The Community of Practice has been an effective way to transfer knowledge | Knowledge management tools have not always been delivered on time to support best practice. |
| | Countries are just starting to extract lessons. |

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### 4.2.2 Analysis of the Core Indicators

The analysis of issues with the GEF core indicators is provided in section 4.1.5

The Progress towards the GEF Core indicators is provided in Annex 6.10. Core indicators 4.1 on area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity is almost achieved with a total of 5,827,877 ha compared to the 5,881,895 ha target,. Indicator 4.3 on area of landscape under sustainable land management in production systems is on track to be achieved. Training has not progressed enough yet to meet the target area under sustainable land management but should reach its end project target. Areas of HCV forest avoided is either waiting for legalization (Indonesia) or have not been defined (Liberia, Paraguay). As a consequence, indicator 6.1 on lifetime direct project greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) mitigated is not met at Midterm and is on track to be achieved. The indirect GHG emissions mitigated has been achieved thanks to the GHG avoided through the conservation agreement in Liberia. Indicator 11 on number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated is lower than the midterm target but is on track to be achieved.

### 4.2.3 Remaining barriers to achieving the project objective

The dialogue through the platforms is a great achievement as it lays down the basis for systemic change though trust and relationship building and creates a safe space of dialogue also for the

government. The project approach has focused on the delivery of action plans. There are major barriers identified through the evaluation that affect all the outcomes especially:

- The slow process for policy change or legalization at national level (over one year from the time of agreement on the National Action Plan in Indonesia and the last step before legalization). The difficulty to translate the Action Plan into the necessary policy changes.
- How to show the two different roles of a neutral Platform Manager/facilitator and a project coordinator a change maker for policy reform within same UNDP team to the government?
- There has been some corporate engagement as participants, but there is a wait-and-see attitude. In Indonesia, they wait for the legalisation of the NAP. In Liberia, Sime Darby is withdrawing from its concession. In Paraguay, there is a good engagement of the cooperatives in Chaco, but all the actors of the "Mesa della Carne sostenible" view the platform as piloted from the Government and are not sure what to expect.
- The financial sustainability of the platforms after the project is not ensured.
- Training performed so far have not yet been used to inform the farmer support systems in the long run. The financing of the farmers support system strategy is unknown. In Indonesia, the LAW level or highest regulatory framework needs to be adapted to enable the support the farmer farmer support systems
- The project has focused especially on the identification of HCV /HCS areas and meeting the target is proving more difficult to achieve than anticipated. Except for Pelalawan, it is not clear if the stakeholder consultation has been done in a holistic way, ensuring the land rights and livelihoods are preserved. The weakness of the land use planning governance is seen as a barrier in Paraguay. Some steps are being done in Paraguay to strengthen the registration of the Cadastre, to digitize the licensing process and make it more transparent, as well as to perform basic training on land use planning. This sector needs to be further strengthened.
- The Producer incentives to conserve biodiversity and forests are not clear, especially in the case of Paraguay where it is legal to deforest up to 75% and where the forest is not valued.
- There is still not a conducive environment for learning about what works and what does not work for sustainable production.

In addition to the above, each pilot country has been analysed for its Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT).

**SWOT Indonesia**

| STRENGTH | WEAKNESS |
|---|---|
| • National Action Plan (NAP) agreed and in final stage of legislation<br>• National and district and provincial platform set-up<br>• Land Use Change monitoring tool being at test stage<br>• Musim Mas partnership with UNDP<br>• District action in Sintang, South Tapanuli legalized, and pending legalization in Pelalawan.<br>• PPP legislation at district level will provide more sustainability for farmers support system & training<br>• Capacity building between global and local team on platform set-up<br>• Good capacity building on land use planning between UNDP and special planning agency in Pelalawan | • Lack of overall costing of the NAP and global financial strategy for sustainability of the platform<br>• Delay in legalization of NAP may not enable to include cost of its implementation in the next budget.<br>• Government and private sector do not put the right resources (financial and HR) to implement the action plan<br>• Consultation for identifying and agreeing on set-asides less holistic in Sintang and South Tapanuli can lead to low buy-in for enforcement<br>• Collaboration between country partners is limited |
| **OPPORTUNITY** | **THREAT** |
| • NAP will encourage more PPP, more integration between National, Provincial and District work as well more financing<br>• More integration with the Demand side to leverage work on supply chain transparency, potentially domestic consumption,) and with finance ( ESG criteria on banks) | • Lack of political "readibility" of government<br>• Further delay and lack of legalization of NAP |

Currently the main problem for the project in Indonesia is the delay of legalization of the NAP and lack of government buy in for policy reform (e.g. with the KEE policy has just been signed at the end of October 2019) , which is creating delays for the policy change and the implementation of outcome 3. The main recommendation is:

- Presenting the project and its potential impact on the palm oil sector has to be done at the highest level in the government to trigger the Presidential Instruction for NAP to undergo the final step for legalization.

**SWOT Liberia**

| STRENGTH | WEAKNESS |
|---|---|
| • Support by global team for Platform set up led to good enabling conditions which lead to high participation and fewer conflicts and tensions among stakeholders in Liberia as reported by all stakeholders interviewed in Liberia.<br>• Vertical integration among platform members between national and regional platforms noticed in Liberia (e.g. the landscape forum have enabled the Zodua land committee to participate in the national platform).<br>• Co-ownership of national platforms between UNDP and different public agencies and CSO. | • Lack of policy strategy /push by UNDP staff (e.g. UNDP staff are not using the platform to discuss financing of community palm oil schemes and instead leaving it to IDH)<br>• Conservation agreement is short term/ intensive approach and does not fit the systemic change<br>• Farmers Training Needs Assessment undertaken whilst there is policy or activities to implement support systems to farmers<br>• HCV identification is delayed due to delay of RSPO National Interpretation. |
| **OPPORTUNITY** | **THREAT** |
| • Political "readibility" /priority of government<br>• Willingness of one main private sector<br>• Willingness and push by Indigenous peoples for sustainable palm oil (community palm oil)<br>• TFA commitments | • Sime Darby concession being on sale.<br>• Private sector might reduce investment in the country if policy environment is still not conducive or changes fast enough<br>• If project fails in Liberia, likely to affect government commitment for deforestation free commitments in global sectors |

Currently the main problem for the project in Liberia is the departure of Sime Darby, and the lack of a policy reform expert within the UNDP project team. We understood that a policy expert will be hired.

The recommendations are:

- Explore if the root cause of the Sime Darby divestment and potentially other divestments is the lack of a financially viable outgrower model, or other factors. Support the country accordingly. Hire a policy specialist as soon as possible to speed up the process of policy reform in Liberia, and closely monitor the agreement with smallholders due to departure of Sime Darby as well as the implementation of the HCV and land use planning.

**SWOT Paraguay**

| STRENGTH | WEAKNESS |
|---|---|
| • The Chaco Beef Platform has already finalized its Action Plan and elected its Steering Committee<br>• The Chaco Platform is really inclusive, Indigenous communities are well represented.<br>• Private sector is driving process towards sustainability in the Mesa della Carne, and had good participation in Platform<br>• Inaugural meeting of the National beef Platform with key Ministries (Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Environment)<br>• The Ministry of Environment is designing an Environmental Code that would group all pertinent Environmental legislations. | • There is still no consensus on the definition of "sustainable beef" production, and the notion of HCV is not familiar to Paraguay government<br>• Lack of financial sustainability of all UNDP platforms to date from Chaco Verde and Green BAPPA projects as well as for the national platform.<br>• Lack of integration of work done with outside projects such as CFA with the "Chaco Verde" |
| **OPPORTUNITY** | **THREAT** |
| • Leveraging the work done by the 2 national platforms by the private sector, one on beef and one on finance in an integrated approach could enhance the process in terms of quality and speed.<br>• The National Beef Platform has just been launched and key discussions have not started yet<br>• Some Country drivenness as Paraguay has its own Project document for Chaco Verde, although government objectives needs to be better aligned on the "Chaco Verde" project objectives | • Government is weak. Needs capacity building as well as financial resources<br>• Existing laws are not well enforced<br>• Total absence of national government in regions<br>• Soy expansion could further increase in Chaco due to a potential leakage effect due to the likely deal for the "GTC Cerrado" and potential impact of economic turmoil in Argentina. |

The lack of consensus on the definition of sustainable beef production does not allow to develop the proper enabling environment. Furthermore, since the current legislation allows deforestation up to 75%, and since forests are mainly privately owned., a mechanism has to incentivize producers to maintain the forests on a voluntary basis. HCV is not known and finding the right approach to conserve forests requires the involvement of many stakeholders and set up of strong land use planning.

The recommendations are:

- All the available knowledge has to be put together **to support an informed decision-making process for the definition of sustainable beef production.** This would include, analyze the " Sustainable beef standard" being developed by the Mesa della carne sostenible together with the pilot on its impact, the results of the sustainable intensification of beef production (e.g. from IFC) and any of lessons from other current practices. Such discussions should be held in the platform at Chaco level (to analyze best practices in the context of dry forest biome such as Chaco) and at National level.
- The **National Beef Platform should make a priority to agree on a sustainable beef definition** that can be clearly communicated at country level for a national implementation. This would allow the Farmers support system as well as all the other needed services for the sector to be developed. The government may decide to have this definition of sustainable beef production communicated as the **minimum level "beef production standard" for Paraguay.** The proposed "sustainable beef standard" discussed by the Mesa della carne may therefore provide a basis for the national Paraguay beef production standard. A

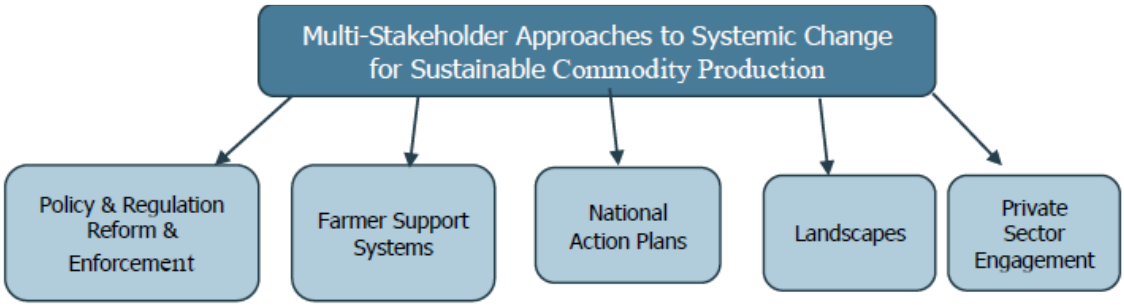
complementary system (e.g. with rating system such as Gold, Silver, Bronze or Protected Designation of Origin for Chaco, or others) could still be designed to reward those leading producers to be fulfilled on a voluntary basis.

- Exploring the use of funds available through REDD+ and designing a financial mechanism for paying producers to conserve above the 25% legal requirement as forests are mainly private.
- Have a comprehensive approach for conserving forest (e.g. land-use planning taking into account forests, but also water resources, establishment of corridors for fauna, etc).

### 4.2.4 How to catalyze further success?

Looking at the research[10] on the use of multi-stakeholder platforms for systemic change, it is clear that the project so far has used effectively the power of this approach only for the national actions plans, and just initiated steps for testing the farmers support system. Key areas to be supported by a multi-stakeholder approach correspond to most of the key barriers identified above.

**Figure 2: Multi-Stakeholder Approaches to Systemic Change**




Building on the safe space of dialogue of the platform together with a structured approach for each of the above component would support the expected transformational change for sustainable commodity production that preserve biodiversity and forests. Below are some recommendations that could be implemented already.

- **The space of dialogue provided by platforms should be enhanced** as strategic value added just for the government itself. For example, discussions on alignment of policies need to occur within Government Ministries, and the UNDP as well as WWF and CI neutral facilitation role together with tools such as Targeted scenario analysis may help. Furthermore, in Paraguay, the Platform team is currently located within UNDP. In the Long Term, the government should reflect where the National Platform should be positioned to perform the necessary coordination role among Ministries.

[10] Sustainable commodity production through multistakheolder collaboration for systemic change, research report & Methodology review, Green Commodities Progamme, 2019

Use as much as possible the power of the platform to discuss especially how to strengthen the **farmers support system** and the **land-use planning** in order to protect land rights as well as the biodiversity and forest.

## 4.3 Project Implementation and Adaptive Management

### 4.3.1 Management arrangements

The project is implemented following UNDP's direct implementation modality (DIM) approach. United Nations Development Program Regional Hub for Latin America and the Caribbean (UNDP RH LAC) acts as the implementing partner with UNDP Country Offices Indonesia and Liberia having delegated authority for project delivery in Indonesia and Liberia respectively. In Paraguay, the Government of Paraguay had requested for the Project to have its own project document, which was signed by the Ministry of Environment (MADES). UNDP Paraguay is the implementing partner in Paraguay. In Indonesia, WWF is the Responsible Party for the work in Western Kalimantan in Sintang District, and Conservation International in South Tapanuli District in North Sumatra Province. In Liberia, UNDP has a Responsible Party Agreement in place with Conservation International for the work at the landscape level in the Sime Darby concession area.

The overall arrangement worked well for Indonesia and Liberia. The fact that the Paraguay government had requested its own Project document, has created some tension with UNDP RHLAC Programme management as the three pilot countries did not have the same set-up. Defining jointly a timeline for implementation in Paraguay has eased the tension. Future projects should ensure all the pilot countries had the same set-up.

**Organizational Structure**: The actual structure for Indonesia and Liberia is provided in Annex 6.8. The initial country coordinator position anticipated in the Programme Management Unit (PMU) was removed to allow for expanded budget on the Global Advisors. No other changes were made to the structure. The Project Board for the Global project that supervises both Indonesia and Liberia met once per year. It was effective in providing the necessary decisions to the project and overall guidance.

In Indonesia, the Project Advisory Committee was not implemented as it builds on the SPOI project (located in the Ministry of Agriculture) as an umbrella which already has its own board. Since the National Platform (Foksbi) involves several key ministries such as the Ministry of Agriculture but also the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, the Coordinating Ministry of Economic Affairs, it should be explored if these other Ministries are sufficiently involved in SPOI Board

The actual structure for Paraguay is provided in Annex 6.9. The UNDP team implements the Production project, as well as the Demand project, both signed by the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development. Both Production and Demand projects are managed together as "The Green Chaco" project. The Project Coordinator dedicates about 80 % of his time to the Production project, and the rest for the Demand project. The "Green Chaco" project uses the expertise of and

shares the cost of a National Platform Team, with the GGP "Green Landscape" project. The later has set-up 2 regional platforms in "Alto Parana" and "Itapua" regions for beef and soya (though these are mainly soy producing regions) as well as a national platform on soy.

**Quality of Execution of Executing Agency/ implementing Partners**: UNDP RH LAC is the implementing agency for GEF for Global, Indonesia and Liberia. UNDP Country Offices (Indonesia, Liberia, and Paraguay) are executing at country level.

In Indonesia, district level work is coordinated by WWF in Sintang District in West Kalimatan, by Conservation International in South Tapanuli District in North Sumatra Province under a Responsible Party agreement, and directly by UNDP in Pelalawan. The work of WWF and Conservation International is proceeding well for the training, but with different approaches for the HCV. The Indonesia, a better integration would be needed between the national and landscape level activities, as the UNDP team is working in silo despite being in the same office. In Liberia, Liberia has the delegated authority for project delivery and executes the national work and Conservation International, as the Responsible Party, the landscape level in the Sime Darby region.

In Paraguay, UNDP is executing the project. Team members have been hired at different times (coordinator in December 2017, technical advisor in November 2018 and technical staff in Chaco only in January 2019). Due to an initial mistake in the budget, the team is understaffed. Hence, they tend to have some slow response.

**Quality of support provided by the GEF Implementing Agency (UNDP)**: The GGP Global Project Manager, who is also the Production Project Manager is responsible to run the project on a day to day basis, and has overall responsibility for the achievement of both the Production project objectives and the Adaptive Management and Learning project. Global Technical Advisors are at Project Management Unit level and support the country teams for the implementation in key technical areas. Their guidance helped strengthen national team capacities.

The GGP Global Project Manager support (eg monthly calls, workshop, punctual calls) was appreciated especially in Indonesia for Liberia. The Paraguay participation in calls and sharing of experience is limited. There is a feeling that that the support provided by PMU does not cater sufficiently the country specific issues. Liberia had gained support on the Indonesian Platform experience visiting Indonesia in 2018.

**Suggestions for Paraguay**: Practical areas such as sharing Terms of Reference for a consultant to perform some of the activities (e.g. targeted scenario analysis) could bring efficiency into the process and help maintain high quality. Supporting the country in the design of production incentives could be valuable. Having access to an international beef specialist acquainted with the Paraguay situation could also be valuable for both the production and demand.

### 4.3.2 Work planning

The two UNDP ProDocs covering the CEO endorsed project were signed in July 2017. The official launch of the project was done in September 2017, when the Global Project Manager took her position on August 30, 2017. The inception workshop took place in November 2017 for the Project directly managed by UNDP RH LAC (covering global). The Indonesia Inception workshop took place in October 2017 and the Liberia one in January 2018. The Paraguay Project coordinator started in December 2017, and the inception workshop was done in March 2018. In Liberia, the initial Platform manager resigned after 3 months and a new one was hired in April 2018. Despite these initial delays, the project is on track and there is an excellent coordinating structure for planning the activities.

The Workplans in the 3 countries are process based. They relate to the outcome and output indicators that were set in the result framework in the project. In the Results Framework, some of the wording of the indicators was agreed by the Project Board in 2017 to be modified for the indicators for 1.2.1, 1.4.1, 2.2.1: to take into account the process, to be more precise.

### 4.3.3 Finance and co-finance

The total overall cost of the project is USD 179,500,521. This is financed through a GEF Grant of USD 14,584,403 and USD 164,916,118 in parallel co-financing. Detail is provided in Table 2 below.

**Table 2: Overall Production Project Financing**

| | TOTAL Project | Prodoc Budget | Cofinancing | Delivery at MT % | Cofinancing Actual | Cofinancing % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Project PMU & Indonesia & Liberia | 171 238 403 | 12 584 403 | 158 654 000 | 48% | 354 823 973 | 224% |
| Paraguay | 8 262 118 | 2 000 000 | 6 262 118 | 37% | 1 779 647 | 28% |
| **TOTAL** | 179 500 521 | 14 584 403 | 164 916 118 | | 356 403 620 | 216% |

The project is on track financially. The December 2017 start of the Paraguay project and the hiring of the full team by end of 2018, early 2019 for the local technical adviser explain the low delivery.

The project is cost effective financially as it relies on partnerships and platforms. Achieving consensus through the platform process is the best way to ensure a common vision of which activities will be most beneficial, and hence where to have the best use of resources. It also builds on other projects (e.g. cost sharing in Paraguay). Please refer to Annex 6.18 for the details on the finance and co-finance analysis.

### 4.3.4 Project-level monitoring and evaluation systems

The M&E of the production project works mainly:

1. **Through the PIR** and annual mandatory UNDP reporting, with information populated from each project.

2. **Through the four GEF core indicators**. Core GEF indicators have been discussed in section 4.1.5.

3. **Through monitoring with meetings and calls (internal communication)** with the Steering Committee, Board, Secretariat and na**tional teams. The Board meetings** perform a decision-making role. The GGP Steering Committee takes place on a bi-annual basis and deals with strategic issues and opportunities. The monthly calls with the Secretariat and national teams service the critical function of monitoring, finding solutions to strengthen adaptive management, sharing information, documenting adaptive management in general, this looks like a cost- effective system for coordination involving both execution and country offices.

4. **Through reporting**. This is achieved through the quarterly monitoring and annual reports by country offices, which is then used to collect information for the results framework/PIR and for the Highlights report. This is a cost-effective system involving all stakeholders.

5. **The workplans** with the activities to be performed is the main monitoring tool for which the teams are accountable.

6. Due to the difficulty of coordination and integration among the various child projects, **integrated workshop/workplans** have been developed for Indonesia and for Paraguay (only workplan) in order to facilitate the inter-linkages between the child projects. It has been encouraged by the global team and has suffered from insufficient incentives from the country teams for it probably because those teams do not see the value of an integrated approach.

### 4.3.5 Stakeholder Engagement

The Platforms have been the main way to engage the various stakeholders in the most inclusive way in each country project. In addition, specific relations have been developed towards achieving each outcome.

**In Indonesia**, the project directly supports the work with several national ministries, as well as with provincial and district goverment agencies. either directly through UNDP Indonesia or through WWF (Sintang District) and CI (South Tapanuli district). For the private sector, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) is being finalized with Musim Mas for training farmers. Asian Agri, Musim Mas were engaged as part of Task Force for the formulation of the legislation on the Pelalawan Regent Regulation on Partnership while APRIL, Sinar Mas, and Musim Mas supported the HCV mapping in Pelalawan. In Sintang, WWF works closely with PT SAM, while in South Tapanuli, CI has a MoU with PT AJN. The project is working together with the Bogor University for the development of the Land Use Change Monitoring (LUCM) tool. These examples show that the engagement is being used effectively to support the project but there is still a wait-and-see attitude of companies for the National Action Plan to be legalized to become more active.

**Suggestion:** The team should continue being proactive with companies, especially for engaging them in the NAP implementation. As WWF is also very active not only with retailers for the

Demand Project, but also designing traceability tools with key traders/manufacturers in a parallel project, synergies should be explored for engaging companies to have a stronger voice**.** In addition**,** a draft guidance for company engagement beyond the value chain is being drafted by the partnership advisor and its implementation in the second phase of the project would be beneficial in Indonesia.

**In Liberia**, the project has also engaged with government representatives, private sector companies, CSOs and NGOs. With the growing importance of the palm oil sector, the interest of the government representatives has increased. Sime Darby has been the main private partner but is currently disinvesting in the concession. At landscape level, there is collaboration with GROW and Solidaridad. The latter is supporting the RSPO National Interpretation process. Communities of the Zodua Clan were involved in the development of a conservation agreement.

**In Paraguay**, the project engaged with a wide range of stakeholders including public sector, private sector, civil society, academia and local communities and indigenous people. The Chaco Platform has been extremely successful in attracting many stakeholders. At National Level, the project works closely with the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADES) on the policy side, with INFONA, the National Forest Institute, on mapping, as well as with the Ministry of Agriculture, the National Service for Quality and Health (SENACSA) and the Instituto Paraguayo del Indigena. There is also engagement with the private sector through their National Organizations (Producers Union (UGC) , Cooperatives Union (FECOPROD), ARP and with the cooperatives in Chaco). While the private sector is driving the work on sustainability through another the "Mesa della Carne Sostenible", they are also engaging with the project, especially in the Chaco Platform. At the same time, they also have a wait-and-see approach as they see the platform as government driven.

#### 4.3.6 Reporting

Reporting is discussed in the M&E section

#### 4.3.7 Communication

**Internal communication** within the project is crucial to maintain alignment among project teams in countries and with partners. This is done especially during the bi-weekly (Liberia and Indonesia) and periodic calls (Paraguay) with the project management. There are also regular follow-up e-mails, which also include dates of forthcoming events, missions, reporting deadlines, etc. In addition, internal communication is fostered by sharing of files. These are cost-effective communication tools for coordination between the Project Management Unit and the country teams.

**External communication** is done especially at the level of the A&L project in order to build the overall "Good Growth Partnership brand" and make it stand out in the crowded field of sustainability initiatives. Furthermore, the overall messages communicated are carefully chosen to avoid any national susceptibility linked to issues such as deforestation. The communication is

done via web site, blogs, targeted media (e.g. building on the Thomson Reuters Foundation journalist training programme carried out at the GGC in Lima, Peru in May 2019). It has been effective to support the overall projects. In addition, some external communication is also being performed by country teams. Specific websites are designed for the Platforms (e.g., Indonesia, Paraguay). Communication is shared when projects achieve milestones. This has been very effective. For example, in Indonesia there were 50 media reports in 2019, 4 videos produced; 5 media reports in Liberia, 16 media reports in Paraguay, 2 videos. With the departure of the communication person in Paraguay, some support might be required.

**Project contribution to Sustainable development and global environmental benefits**

The Production project has already contributed significantly to sustainable development benefits as well as global environmental benefits. It works to improve the livelihoods of smallholder farmers producing palm oil in Indonesia and Liberia, and those smallholder beef producers, mainly indigenous producers in Paraguay, while conserving forests and safeguarding the rights of farmers and forest-dependent communities. Dialogue and inclusiveness, with for example the participation of indigenous communities in Paraguay, is essential for the platforms to agree of an action plan toward sustainable production. The work of smallholders is essential to the production of sustainable palm oil in Indonesia. The government estimates that smallholders manage at least 5.8 million ha or 41% of oil plantation. Low productivity and land titles continue to be key challenges. The project strives to strengthen the smallholder support system, to enable them to apply sustainable intensification practices. So far 2,482 households have benefited from training. One of the trained farmers indicated that he could increase his productivity from 0.6 ton/ha to 0,9 ton/ha of Fresh Fruit Bunches. These are some examples of the sustainable development benefits generated by the project. Increasing their production and income allows them to better protect the forests. In addition, the project focuses on identifying HCV and HCS areas, and to protect them through set-asides. By working closely with government on land planning regulations, these HCV areas will be proposed as no-go areas. In Indonesia, a total of 619,218 ha has been identified, representing 35 % of the HCVF.

## 4.4 Sustainability

### 4.4.1 Financial risks to sustainability

The project financial sustainability for delivering its intended impact is key for the component 1, as it lays down the foundation for an ongoing implementation of component 2 and 3. The platforms are crucial for the implementation of the action plans. The costing of the implementation of the action plans has not been performed yet, creating a financial uncertainty.

In Indonesia, the legalization of the action plans will ensure that some budgets are allocated to implement the action plans. The delay of the legalization of the NAP may not enable to take into account the new activities envisaged in the action plan for the next budgeting exercise in Indonesia. The budget planning depends on the Medium-Term Strategy. The next one, 2020-2024, is currently

being discussed at National, but also at District level, while action plans in Sintang and South Tapanuli have been legalized, the budget of the District Planning Agencies is highly dependent on the national budget. For example, SIntang district local income contributes only to about 10 to 15 % to its budget, the rest comes through national funds. Reaching 20 % local contribution would enable some flexibility and more independency at District level, but this is difficult. A local government cannot make a regulation on tax and retribution, it is only at national level. Their income comes from the cultivation right from the permit of the Palm Oil companies, while income of the natural resources goes to the Province. Having a clear financial strategy for the action plans at national, provincial, and national is crucial. It may rely on government funding but should encompass private as well as donor funding.

Similarly, in Liberia and in Paraguay, such costing and financial strategy is needed. Financial risk is rated **moderately likely.**

### 4.4.2 Socio-Economic risks to sustainability

The project through the Platform work has been inclusive to engage stakeholders including local communities and indigenous peoples. The A&L/production risk log was rated low and the only risk identified at design was that rights-holders do not have the capacity to claim their rights. This is nevertheless an issue, as they often lack all the necessary documentation. The project is mitigating this by creating the right enabling environment through the design of the action plans to be implemented. Some direct support has also been provided for example when training producers or with the use of the geo-referencing to support documentation evidence.

In Liberia, the divestment of Sime Darby is being mitigated by designing a smallholder model whereby Sime Darby will transfer the management of the current plantation to smallholders and that guarantees the market for FFBs. On the other side, the government reacted by accelerating its efforts and political will in sustainable palm oil initiatives and resolving the issues in the sector, but this will need to be closely monitored. Another risk has been identified in Liberia, with the charcoal burners and chainsaw loggers operating in the landscape. This has been mitigated through a multi-stakeholder resolution on charcoal burning with communities and is being monitored through the monthly reports of the Frontline Conservationist patrol.

In Indonesia, the delay in achieving the last step towards the NAP legalization is being mitigated through having the District Action Plans in Sintang and South Tapanuli being legalized, and soon Pelalawan. This will ensure that the project can be implemented in these three landscapes. The lack of the NAP legalization would prevent having a coherent implementation at National level and at Provincial level (as they are closely linked to the NAP), as well as district level. Socio-economic sustainability is therefore **moderately unlikely**.

### 4.4.3 Institutional framework and governance risks to sustainability

**Government willingness** to support policy reform in sustainability have been identified as a high risk in the project, whether with regards to election results, lack of capacity, self-interest of senior government in business as usual, other priorities, etc. In the case of the GGP project, government

willingness to support policy reform underpins the success of the project and is therefore **a high risk**. To some extent, these risks has been buffered by very high-quality process in place for the development of national platform and sub national platforms. Maintaining a strong presence with the government at national and sub national level and ensuring the positive results of the project and its importance are understood by a wider audience, is therefore key to ensure continued buy-in despite potential changes in government. **In terms of institutional risk**, it was identified that interdependencies between components in the Production project and those of the Demand, Transactions and A&L projects may cause significant delays and inconsistencies in implementation. Indeed, this has been the case. Further, programme-level activities as well as activities related to coordination and integration are not budgeted in other GGP child projects and not considered as a priority for them. Better integration is also an opportunity to better leverage impact.

Lack of strong coordination with other initiatives on the ground is also seen as a potential risk as beneficiaries may be confused. The project may then not be able to have sufficient buy-in from partners. Institutional sustainability is rated as **moderately likely.**

#### 4.4.4 Environmental risks to sustainability

**Improved agricultural practices** for the sustainable intensification of **beef** production **poses environmental risks** as identified in the GGP risk log for Production and A&L. This is because it may incentivize producers and government decision makers to exceed production increase targets through continued expansion into forested areas. Or may lead producers to relocate expansion plans to other areas due to regulatory leakage, leading to higher rates of deforestation in those regions. The project is currently mitigating this risk by pushing the dialogue to agree on a definition of sustainable beef production that would lead to change in the enabling environment. In addition, the design of producer incentive to conserve forests above the legal requirement would be key. Environmental risk is rated as **moderately likely**.

# 5 Conclusions and Recommendations

## 5.1 Conclusions

The Production project objective is to " support the sustainable production of palm oil and beef while conserving forests and safeguarding the rights of forest-dependent communities". It is a key project among the GGP Child projects, as it has to demonstrate that producer practices are shifting to adopt sustainable practices, either as a direct consequence of the project or as an indirect one due to the impact of the Transaction, Demand and A&L projects. The GGP has been conceived to bring systemic change through the interaction of the production project components as well as with the other child projects. The Mid Term Review has evaluated if systemic change happened as well as its progress against the targets set.

Implementing the project in Indonesia and Liberia for palm oil and beef in Paraguay showed that achievements were relatively homogeneous across outcomes despite the different contexts, but progress is ahead in Indonesia partly due to the delayed start in the other countries. It also highlighted the strengths and weaknesses of the project in terms of its design and its implementation. Most of the recommendations are therefore applicable to all pilot countries, with a few specific country ones. The project has made good achievements, especially on dialogue through the platforms, and to a lesser extent on policy reform, farmers support system and training, knowledge management. The identification of HCV and land use planning proved to be more challenging .

**Project Design**

The vision at design was to bring systemic change across its key components: dialogue, policy reform, farmers support system, and land use planning.

The good principles on multi-stakeholder dialogues have been replicated successfully in all the three pilot countries. They have led to action plans being agreed in Indonesia at national, provincial, and district level except in Pelalawan, and in Paraguay or close to in Liberia. The Sintang and South Tapanuli action plans have been legalized.

The role of the Platform was conceived as the linking element for systemic change, especially for supporting the common vision leading to action plans, with various areas to tackle, including potential reform. of the policy framework. In practice, this does not work as anticipated due to the local context. In Indonesia, three policies have been legalized at District level, but the process is much more complex at national level ( eg the NAP legalization is at the last stage) or here was low buy in for some policies. In Liberia, delays in the RSPO national interpretation delays the strategic work. Nevertheless, there is a need to better reflect how the Production work can do the dual role of being neutral platform manager and policy changer as well.

Strengthening the farmers support system is crucial to ensure producers have access to the necessary training for the adoption of sustainable practices. Since funding is the main barrier, exploring public-private partnership is an important alternative to consider. A corporate social responsibility legislation requiring private sector to assist smallholders like the one already legalized in Pelalawan, and anticipated with the National Action Plan in Indonesia would set a strong support. In Indonesia, the Musim Mas agreement will provide a very good example. The Green Commodities Programme is finalizing a concept to strengthening farmers support systems outlining a structured approach that should contribute to systemic change. Training was viewed at design to pilot various types of trainings and training delivery to feed into the farmer support system strategy, however, a better measure of success towards this aim could be the number of effective approaches to smallholder support..

Land use governance which includes land use planning is the basis for systemic change. The identification of High Conservation Value (HCV) areas, Targeted Scenario Analysis (TSA) to guide on impact and policy requirement, and dialogue are ingredients to systemic change. Focus in countries

has been more on identifying HCV areas than to supporting land use planning processes, although this is cross-cutting goal between Component 1 and 3. In Indonesia, Pelalawan had the most comprehensive approach where identified HCV areas, and Targeted Scenario Analysis were the basis of multi-stakeholder dialogues which enabled to propose land use planning legislation. In Paraguay, the current legal system authorizes deforestation up to 75 % which means that the legal approach anticipated at design is not sufficient, and alternatives such as producer incentives to protect above legal requirements need to be explored for systemic change.

Knowledge management was viewed as the main link to support the project implementation in all pilot countries and share project lessons. A lot of knowledge has been provided from the Global level especially through the communities of practice, some tools and by the technical advisers. Learning happening in the countries is being collected within a database. However, important lessons on how well the Theory of Change of Production is working might not be captured because the M&E focuses mainly on output/structure indicators.

The project design had the intention of systemic change in most of the components, but the implementation and measurement of impacts of the project is not focusing on systemic change. This is due to the gap between the vision and the scale of intended impact within the project timeframe as well as with the result framework indicators and the tools used for M&E. Some indicators should focus on the quality of the change happening. At the same time, the Production project has to demonstrate to GEF that its Core Indicators should be on target to contribute to the GEF Conservation objectives, which measure GEF global impact of its project portfolio. Other indicators are needed to reflect the systemic change vision of the GGP project and, to assess its own theory of change, to demonstrate the huge potential of impact of the Production project, but its own indicators do not give it justice.

**Project Progress**

Platforms have been established in Indonesia at National, Platform and District level, except in Pelalawan, and in Paraguay, and in process in Liberia. This is a great achievement and contributed to an inclusive dialogue with a large participation of stakeholders, including with representation of local communities and indigenous people . It helped build trust and relationship among all the participants. In Indonesia, policy change progressed well at district level in Indonesia, but the government process towards legalization at national level is more slow. The National Action Plan is now at its final step before legalization. The district action plans have been legalized in Sintang and recently in South Tapanuli, and are under process in Pelalawan. Delay at National level is nevertheless delaying the implementation at provincial level. Companies participated in the dialogue to protect but have a wait and see attitude in Indonesia, especially at national level. In Liberia, Sime Darby the main partner has put his concession for sale, a mechanism is being implemented with Smallholders to manage the plantation and still access the market. The costing of the action plans' implementation has not been done so far, so there is a lack of vision on the implementation and their overall funding. Furthermore, the link with the policies reform necessary is not always clear yet (e.g. Liberia, Paraguay). The

expected alignment of policies is not happening yet. In Paraguay, there is good progress as the project benefits from the Minister of Environment launch of the design of an Environmental legal code which will encompass all the key legislations. Excellent progress is being done in Indonesia with the design of a Land Use Change Monitoring tool.

Farmers support's system are being designed in Pelalawan and in Paraguay. The Liberia action plan includes a component on farmers support's system. Initial farmers needs assessment were conducted in all three districts in Indonesia, as well in Paraguay. Farmers were trained in Sintang by WWF, and in South Tapanuli by Conservation International. Training in Pelalawan will start once the agreement with Musim Mas is finalized and targets should be met at the end of the project. Some initial training was conducted in Paraguay. Given the change in the context since the project design, the project team is reflecting how to best to use the training to test the farmers support system as well as meeting the project target.

HCV areas have been identified in all three districts in Indonesia, but is pending being legalized in Pelalawan, and will depend on the Sintang Master Planning in. Sintang. South Tapanuli is exploring the best way for the legalization. In Paraguay, mapping has been performed, but there is no clarity on the best approach to conserve high conservation value areas. Capacity building has been initiated in land use planning with municipalities in Chaco. Knowledge management has been shared via the Community of Practice but lessons from countries have started to be extracted yet. Delays in the delivery of the Landscape Analysis Tool is further delaying the implementation in pilot countries.

**Remaining barriers**

Despite all these good achievements, a number of issues remain: 1) the slow administrative process and some low buy-in of government in Indonesia. 2) the difficulty to make the link between the action plans and the necessary policy change 3) low corporate engagement, 4) lack of financial sustainability of the platforms, 5) financing of farmers support system 6) land use planning and its governance[11], 7) lack of producers incentives to conserve above legal requirements, 8) learning environment is still not conducive to learn effectively on what works and not for sustainable production.

The power of the Platform has not been exploited enough yet, to support in a participative way for policy reform, farmers system support and land use planning. Its value as a neutral space of dialogue needs to be better marketed.

**Project implementation and adaptive management**

Management has been good overall even though as a Direct Implementation Project, the Paraguay government had requested its own Project document which created tension due to the lack of control from the Project Management Unit. Financial management was also good overall. Following budget

[11] Land use planning and its governance can be adressed only partially by the Production project, as it is beyond its scope,

mistakes at design, Paraguay budget will need to be revised. Monitoring and Evaluation was implemented according to its design. Reporting and communication were fine.

The table below provides the summary rating as well as the summary comments including for sustainability. Rating is based on the average of individual ratings.

**Table 3: MTR Ratings & Achievement Summary**

| Measure | MRT rating | Achievement description |
|---|---|---|
| **Progress towards results** | **Overall Rating MS**<br><br>Component 1 **MS** Dialogue and public private partnerships; Production policies enforcement | Component 1 has been rated as moderately satisfactory.<br><br>The excellent achievement of the setup of platforms, with good participation of stakeholders, has led to the finalisation of action plans in Indonesia, Paraguay and good progress in Liberia. In Indonesia, action plans have been legalized in Sintang and South Tapanuli districts, but the slow process for the legalization of the National Action Plan, is delaying the legalization of provincial Action plans.<br><br>Some policy reforms may be necessary in each country to support the implementation of the action plan. The expected policy alignment for outcome 1.3. and 1.4, respectively on reduced deforestation production practices, and on land use allocations for commodity production and set asides, is happening at District level in Indonesia. It has not occurred yet at National level in Indonesia . It has not started in Liberia. The setup of an environmental code will enable the revision of all major policies in Paraguay. Advance has been done on HCV legislation in the 3 Districts in Indonesia but not in Liberia due to the delay of the RSPO National Interpretation and in Paraguay. |
| | Component 2 **S** Farmer support systems and agri-inputs | Two farmers system support strategies are under preparation. Initial training has been performed and should be on track at the end of the project. |
| | Component 3 **MS** Land use plans and maps in targeted landscapes | Pelalawan Sintang and South Tapanuli Districts in Indonesia have identified HCV and set aside areas have been proposed for legalization . in the first two, and are in process to for South Tapanuli Identified HCV in Indonesia is below target for the objective level, although it meets the outcome level target for set-aside areas. Total potential HCV areas are not known yet in Liberia and Paraguay. Avoided CO2 emissions cannot be computed yet, except in LIberia where 2 360 880 CO2 equivalent have been avoided through the conservation agreement |
| | Component 4 **S** Knowledge management | The design of the Landscape Analysis Tool is delaying the implementation in the pilot countries. Knowledge has been shared through the Community of Practice |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | | and target met. |
| **Project Implementation & Adaptive Management** | **S** | Project implementation and 'reactive' adaptive management has been satisfactory, despite the different set-up among pilot countries. In addition, the quality of activities whether for coordination, communication, learning and reporting, has been excellent in general. |
| **Sustainability** | **MU** | **Financial sustainability** has been identified as major **risk** as the financing mechanism for the platform and action plan implementation is not clear yet.<br><br>**The divestment of Sime Darby** in Liberia and the delay in the NAP legalization are creating risks to the sustainability<br><br>**Government willingness** to support policy reform in sustainability have been rightly identified as a high risk.<br><br>The risk posed by **sustainable intensification of beef** has also been identified as **high risk**. It is not clear how the project is working on this risk without a systems approach. |

## 5.2 Recommendations

In light of the analysis done during the evaluation, most of the recommendations in the table below aim to reinforce the systemic change potential of the project, hence building on its strength, the power of the multi-stakeholder dialogue. Furthermore, better leveraging the potential of the other child projects through a more systems approach would benefit and reinforce the project as a "one voice" and the potential for systemic change. All the financial aspects need to be reinforced (sustainability of the platform, costing of action plans, funding of farmers support system, design of producers' incentives to voluntary conserve above legal requirements).

**Table 4: Recommendations**

| Rec # | Recommendation | Entity responsible |
|---|---|---|

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **1** | **High level meetings at Minister level in each Pilot country to demonstrate the benefits of the project.**<br><br>Project progress and benefits for the country of the potential transformational change linked to the project should be presented at the highest possible level in all the key Ministries involved in the project. A specific strategy on key messages has to be prepared for each country to ensure the efficiency of the meeting. It should highlight the key progress so far and the key benefit of the sector to the economy, and remaining challenges.<br><br>• In Indonesia, meeting is a priority given the current slow process and the final step needed for the NAP legalization. , This is a priority and should be done if possible, at the highest Presidential level. The key message should focus on importance of the implementation of the NAP for the Palm oil sector<br><br>• In Paraguay, meetings should highlight the dual benefit for Paraguay to have a sustainable beef sector as well as to preserve its current forest. Since to do so, actions are needed with several Ministries, as well as require the various stakeholders, including the financial sector, promote the Value added of including the Ministry of Finance as part of the National Platform, and of the space of dialogue provided by the Platform that can be used as a coordinating space for governments. While the Platform team is currently within UNDP, its location in the Medium term is strategic to perform its role. | PMU and each country office<br><br>Country Office Indonesia<br><br>Country Office Liberia<br><br>Country Office Paraguay |
| **2** | **Secure financial sustainability of Platform and implementation of its action plan**<br><br>Define and implement strategy to secure the financial sustainability of all platforms in each pilot country. It may rely on a mix of sources (e.g., ensuring costing is carried out, and costs are included in government budgets at all relevant levels, exploring public-private partnerships for long term solutions, or donor funding for medium term). | Country Offices with PMU support |
| **3** | **Ensure Action plan have a clear monitoring**<br><br>Action plans have been agreed in most countries. The coherence of the Action Plan should be analysed. A clear monitoring frameworks with indicators and targets shoudl be developed for each action plan to facilitate monitoring of their implementation. | Each Country Office<br><br>With PMU support (Platform, Communica-tion) |
| **4** | **Strengthen the corporate engagement**<br><br>Corporate engagement is critical. Designing a coherent strategy building on the concept of Value Beyond the Value Chain would enable to foster the systemic change required. This should also be coordinated in with the other child projects who have also corporate engagement. Being able to present the GGP child projects in the pilot countries with coordinated message ("one voice") would strengthen the engagement. | Partnership Adviser Country teams |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **5** | **Better exploit the Power of the Platforms**<br><br>Better use of platform for multi-stakeholder dialogue to ensure a participative process for policy reform, farmers system support and land use planning.<br><br>• Identify in each pilot country areas when dialogue through platform can be extended to better leverage some of the project work on these themes.<br><br>• Given the positive results held from the dialogue and collaboration held in Platform for systemic change, explore how the government and private sector themselves could communicate on the results to further support the engagement of stakeholders and demonstrate how certain activities (such as policy reform) are critical for the process success, as well as better understand their motivation<br><br>• Lessons from this extended use can provide input to further refine the concept of Multistakeholder platform for systemic change | PMU support<br><br>and<br><br>Country offices in Indonesia<br><br>And Paraguay |
| **6** | **Explore Producer Incentives for voluntary forest conservation**<br><br>In Paraguay, the legislation enables to deforest up to 25 %. It is therefore critical to explore the potential of financial incentives to conserve biodiversity and forests above legal requirements through financing mechanism linking to REDD+. | PMU<br>Country offices |
| **7** | **Country Project efficiency**<br><br>In each country office, there are some areas to be considered for better efficiency<br><br>• In Indonesia, teams work in silos, there should be more coordination among the Platform work and the work at Landscape.<br><br>• In Indonesia, continue to leverage the power of the other child projects to support the work. More sharing on the corporate engagement work could be useful.<br><br>• In Liberia, explore if the root cause of thie Sime Darby divestment and potentially other divestments is the lack of a financially viable outgrower model, or other factor. Support the country accordingly.<br><br>• In Paraguay, the platform coordination work is shared with the BAPAA project which will end in June 2020. Securing funding to continue to benefit from the expertise of the Platform team (coordinator, beef specialist) is therefore crucial.<br><br>• In Paraguay, the budget should be revised as there were some mistakes at project design<br><br>• Paraguay: HCV and HCS are not methodologies that are commonly used. Paraguay is reflecting on how best to conserve its biodiversity and forests with different types of approaches. Promoting a systems approach would enable to have a broader view in Paraguay with different stakeholders, as well as to promote a more integrated view of the financial sector, who is currently not valuing the forest. The systems approach would contribute to the achievement of all the child projects in Paraguay. Annex 0 provides the reason why a systems approach would be useful. Recommendation is to explore the benefits, costs to implement a Systems approach in order to have a comprehensive approach for a sustainable beef sector with reduced deforestation | Country office Indonesia<br><br>Country office Liberia<br><br>Country Office Paraguay<br><br>Country Office Paraguay<br><br>Country Office Paraguay with support PMU |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **8** | **Paraguay: strategy for a common vision on sustainable beef**<br><br>Ensure discussion in the National Platform leads to agreement on a common vision of "sustainable beef production". Systems approaches are often very valuable for getting collective agreement over sustainable beef production. The agreement on a common vision of "sustainable beef production" should be done especially through the National Platform as it will enable the project to implement the necessary farmers' support system, and the actions identified for Chaco and at national level. The "compliance standard" drafted by the "Mesa della Carne Sustenible" should be analysed with care to see if for the government it provides a good base for mainstreaming sustainable practices in the country. | Country office Paraguay |
| **9** | **No cost extension for the Production Project**<br><br>Since Liberia and Paraguay started the project later, having a no-cost extension for the Production project would enable to better align the dates. It would also allow to better leverage the Transaction project that started later. | UNDP PMU |
| **10** | **Refine the Theory of Change for sustainable production**<br>The Theory of Change of the Production project is around collaboration and coordination, collective alignment, investment and vision, rights issues and incentives for change, according to the Prodoc. The project will provide a critical service to the field of sustainable production if it could learn better how its Theory of Change is working or not. For example, simple score cards could be used by platform participants to self-assess level of coordination and level of conflicts, collective alignment, incentives for change in Year 1 and Year 2 retrospectively and onwards. For this, the M&E will have to re-focus not only on output/structure indicators but include some easily measured process and outcome/impact indicators. Such indicators can serve not only for learning but also marketing the quality of work by the platform. This could contribute to the design of a knowledge product. | UNDP PMU |

# 6 Annexes

## 6.1 Evaluation Matrix

| Evaluation Criteria | Questions | Indicator | Document Source | Methodology |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Project Strategy: To what extent is the project strategy relevant to country priorities, country ownership, and the best route towards expected results?** | | | | |
| **Project design** | • Is the problem addressed by project correct?<br>• Are there any incorrect assumptions? If yes, how does it impact the delivery of the project? | Level of coherence between the problem and intended outcome of the project<br><br>Validation of each key assumptions as laid down in Prodoc | <u>Project documents:</u><br>• Overall GGP IAP Project document<br>• PIF<br>• UNDP initiation Plan<br>• UNDP Project Document e.g. GGP Round Table report - Accelerating systemic change in sustainable agricultural commodity production; Root cause analysis; Situation analysis<br>• Finalized GEF Focal area Tracking Tools/Core Indicators at CEO Endorsement<br>• UNDP Environmental and Social Screening Results<br><u>External Sources</u><br>• Project Countries development plans or priorities as stated in Government plans<br>• Key documentation on lessons learnt:<br>• Liberia: Liberia Oil Palm Sector- Outgrower Models. Consultative Workshop Summary Report<br>• Indonesia: Overview of Indonesian Oil Palm Smallholder Farmers. A Typology of Organizational Models, Needs, and Investment Opportunities; Jurisdictional Approaches to Sustainable Land Use in Indonesia. What is it, why pursue it and how to build one? | Document analysis,<br><br>Interviews with project staff, interviews with key stakeholders, |
| **Relevance** | • How relevant is the project strategy?<br>• Is the project strategy the most effective route to support its achievement?<br>• Were lessons from other relevant projects properly incorporated into the project design? | level of coherence between project design and implementation approach<br><br>Integration of lessons from other projects | | Document analysis<br><br>Interviews with project staff, interviews with key stakeholders |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | • How relevant is the project strategy relevant to each country priority and national sector development priorities?<br>• How is the country ownership of the project? | Coherence with each Country and national sector development strategy and project design | • Production ProDoc<br>• Project Countries development plans or priorities as stated in Government plans and in national sector developments plans | Document analysis<br><br>Interviews with Ministries in each of the pilot countries |
| | • How were the perspectives of those who would be affected by project decisions, those who could affect the outcomes, and those who could contribute information or other resources to the process, taken into account during project design processes? | Stakeholder engagement approach during the project design | • PIF<br>• UNDP initiation Plan<br>• UNDP Project Document e.g. Stakeholder Engagement Plan<br>• Finalized GEF Focal area Tracking Tools/Core Indicators at CEO Endorsement<br>• UNDP Environmental and Social Screening Results | Document analysis<br><br>Interviews with project staff, interviews with key stakeholders |
| | • How were the gender issues taken into account during the project design | Gender strategy | • PIF<br>• UNDP initiation Plan<br>• UNDP Project Document<br>• Finalized GEF Focal area Tracking Tools/Core Indicators at CEO Endorsement<br>• UNDP Environmental and Social Screening Results | Document Analysis<br><br>Interview with project staff |
| **Results Framework /Logframe** | • Are the outcomes, outputs, indicators aligned with the theory of change of the project? Are the indicators and the midterm and end-of-project targets "SMART" (Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Relevant, Time-bound)?<br><br>Note aside of SMART principles we will also analyse the indicators according to three core typologies that help for better holistic evaluation/monitoring: 1) structure e.g. enabling conditions to put into place, 2) process e.g. quality of conditions put into place and 3) outcomes are social and/or environmental qualities maintained, restored or improved.) | Alignment between the Theory of change and the outcomes, outputs and indicators in the logframe<br><br>"SMARTNESS" of indicators and targets<br><br>Analysis of indicators according to ) structure e.g. enabling conditions to put into place, 2) process e.g. quality of conditions put into place and 3) outcomes are social and/or environmental qualities maintained, restored or improved.) | • UNDP ProDoc<br>• Revised Result Framework<br>• GGP Theory of Change<br>• Inception Workshops reports | Document analysis<br><br>Interviews to validate the Theory of Change |
| | • Are the project's objectives and outcomes or components clear, practical, and feasible within its time frame? | Clarity, practicality and Feasibility within project time frame of the project objectives, outcomes | • UNDP ProDoc<br>• GGP Theory of Change<br>• Inception Workshops reports | Document analysis Interviews with key stakeholder, and CI and WWF |
| | • Does progress so far or potentially in the future, catalyze additional | Additional Project impact not listed in | • GGP Production Prodoc<br>• GGP Production Progress reports ( | Document analysis |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | beneficial impacts of the project (i.e. income generation, gender equality and women's empowerment, improved governance etc...)? Should it be included in the project results framework and monitored on an annual basis? | the Logframe | | Interviews with key beneficiaries |
| | • How are gender issues monitored through sex-disaggregated indicators?<br>• Are SMART gender disaggregated indicators included that capture development benefits? | Gender disaggreated SMART indicators | • As provided by GGP Gender specialist and project managers<br>• Percentage of women farmers trained compared to men as provided by project managers | Document analysis<br>Interviews with key beneficiaries |
| **Progress Towards Results: To what extent have the expected outcomes and objectives of the project been achieved thus far?** | | | | |
| **Progress towards outcome analysis** | See Methodology to Verify Project´s achievement of Results according to Results Framework | See detailed indicators in project logframeCore indicators at Mid Term:<br><br>- At least 40 private sector, civil society and donor organizations newly connected and engaged in broad based dialogue under national and sub-national platforms<br><br>- At least 2,500 households benefiting (Paraguay 1,000; Indonesia 1,500;<br><br>- At least 25 % of total HCVF is set aside: Paraguay 130,000 Ha; Indonesia: at least 25 % of HCVF; Liberia: at least 25 % of HCVF is set aside | Project documents:<br><br>• UNDP Project Document (Logframe)<br>• Project Inception Report<br>• All Project Implementation Reports (PIR)<br>• Quarterly progress reports and work plans of the various implementation tasks teams<br>• Finalized GEF Focal area Tracking Tools/Core Indicators at CEO Endorsement and midterm (Commodities IAP multifocal area tool)<br>• Oversight mission reports<br>• All monitoring reports prepared by the project<br>• Electronic copies of project outputs - newsletters, booklets, manuals, techni-cal reports, articles, etc.<br>• Project site location maps<br>• UNDP project document (National Action Plans, Stakeholder Engagement Plans, Targeted Scenario Analysis, HCV assessment report, Land-use planning report, Farmers Assessment Needs) | UNDP, GEF, Project Partners<br><br>Document analysis |

| **Project Implementation and Adaptive Management: Has the project been implemented efficiently, cost effectively, and been able to adapt to any changing conditions thus far? To what extent are project-level monitoring and evaluation systems, reporting, and project communications supporting the project's implementation?** | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Management Arrangements** | • How effective is the project management as set in the Prodoc? Have changes been made and are they effective? Are responsibilities and reporting lines clear? Is decision-making transparent and undertaken in a timely manner? | Project management structure effective to support project<br><br>Changes made in Structure<br><br>Decisions are clear and taken in timely manner | • Quarterly progress reports and work plans of the various implementation tasks teams<br>• Project operational guidelines, manuals and systems<br>• Minutes of the Board meetings and other meetings (e.g. Project Appraisal Committee meetings) | Document analysis<br><br>Interviews with staff |
| | • How is the quality of execution of the Executing Agency and Implementing Partner(s) | Quality of Deliverables | • Quarterly progress reports and work plans of the various implementation tasks teams<br>• Project operational guidelines, manuals and systems<br>• Minutes of the Board meetings and other meetings | Document analysis<br><br>Interviews with staff |
| | • How is the quality of support provided by the GEF Partner Agency (UNDP) | Quality of support provided by UNDP | • Quarterly progress reports and work plans of the various implementation tasks teams<br>• Project operational guidelines, manuals and systems<br>• Minutes of the Board meetings and other meetings | Document analysis<br><br>Interviews with staff |
| **Work Planning** | • Were there any delays in project start-up and implementation? What were the causes? Is it resolved?<br>• Are work planning processes results-based? If not, suggest ways to re-orientate work planning to focus on results?<br>• Was the project's results framework/ logframe used as a management tool? Were changes since project start. | • Change in timeline for the workplan<br><br>• Result based workplan<br><br>• Use of Logframe as management tool<br>• Comparison of the original logframe to latest PIR | • Quarterly progress reports and work plans of the various implementation tasks teams<br>• Minutes of the Board meetings and other meetings (e.g. Project Appraisal Committee meetings) | Document analysis<br><br>Interviews with UNDP, and project partners |
| **Finance & Co-finance** | • How was the project financial management cost effective ?<br>• Were there any changes to fund allocations as a result of budget revisions? Was it appropriate and relevant?<br>• Is the Project financial reporting, and planning allowing management to make informed decisions regarding the budget and allow for timely flow of funds?<br>• How is the project co-financing monitored and on track? Is co-financing being used strategically to help the objectives of the project? Is the Project Team meeting with | • Effective Spent<br>• Budget deviations<br>• Cash disbursements timing<br>Level of Co-financing to date versus target<br>• Alignment between project and donors' priorities | • UNDP Project Document<br>• Audit reports<br>• Financial and administration guidelines used by project team<br><u>Other:</u><br>• Financial disbursements reports<br>• Co-financing reports | Financial documents analysis<br><br>Interview with UNDP finance Staff, and key co-financers |

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| | all co-financing partners regularly in order to align financing priorities and annual work plans? | | | |
| **Project-Level Monitoring & Evaluations systems** | • Do the monitoring tools provide the needed information? Do they involve key partners? Are they aligned or mainstreamed with national systems? Do they use existing information? Are they efficient? Are they cost-effective? Are additional tools required? How could they be made more participatory and inclusive?<br>• Are sufficient resources being allocated to monitoring and evaluation? Are these resources being allocated effectively?<br>• How is quality of activities, strategy and management assessed? | • Cost Effectiveness of the monitoring tools<br>• Participatory and inclusiveness of monitoring tools<br>• Adequacy of budget for Monitoring & Evaluation<br>• Analysis of indicators according to three types (structure e.g. enabling conditions to put into place, process e.g. quality of conditions put into place and outcomes are social and/or<br>• environmental<br>• qualities<br>• maintained, restored or improved.) | • All monitoring reports prepared by the project | Document analysis<br><br>Interview with UNDP, Project Partners |
| **Stakeholder Engagement** | • Has the project developed and leveraged the necessary and appropriate partnerships with direct and tangential stakeholders? Has a partnership strategy been developed?<br>• Do local and national government stakeholders support the objectives of the project? Do they continue to have an active role in project decision-making that supports efficient and effective project implementation?<br>• Participation and public awareness: To what extent has stakeholder involvement and public awareness contributed to the progress towards achievement of project objectives? | Outcome indicator for stakeholder engagement:<br>• At least 40 private sector, civil society and donor organizations newly connected and engaged in broad based dialogue under national and sub-national platforms<br><br>Formal partnerships created with the project (e.g with MoU) | • All Project Implementation Reports (PIR)<br>• Minutes of meetings<br>• Stakeholder Engagement Plans | Document analysis<br><br>UNDP, Project partners<br><br>Interview with Partners, local and national governments |

| | | | | |
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| **Reporting** | • Have adaptive management changes been reported by the project management and shared with the Project Board.<br>• Assess how well the Project Team and partners undertake and fulfil GEF reporting requirements (i.e. how have they addressed poorly rated PIRs, if applicable?)<br>• Assess how lessons derived from the adaptive management process have been documented, shared with key partners and internalized by partners. | • Completeness and accuracy of M&E reports<br>• Are recommendations on adaptive management from PIRs implemented and monitored? | • All monitoring reports prepared by the project<br>• Minutes of the Board meetings and other meetings (i.e Project Appraisal Committee meetings) | Document analysis<br><br>UNDP, GEF, Project partners |
| **Communications** | • What is the internal project communication process with stakeholders? Is communication regular and effective? Are there key stakeholders left out of communication? Are there feedback mechanisms when communication is received? Does this communication with stakeholders contribute to their awareness of project outcomes and activities and investment in the sustainability of project results?<br>• What is the external project communication strategy ? How is the project progress and intended impact reported to the public ( e.g. website, outreach, public awareness campaigns)<br>. | • Quality and effectiveness of communication and consultation with stakeholders<br>• Adequacy of communication strategy<br>• Nature of feedback channels established, including from the local level to the PMU | • Minutes of the Board meetings and other meetings (i.e Project Appraisal Committee meetings)<br>• Electronic copies of project outputs - newsletters, booklets, manuals, technical reports, articles, etc. | UNDP, Project partners<br><br>Interviews with UNDP, Project Partners, |
| **Sustainability: To what extent are there financial, institutional, socio-economic, and/or environmental risks to sustaining long-term project results?** | | | | |
| **Overall sustainability** | • Are the risks identified in the Project Document, Annual Project Review/PIRs and the ATLAS Risk Management Module the most important. Are the risk ratings applied appropriate and up to date | Appropriateness and accuracy of the identified risks | Assessment of Identified risks in :<br>• Project document, Annual Project review/PIR,<br>• Social and Environmental Screening templates<br>• Atlas Risk Management Module | UNDP, Project partners |
| **Financial risks to sustainability** | • What is the likelihood of financial and economic resources not being available once the GEF assistance ends? | • Relevant budget allocation from national and local governments<br>• Funding opportunities from private partners and other funding sources | • Financial disbursement reports<br>• Co financing reports<br>• Project document | UNDP, Project partners<br><br>Interviews |
| **Socio-economic Risks to** | • Are there any social or political risks that may jeopardize sustainability of | • Political stability (e.g. risk linked to election) | • Project document<br>Other for Production project: | Country |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **sustainability** | project outcomes?<br>• What is the risk that the level of stakeholder ownership (including ownership by governments and other key stakeholders) will be insufficient to allow for the project outcomes/benefits to be sustained?<br>• Do the various key stakeholders see that it is in their interest that the project benefits continue to flow?<br>• Is there sufficient public / stakeholder awareness in support of the long-term objectives of the project?<br>• Are lessons learned being documented by the Project Team on a continual basis and shared/ transferred to appropriate parties who could learn from the project and potentially replicate and/or scale it in the future? | • Alignment of project deliverables with national priorities for next planning cycle. | • Country socio-economic reports<br>• Palm oil sustainability reports<br>• Beef sustainability reports<br>• Market reports on Plam oil, beef | reports<br><br>Political news |
| **Institutional Framework & Governance Risks to sustainability** | • Do the legal frameworks, policies, governance structures and processes pose risks that may jeopardize sustenance of project benefits? | • Lack of ratification of proposed policies | • Country legal and political risks reports | Country<br>reports |
| **Environmental Risks to sustainability** | • Are there any environmental risks that may jeopardize sustenance of project outcomes? | • 3 policy and regulatory policies drafted and proposed | • Project document<br><u>Other for Production project:</u><br>• Country socio-economic reports<br>• Palm oil sustainability reports<br>• Beef sustainability reports | UNDP, Project partners<br>Country reports<br>Palm oil industry/ RSPO<br>Beef industry/Global Roundtable on sustainable Beef |

## 6.2 Interview guides

**General Questions Farmers (Palm oil)**

- How big is the Farm?
- When did you start the Plantation?
- Which techniques did you learn during the training that were different from what you do in practice?
- Are you applying these techniques?
- What are the challenges to implement them?
- What is the productivity on your farm?
- What type of fertilizer do apply? Where do you purchase the inputs?
- If you need some finance, what are the sources and which type?
- What did you learn on how to protect the forests, the peatlands, water?
- Typically, to whom do you sell your Fruits (FFB)? Is it direct?
- Do you know the mill where they are finally sold?
- Do you see already see an impact on your farm from changing techniques?
- INDONESIA: With the District Action Plan for the Palm Oil sector, there will be the potential to set partnership agreement. With which mill could you enter in partnership to obtain support?

**Indonesia General National Government Questions**

For Governments: From 1 to 10, the focus will vary depending on the Ministry.

1. What are the next steps for the NAP?
2. The NAP has several Programs, could you provide for each of its Program the activities that your Ministry is implementing, the next steps and the challenges that may be faced.
    a. Basic Program, including A4 support for improved law enforcement
    b. Improving Smallholders Capacity
    c. Environment Management & Monitoring (Directorate of Mo E & F)

       Will look if companies have done requirement
    d. Governance and Conflict Mediation
    e. ISPO Certification and Market Access of ISPO certified Palm Oil products
3. As a Ministry, do you need additional resources (e.g human, financial) for the implementation of the National Action Plan?
4. How is the coordination among Ministries for the implementation of the NAP
5. What has been the benefit of dialogue to support the Sustainable Palm Oil Initiative? How did it contribute to policy change?
6. How is the commitment of the various stakeholders in the platform?
7. How do you see companies changing to provide support for smallholders? How do you anticipate them to implement the regulation?

8. What about extension service to farmers? How can farmers have the necessary technical support?
9. How do you see the awareness for farmers to implement best practices that are also preserving forests, peatlands, and high biodiversity areas?
10. How does the Improved land use planning/zoning help to shift targeting and conversion to commodity production from high biodiversity value, high carbon stock, ecosystem service-rich forested areas to degraded or otherwise more suitable lands
11. How can the land use Planning tool support this?
12. UNDP has facilitated some of the dialogues and provided some technical support. How did see the value of the support?
13. Any particular words, recommendation that you would like to relay to funding agencies/UNDP.

**Indonesia Interview Questions – Companies Mill**

1. Key presentation of activities
2. What are your views on the National Action Plan?
3. Views on Provincial/District/Forum landscape Action Plan
4. To whom are you sourcing your FFB?
5. What are the challenges that your mill faces to source from independent small holders?
6. Do you as a company have agronomists to train the farmers? How do target them for training?
7. INDONESIA: How much difference do you see in term of productivity and techniques between the Plasma and smallholder farmers.
8. INDONESIA: How compliant are the producers to IPSO? What are the challenges for being RSPO certified?
9. INDONESIA: With the District Action Plan for the Palm Oil sector, there will be the requirement to set partnership agreement. How do you foresee its implementation? Which challenges?
10. INDONESIA: High conservation areas need to be protected. Are there identified within your plantation? Any specific comment or recommendation for better protecting these HCV?
11. Typically, to whom do you sell your Fruits the CPO?
12. Any specific recommendation to the project to promote sustainable palm oil production?

**Paraguay Interview Questions – translated**

<u>Para funcionarios gubernamentales</u>

1. ¿Es el proyecto relevante para el sector de la carne vacuna?
2. ¿Qué tan relevante es el sector de la carne vacuna para Paraguay? ¿Es parte de la prioridad nacional? ¿Qué tan relevante es centrarse en la producción sostenible de carne vacuna para la región del Chaco?
3. ¿Los objetivos y componentes del proyecto son claros, prácticos y la mejor alternativa dada la prioridad de su país?
4. ¿Cuál es el estado de la plataforma Nacional de la Carne?
5. ¿Cuál es el estado de la Plataforma de Carne del Chaco? ¿Cómo se vincula su trabajo con el trabajo a nivel nacional?
6. ¿Se han unido nuevas organizaciones recientemente a la plataforma?

7. ¿Cuáles son los siguientes pasos necesarios para finalizar el plan de acción nacional (y el del Chaco)? ¿Se enfrentan problemas específicos?
8. ¿Qué tan comprometidos están las diversas partes interesadas (incluidos otros ministerios, empresas, ONGs) en el Plan de Acción Nacional (Chaco) y en su implementación?
9. ¿Cómo ha sido el diálogo que ha apoyado el cambio de políticas hasta ahora?
10. ¿Cuáles son las políticas prioritarias que está previsto que el Gobierno modifique (por ejemplo, la planificación en el uso del suelo, otras)?
11. ¿Qué abarcaría el Código Jurídico Ambiental en términos de medio ambiente y leyes forestales? ¿Existen otras políticas y reglamentos que deban modificarse y/o redactarse para apoyar prácticas de sostenibles y reducción de la desforestación a nivel nacional y subnacional?
12. ¿Cuál es el estado de la adopción de la metodología del AVC y HCS?
13. ¿Qué anticipa Ud. será el impacto de la aplicación de la metodología del AVC y HCS en términos de identificación y designación de áreas de AVC y HCS dentro de concesiones y tierras de propiedad privada?
14. ¿Cuál es el estado de los sistemas de monitoreo del cambio de uso de la tierra en Paraguay (ver trabajo de INFONA)?
15. ¿Cuál es la estrategia gubernamental en términos de apoyo a los productores hacia la intensificación de la carne vacuna sostenible, la conservación de la biodiversidad y la eliminación de la brecha de género en la productividad ganadera? ¿Cuáles anticipan que son los cambios clave para su implementación?
16. ¿El gobierno ya tiene programas especiales (por ejemplo, apoyo para fertilizantes, servicios de extensión)? ¿Que capacitación reciben los productores?
17. ¿Cuáles son las lecciones clave de este proyecto? ¿Cuáles han sido los principales desafíos?
18. ¿Cómo se financiará la aplicación del Plan de Acción y de la Plataforma en el futuro una vez finalizado el proyecto?
19. ¿Alguna otra recomendación?

<u>Para empresas</u>

1. ¿Es el proyecto relevante para el sector de la carne de vacuna?
2. ¿Es el sector de la carne de vacuna un sector prioritario para el gobierno del Paraguay (y/o para la región del Chaco)?
3. ¿Cuáles son sus expectativas del proyecto?
4. ¿Cuál ha sido la participación de su empresa en la plataforma nacional /del Chaco?
5. ¿Cuáles son los siguientes pasos necesarios para finalizar el plan de acción nacional (Chaco)? ¿Se enfrentan problemas específicos?
6. ¿Cómo prevé la aplicación del Plan de Acción? ¿Qué papel tiene en el futuro para su empresa? ¿Cuál será el impacto para su organización de la implementación del Plan de Acción?
7. ¿Cuáles son las políticas prioritarias que está previsto que el Gobierno modifique (por ejemplo, la ordenación del uso del suelo, otras)? ¿Qué impacto prevé?
8. ¿Su empresa ha estado involucrada en la definición del AVC y el HCS? ¿Su empresa ya ha identificado el AVC y el HCS dentro de la concesión (o sus tierras privadas)?
9. ¿Cómo han sido sus lecciones clave al ser parte de estos diálogos de plataforma hasta ahora?
10. ¿Cómo está abasteciendo su organización del ganado? ¿Es directamente con los productores?

11. ¿Su empresa ya compra carne vacuna certificada por RSPO o sostenible (según GRSB)? En caso afirmativo, ¿el precio incluye una prima?
12. ¿Se enfrenta su empresa a desafíos para obtener productos sostenibles? ¿Cuáles?
13. ¿Qué tipo de servicios ofrece su empresa a los productores? ¿Qué hace para apoyarlos para que produzcan de manera sostenible?
14. ¿Cuál es el apoyo que los productores reciben del gobierno para una producción sostenible? ¿Pueden acceder a servicios de extensión?
15. ¿Prevé proporcionar un apoyo más directo a los pequeños productores a través de una asociación pública/privada en el futuro?
16. ¿A quién vende? ¿Quiénes son sus clientes que exigen carne vacuna sostenible? ¿Hay clientes domésticos?
17. ¿Cuáles son sus lecciones clave sobre la contribución del proyecto hasta ahora? ¿Ve riesgos que podrían comprometer sus resultados?

Para agricultores/beneficiarios

1. ¿Qué tan grande es la granja?
2. Para el ganado: ¿Cuantas cabezas de ganado tiene? ¿Cuántas cabezas por hectárea?
3. ¿Qué técnicas aprendió durante el entrenamiento que eran diferentes de lo que hace en la práctica?
4. ¿Está aplicando estas técnicas?
5. ¿Cuáles son los desafíos para implementarlas?
6. ¿Cuál es la productividad en su granja?
7. ¿Ve ya un impacto en su granja por el cambio de técnicas? ¿Ha intensificado el número de cabezas de ganado /hectárea?
8. ¿Aplica fertilizantes en la pastura? ¿Complementas la alimentación del ganado? ¿Dónde compra los insumos?
9. Si necesita algo de financiación, ¿dónde pide prestado? (Durante cuánto tiempo, cuál es la tarifa para el reembolso)
10. ¿Qué aprendió durante el entrenamiento sobre cómo proteger los bosques, las turberas, el agua?
11. ¿Ha cambiado donde cultiva desde el entrenamiento?
12. ¿Sabes dónde se faena y procesa su ganado?
13. ¿Cuál es el papel de las mujeres en su granja? también están entrenadas?

## 6.3 Rating scales

| **Ratings for Progress Towards Results:** (one rating for each outcome and for the objective) | | |
|---|---|---|
| 6 | Highly Satisfactory (HS) | The objective/outcome is expected to achieve or exceed all its end-of-project targets, without major shortcomings. The progress towards the objective/outcome can be presented as "good practice". |
| 5 | Satisfactory (S) | The objective/outcome is expected to achieve most of its end-of-project targets, with only minor shortcomings. |
| 4 | Moderately Satisfactory (MS) | The objective/outcome is expected to achieve most of its end-of-project targets but with significant shortcomings. |
| 3 | Moderately Unsatisfactory (HU) | The objective/outcome is expected to achieve its end-of-project targets with major shortcomings. |
| 2 | Unsatisfactory (U) | The objective/outcome is expected not to achieve most of its end-of-project targets. |
| 1 | Highly Unsatisfactory (HU) | The objective/outcome has failed to achieve its midterm targets and is not expected to achieve any of its end-of-project targets. |

| **Ratings for Project Implementation & Adaptive Management:** (one overall rating) | | |
|---|---|---|
| 6 | Highly Satisfactory (HS) | Implementation of all seven components – management arrangements, work planning, finance and co-finance, project-level monitoring and evaluation systems, stakeholder engagement, reporting, and communications – is leading to efficient and effective project implementation and adaptive management. The project can be presented as "good practice". |
| 5 | Satisfactory (S) | Implementation of most of the seven components is leading to efficient and effective project implementation and adaptive management except for only few that are subject to remedial action. |
| 4 | Moderately Satisfactory (MS) | Implementation of some of the seven components is leading to efficient and effective project implementation and adaptive management, with some components requiring remedial action. |
| 3 | Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU) | Implementation of some of the seven components is not leading to efficient and effective project implementation and adaptive, with most components requiring remedial action. |
| 2 | Unsatisfactory (U) | Implementation of most of the seven components is not leading to efficient and effective project implementation and adaptive management. |
| 1 | Highly Unsatisfactory (HU) | Implementation of none of the seven components is leading to efficient and effective project implementation and adaptive management. |

| **Ratings for Sustainability:** (one overall rating) | | |
|---|---|---|
| 4 | Likely (L) | Negligible risks to sustainability, with key outcomes on track to be achieved by the project's closure and expected to continue into the foreseeable future |
| 3 | Moderately Likely (ML) | Moderate risks, but expectations that at least some outcomes will be sustained due to the progress towards results on outcomes at the Midterm Review |
| 2 | Moderately Unlikely (MU) | Significant risk that key outcomes will not carry on after project closure, although some outputs and activities should carry on |
| 1 | Unlikely (U) | Severe risks that project outcomes as well as key outputs will not be sustained |

## 6.4 MTR mission itinerary

**Indonesia MTR mission**

| **Week 1 July 8-12** | |
|---|---|
| **July 8 2019** | **Jakarta** |
| 9.00-10.0 | Meeting with Pak Rusman |
| 11.00 - 12.00 | Meeting with Ibu Mira, Ministry of Environment & Forestry<br>Cancelled, rescheduled for week 2 |
| 14.00 - 15.00 | Meeting with Ibu Musdhalifah, Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs |
| **July 9 2019** | **Travel to Sintang** |
| | Flight Jakarta to Pontaniak |
| 11: 00 -19:00 | Car travel Pontaniak – Sintang, Discussion with Pisca Tias |
| 19:00 - 20:00 | Dinner with WWF team (Informal Introduction) |
| **July 10 2019** | **Sintang** |
| 08.30 – 12.00 | Review activity progress from Q2 2019 against AWP and MTR targets; lessons learned and issues in Q2 2019 |
| 12.00 – 13.00 | Lunch |
| 13.00 – 17.30 | Thematic discussion on Component 1, 2, 3 and 4 |
| **July 11 2019** | **Sintang** |
| 09.00 – 10.30 | Audience with Agriculture and Plantation Office |
| 10.30 - 12.00 | Audience with Development Planning Office (BAPPEDA) |
| 12.00 - 13.30 | Lunch and Break |
| 13.30 - 15.00 | Audience with Sintang - FOKSBI/ Economic and Development Assistant |
| 15.00 - 16.30 | Coffee time with CSOs/ Environment Agency, Forest Management Unit |
| 16.30 - 19.00 | Break in Hotel |
| 19.00 - 20.30 | Dinner |
| **July 12 2019** | **Sintang Area** |
| 08.30 -9.30 | Trip to the palm oil mill (PT SAM) |
| 09.30 -11.00 | Audience with PT SAM ( In SIntang) |
| 11.00 -14.00 | Trip to farmer location + including lunch |
| 14-00- 17:00 | Farmers Focus group, Visit of farms & Demo Farm |
| 17.00-19.00 | Trip back to Sintang |
| 19.00-20.30 | Dinner |

| **Week 2 July 15-19** | |
|---|---|
| **July 15 2019** | **Jakarta** |
| 10:00-11:00 | Meeting with Ibu Mira, Ministry of Environment & Forestry |
| 11.20 – 13.00 | Lunch Break |
| 14.00 – 15 .00 | Meeting with Pak Dedi, NPD SPOI/ Director Processing and Marketing |
| 15.00 – 16.00 | Discussion with Rini & Prassetio for GGP Component 1 |
| 16.00 – 17.00 | Discussion with Prasetio and Herna Komara on Co -financing |
| **July 16 2019** | **Travel to South Tapanuli** |
| 09.00 – 12.00 | Arrived in Pinangsori airport and travel to Padangsidempuan / CI Office |
| 12.00 -- 14.00 | Lunch |
| 15.00 – 16.30 | Meeting with ANJ Agri Siais |
| 16.30 – 18.30 | Rest |
| 18.30 – 21.00 | Discussion and Dinner with head of FOKSBI |
| | |
| **July 17 2019** | **South Tapanuli** |
| 08.30 -- 09.30 | Travel from Padangsidempuan to Sipirok – Dist. South Tapanuli Government official complex |
| 10.00 – 12.00 | Discuss and meeting with head of District Planning – Bappeda |
| 12.00 – 14.00 | Lunch |

| | |
|---|---|
| 14.30 – 16.30 | Discuss and meeting with head of Dept. Environment Dist. South Tapanuli |
| 16.30 – 17.30 | from Sipirok to Padangsidempuan |
| **July 18 2019** | **South Tapanuli** |
| 08.00 – 10.00 | From Padangsidempuan to Demplot in sub district Muara Batangtoru |
| 10.00 – 12.00 | Discuss with farmers, field extension services, |
| 12.00 – 14.00 | Lunch together with farmers |
| 14.00 – 15.00 | Discuss with Dept. of Agriculture |
| 15.00 – 17.00 | travel from Muara Batangtoru to Padangsidempuan |
| **July 19 2019** | **Return to Jakarta** |
| 06.00-08.00 | travel from Padangsidempuan to Pinangsori for flight to Jakarta |
| 14.00 - 15.00 | PT Sinar Mas |
| 17.00 -18.00 | Meeting with Ibu Tri and Ibu Rini |

| **Week 3: July 22- 25** | |
|---|---|
| **July 22 2019** | **Jakarta** |
| | Malika is summarizing key findings from Meetings and preparing the Liberia trip - Maryline is with WWF Demand project |
| | |
| **July 23 2019** | **Travel to Pelalwan** |
| | Flight to Pekanbaru GA 172 (First Flight) |
| 13:00-15:00 | Riau's Plantation Office |
| 15:30 - 17:00 (coffee ) | Asian Agri's Sumatra Regional Partnership Manager |
| **July 24 2019** | |
| 09.00 – 10.30 | Meeting with Pelalawan District Plantation Office |
| 14:00-15:00 | Meeting with District Planning Agency |
| **July 25 2019** | |
| | Public Consultation on Pelalawan Revised Spatial Plan Day 1 Participation of MTR Team possible only on Day 1, Day 2 will be on the No Go Areas |
| | Potential other meetings to be arranged after the consultation |
| Evening | Return to Jakarta |

**Liberia MTR mission**

| N0. | Activity | Individuals to Meet | Date | Time | Location |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Pick up from Airport | Malika arrives on SN Brussel | Monday, 29 July 2019 | Arrival Monrovia 1905 Monrovia time<br>SN245<br><br>Cape Hotel | Roberts International Airport |
| 2. | MTR Meetings with:<br><br>UNDP | Ronald, Gala, Gradiah (Dorsla & Pa Lamin – Ronald to confirm if the meeting is necessary) | Tuesday, 30 July 2019 | 9am – 12 Noon | UNDP Office, Pan African Plaza - Sinkor |
| | EPA | Edward Wingbah & Salamatu | | 1pm – 2pm | EPA Office – 4th St. Sinkor |
| | NBC | Manu Kamara & DG. Gregory Coleman | | 2:30pm – 3:30pm | NBC Office – 9th Street Sinkor |
| | CI | Peter & George | | 4pm -5pm | Congo Town |
| 3. | Field trip to Cape Mount | TRAVEL to Cape Mount | Wednesday, 31 July 2019 | 7am – 10am | Sinje, Grand Cape Mount |
| | | North-West Oil Palm Landscape Forum leadership | | 10am – 11:30am | |
| | | Zodua Land Management Committee leadership | | 11:30am – 1pm | |
| | | Discussion with CSOs in project area (COAH + one more if necessary) | | 1pm – 2:30pm | |
| | | Visit to project site | | 3pm – 5pm | Farle, Grand Cape Mount |
| | | Sime Darby Plantation – Samwar Fallah | Thursday, 1 Aug. 2019 | 9am – 11am | Grand Cape Mount |
| | | Travel back to Monrovia | | 11:am – 1pm | Monrovia |
| 4. | MTR Meetings Cont'd with:<br>MoA | Francis Mwah & DM Fagans | | 2pm – 3pm | Gardnerville |
| | FDA | Konika Nimely & DM Joseph J. Tally | | 4pm – 5pm | Whein Town, Montserrado |
| | Solidaridad | Cyrus Saygbe | Friday, 2 Aug. 2019 | 9am – 10 am | 15 Street Sinkor |
| | SCNL (implementing partner of CI on CA) | Michael Gabo | | 10:30am -11:30am | Congo Town |
| | IDH | Josephine Lindahl | | 12 Noon – 1pm | Congo Town |
| | SDI | Wynston Benda-Henries | | 2pm – 3pm | Duazon |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | MFDP | Macdonald C. Joss | | 3:30 pm – 4:30pm | Broad Street, Monrovia |
| | UNDP | Debrief, further clarification | | 4:30 - 5pm | UNDP Office, Pan African Plaza - Sinkor |
| 5. | Depart Monrovia | Malika departs via SN Brussel | | 5pm leaves for airport;<br>Flight time:<br>20:30 (Monrovia time)<br>SN241 | Roberts International Airport |

| PARAGUAY MISSION<br><br>Lunes, 26 de agosto del 2019 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **HORARIO** | | **ACTIVIDAD** | **PARTICIPANTES** | **LUGAR** |
| 08:30 | 09:00 | Reunión de Bienvenida con representantes del PNUD | Alfonzo Fernandez<br>Veronique Gerard | PNUD, Piso 8 |
| 09:00 | 10:30 | Reunión de inicio con el equipo de trabajo Green Chaco<br>• Revisión de la agenda<br>• Definición de la metodología de las reuniones<br>• Avances del proyecto | Equipo del Proyecto Green Chaco | PNUD, Piso 8 |
| 11:00 | 12:00 | Reunión en el Ministerio del Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible<br>• Reunión con la Punto Focal del Proyecto | Graciela Miret | MADES |
| 12:00 | 13:00 | Almuerzo | | |
| 14:00 | 15:00 | Reunión con representantes de la Asociación Rural del Paraguay | Esteban Vasconcellos<br>Delia Nunez<br>Jazmín Tufari<br>Marcos Medina | ARP |
| 16:00 | 17:00 | Reunión con representantes del INFONA | Deisy Gill<br>Antonella Mascheroni | INFONA |
| 17:00 | 18:00 | Reunion con coordinator de la Plataforma | Oscar Ferreiro | PNUD, Piso 8 |
| 18:00 | | Cierre del primer día | | PNUD, Piso 8 |

| Martes, 27 de agosto del 2019 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **HORARIO** | | **ACTIVIDAD** | **PARTICIPANTES** | **LUGAR** |
| 07:00 | 14:30 | Traslado de Asunción a Filadelfia<br>Hotel Florida | Equipo de Proyecto<br>Evaluadores | Encuentro en el Lobby de PNUD |
| 10:00 | 11:00 | Reunión con representantes de la Cooperativa Fernheim | Rosalia Goerzen | Cooperativa Fernheim |
| 15:00 | 15:45 | Reunión con representantes de la Gobernación de Boqueron<br>• Reunión con el Gobernador de Boquerón y con la Directora de Medio Ambiente y Desarrollo | Darío Medina<br>Rossana Ortiz | Gobernación de Boqueron |
| 16:00 | 17:00 | Reunión con el representantes de la Municipalidad de Filadelfia | Intendente<br>Punto focal | Municipalidad de Filadelfia |
| 21:00 | 22:00 | Reunión con productor del Chaco. Integración Agricultura – Ganadería | Carlos Passeriu | Hotel Florida |
| 17:00 | | Cierre del día y pernocte en el Hotel Florida | | |

| Miércoles, 28 de agosto del 2019 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **HORARIO** | | **ACTIVIDAD** | **PARTICIPANTES** | **LUGAR** |
| 08:30 | 09:30 | Reunión con representante de la Asociación de Municipios de Chaco Central | Rudolf Hildebrandt | Filadelfia |
| 10:30 | 11:30 | Reunión con representantes de la Facultad de Ciencias Agrarias Sección Chaco | Antero Cabrera | Neuland |
| 11:30 | 12:00 | Retorno a Filadelfia | | |
| 12:30 | 13:30 | Almuerzo | | |
| 14:00 | 15:00 | Reunión con representantes de la cooperativa Neuland | Stephan Isaack | Neuland |
| 16:00 | 17:30 | Reunión con representantes de las comunidades indígenas | Demetrio Rojas<br>Francisco Mora | Hotel Florida |
| 17:30 | 18:30 | Reunión con productor del Chaco | Egon Neufeld | Hotel Florida |

| Jueves, 29 de agosto del 2019 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **HORARIO** | | **ACTIVIDAD** | **PARTICIPANTES** | **LUGAR** |
| 08:00 | 14:00 | Traslado de Filadelfia a Asunción | Todos | Encuentro en el Lobby del hotel |
| 14:00 | 14:45 | Reunión con Coordinador del Proyecto Green BAAPA | Rafael Gadea | UNDP |
| 15:00 | 15:45 | Reunión con representantes IFC | Lorena Ramírez | Banco Mundial |
| 16:00 | 17:00 | Reunión con representantes de la Mesa de Finanzas Sostenibles | Evaluadores<br>Mirta Martinez<br>Omar Fernandez<br>Melissa Britez | Banco Sudameris |
| 17:00 | | Cierre de actividades del día | | |

| Viernes, 30 de agosto del 2019 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **HORARIO** | | **ACTIVIDAD** | **PARTICIPANTES** | **LUGAR** |
| 08:00 | 09:00 | Reunión de con representantes de la Mesa Paraguaya de Carne Sostenible | Alfred Fast | FECOPROD |
| 10:00 | 11:00 | Reunión con representantes de la WWF | Lucy Aquino | WWF |
| 12:00 | 13:00 | Reunión con representantes del VMG | Dalma Domínguez | VMG |
| 13:00 | 14:30 | Cierre de misión | Equipo Green Chaco | PNUD, Piso 8 |

## 6.5 List of persons interviewed

| Name | Organization | Responsibility in Organization | Role in GGP |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | |
| Andrew Bovarnick | UNDP GCP | Head GCP | Chair of GGP Steering Committee |
| Pascale Bonzom | UNDP GCP | GGP Project Manager | GGP Manager, Secretary Board |
| Paul Hartman | GEF | | GGP Steering Committee |
| Jonathan Gheyssens | UNEP Fi | | GGP Steering Committee/Secr. |
| Dieter Fischer | IFC | | GGP Steering Committee |
| Elisabeth Schueler | WWF | | GGP Steering Committee |
| Margaret Arbuthnot | WWF | | GGP Secretariat |
| Jessica Furmanski | CI | | GGP Secretariat |
| Charles O'Malley | UNDP GCP | Partnership Advisor | Technical Advisor GGP |
| Simon Cooper | UNDP GCP | Communications Advisor | Technical Advisor GGP |
| Lise Melvin | UNDP GCP | Platform Advisor | Technical Advisor GGP |
| Leif Pedersen | UNDP GCP | Commodities Advisor | Technical Advisor GGP |
| Nicolas Petit | UNDP GCP | Commodities Advisor | Technical Advisor GGP |
| Vanessa Briceno | UNDP GCP | Administrative Assistant | |
| Josefina Eisele | Global Roundtable on SUstainable Beef | Regional Director for Latin America | |

**Indonesia**

| Name | Organization | Responsibility in Organization | Role in GGP |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Jakarta** | | | |
| Dr. Rusman Heriawan | | | |
| Musdhalifah Machmud | Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs | Deputy Minister for Food and Agriculture | Foksbi Co-chair |
| Reza Ariesca | Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs | Head of Sub Division for Estate Crops Policy Control | |
| Ibu Mira | Ministry of Environment & Forestry | | |
| Lr. Dedi Junaedi | NPD SPOI/ Director Processing and Marketing | | |
| Mirawati Soedjono | Directorate of Essential Ecosystem Management Ministry of Environment & Forests | Head of Sub-directorate HCV and wildlife corridors | |
| Tri Widjayanti | UNDP/SPOI | | |
| Rini Indrayanti | UNDP/SPOI | | |
| Pisca Tias | UNDP/SPOI | | GGP Monitoring team |
| Iwan Kurniawan | UNDP/SPOI | | |
| Prasetio Wicaksono | UNDP/SPOI | | |
| Herna Komara | UNDP/SPOI | | |
| Afroh Manshur | UNDP/SPOI | Environment & Policy Officer | |
| Agung Purnomo | PT Sinar Mas | Head of Sustainability | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **SINTANG District** | | | |
| | WWF team | | |
| | Agriculture and Plantation Office | | |
| | Development Planning Office (BAPPEDA) | | |
| | Foksbi Sintang | | |
| Yusus Kam | SPKS Smallholder Association | President | |
| | Gemawan (Women Association) | President | |
| | Suhanghiri Institute | | |
| | PT SAM | CEO | |
| | Farmers Meeting including some women | | |
| **South Tapanuli DIstrict** | | | |
| | ANJ Agri Siais | Plantation Manager and HCV manager | |
| | head of District Planning – Bappeda | | |
| | Head of Dept. Environment Dist. South Tapanuli | | |
| | Agent from Dept of Agriculture | | |
| Atikah Anugrah, Mas Popo, Nassat idris | Conservation International | | |
| | District officials | | |
| **Riau District** | | | |
| Ibu Fera | Riau Provincial Plantation Office | FOKSBI chair Riau Province | |
| Pak Rafman | Agri Asian | Head of Sustainability | |
| Team of 5 people | Pelalawan District Plantation Office | | |
| Head of District Planning Agency | District Planning Agency (BAPADA) | | |
| Team of 7 people | ICRAF | Land-use planning consultants | |

## Liberia

| Name | Organization | Responsibility in Organization | Role in GGP |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ronald Cumberbatch | UNDP GGP team | Responsible of GGP Liberia Project | GGP monitoring team |
| Gala & Gradiah | | UNDP Platform managers | |
| Dorsla & Pa Lamin | | UNDP LIberia | |
| Manu Kamara & DG. Gregory Coleman | National Bureau of Concession | Chair of National Platform Head of National Bureau of Concession | |
| Peter & George | CI | GGP Project Implementation | |
| Francis Mwah | Ministry of Agriculture | Lead Palm Oil, MoA, National Platform participant (government) | |
| Cyrus Saygbe | Solidaridad | National Platform participant (civil society) | |
| Wynston Benda-Henries | SDI | National Platform participant (civil society) | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Josephine Lindahl | IDH | National Platform participant (civil society) | |
| Macdonald C. Joss | Ministry of Finance | National Platform Task Leader (Finance) | |
| Team of 5 people | Zodua Land Management Committee leadership | Zodua Land Management Committee leadership | |
| | Secretariat of landscape forum | Zodua Land Management Committee leadership | |
| | FDA District Cape Mount | Landscape Forum participant (government) | |
| Samwar Fallah | Sime Darby | Head of Sustainability | |

## Paraguay

| Name | Organization | Responsibility in Organization | Role in GGP |
|---|---|---|---|
| **National Level- Asuncion** | | | |
| Alfonso Fernandez | UNDP Paraguay | Resident Representative | |
| Veronique Gerard | UNDP Paraguay | Programme Manager | Overall GGP Progamme Manager |
| Jorge Martinez | UNDP Paraguay | Green Chaco Coordinator | GGP Production and Demand Project coordinator |
| Viviana Villalba | UNDP Paraguay | Green Chaco Technical Assistant | |
| Ariana Leguizamon | UNDP Paraguay | Green Chaco project, Technical Assistant local | |
| Oscar Ferreiro | UNDP Paraguay | Platform Coordinator | |
| Rafael Gaeda | UNDP Paraguay | Green BAAPA coordinator | |
| Fernando Diaz | WWF Paraguay | Corporate Engagement | |
| Christina Morales | WWF Paraguay | Policy | |
| Lucy Aquino | WWF Paraguay | WWF Paraguay Manager | |
| Graciela Miret | Ministerio de medio ambiente y desarrollo sostenible (MADES) | | GGP Production and Demand Contact in MADES |
| Esteban Vasconcellos | Asociacion Rural del Paraguay - ARP | | |
| Marcos Medina | Asociacion Rural del Paraguay - ARP | | |
| Jazmin Tufan | Asociacion Rural del Paraguay - ARP | | |
| Deisy Gill | Istituto Forestal Nacional- INFONA | | |
| Dalma Dominguez | Vice-Ministerio de ganadería | | |
| Lorena Ramirez | IFC | | |
| Alfredo Fas | President of "Mesa paraguayana de la carne" Productor en el Chaco | | |
| Omar Fernandez | Mesa de Finanzas Sostenibles | | |
| Melissa Brites | Mesa de Finanzas Sostenibles | | |
| **Regional level - El Chaco** | | | |
| Rosali a Goerzon | Coop Fernheim | | |
| Dario Medina | Gobernacion de Boqueron | Jefes de departamentos | |
| Rossana Ortiz | Gobernacion de Boqueron | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Holger Bergen | Municipalidad de Filadelfia | Intendente de Filadelfia Chaco o representante de la municipalidad | |
| Carlos Passeriu | Productor | | |
| Rudolf Hildebrand | Asociacion de Municipios | | |
| Antero Cabrera | Facultad de Ciencias Agrarias | | |
| Stephan Issac | Coop. Neuland | | |
| Egon Neufeld | Productor | | |
| Demetrio Rojas | Lider Indigena | | |
| Francisco Camino | Lider Indigena | | |

## 6.6 List of documents reviewed

General Project documents

- PIF
- UNDP Initiation Plan
- UNDP Project Document (General one with Indonesia and Liberia, Paraguay Project document)
- UNDP Environmental and Social Screening results
- Project Inception Report ( General Production, Indonesia, Liberia, Paraguay)
- M&E:
    - Project results framework (Global and disagregated by country)
    - Production baseline Tracking Tool core indicators (revised February 2018)
    - Interim Offline Reporting Template for GEF 7 Core Indicators (11 November 2019)
- All Project Implementation Reports (PIR's)
- Quarterly progress reports and work plans of the various implementation task teams
- Audit reports
- Oversight mission reports (Indonesia, Liberia, Paraguay)
- All monitoring reports prepared by the project
- Financial reports:
    - Co-financing reports for Global, Indonesia, Liberia, Paragauy)and Administration guidelines used by Project Team
    - GGP Production CDR Repoets 2017, 2018, 2019
    - Production Delivery rate December 2018, June 2019
    - Liberia Budget Revision May 2019
- National Commodity Platform Documents
    - National Commodity Platform Guidance Work book - online reader version
    - GCP National Commodity Platform Findings November 2018
    - Platform Research Report
- Landscape Analysis Tool ( Terms of reference)
- UNDP GCP Strengthening Farmer Support System, concept note ( Feburary 2019 and September 2019 version)
- Value Beyond Value Chains, Guidance note for the private sector
- Production Board Meeting notes ( 2017, 2018, 2019)
- GGP Organigram
- GCP Theory of Change, November 31 2018 (Draft)
- Communication:
    - 2018, Good Growth Partnership Communication Strategy
    - Highlights year 1, 2018
    - Highlights year 2, 2019
    - Journalists articles summary, september 2019

<u>Liberia</u>

- Targeted Scenario Analysis ( International and National Liberia ToR)
- Farmers support Strategy
    - Farmer Training Needs Assessment Update
    - Review of Smallholder models : Liberia and Sierra Leone (Fauna and Flora International 2014)
- Platforms and Actions Plans
    - Minutes of NOPPOL Meetings , of National Oil Palm Technical Working Group, OTPWG Reprot
    - Stakeholder engagement Plan
    - Terms of references of task groups, steering committee
    - OPTWG Road Map, Task Groups plans
- Maps and Land use Planning ( HCS carbon mapping, Liberia maps, GGP Conservation Agreement)

- Back to office reports (January and July 2018)
- Annual and Quarterly reports (2018, 2019)
- Liberia TFA Action Plan

Indonesia

- Platform and Action Plan
  - Indonesia NAP Public consultation report
  - FOKSBI National Action Plan Final English
  - Draft District level Action Plans (SIntang, South Tapanuli, Pelalawan)
  - Draft Provincial level Action plans ( Riau, Province, North Sumatra, West Kalimantan)
- Sustainable Palm Oil (SPOI) report and organization structure
- Quarterly reports
- Maps : Indonesia Boundaries, Pelalawan, SIntang, South Tapanuli
- Back to office reports
- Annual Workplans ( Indonesia, WWF SIntang, CI South Tapanuli)
- Initial Draft Pelalawan Farmer support system
- Sintang and South Tapanuli Farmers needs assessment
- Land Use Change System (Terms of Reference)
- HCV reports (SIntang, South Tapanuli)
- land use plan for Pelalawan: Targeted Scenario analysis

Paraguay

- Beef reports:
  - Business case beef Paraguay
  - IFC Opportunities for PY beef exports
- General
  - Manual Operativo: Proyecto " Produccion y Demanda de Commodities Sustenables en el Chaco", 2019
  - Plan accion genero green Chaco
- Platform and Action Plan
  - Plan de carne sustenable, Chaco 2019
  - Informe del taller de trabajo de Planificacion para el sector carne marzo 2019
  - Plataforma Nacional de Commodities Sustenables, Paraguay: actas de reunion de grupo trabajo, 7-8 agosto 2019,
  - Analisis causa raiz
  - Informe estructurar la matriz de mapeo de actores en base a la informacion base esablecida en el Prodoc del Proyecto ( producto 1)
  - Plataforma regional : Producto 2, proudcto 3&4
- Standards
  - Entrega de Producto de contratsta inidvidual, Marcos Medina Britos, marzo 2019 ( Producto 1, Producto 2, Producto 3)
- Maps ( Chaco)
- Back to office reports (March 2018, April 2019)
- Annual Work plans and Time line for 2019
- Quarterly reports
- Farmers Training need
- Consultants Terms of reference and products (e.g. support to municipalities, support to INFONA, support to MADES, Support to Gobernacion Boqueron, Codigo ambiantal, metodologia AVC, Targeted Scenario Analysis)
- Minutes from Technical meetings.
- Finance and cofinance data

## 6.7 Review of indicators

Suggestions for Improvements indicators in the Log frame

| Objectives /outcomes | Indicators | End of project evaluation | Critical analysis |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Overall objective**<br><br>**Encourage sustainable practices for oil palm and beef production while conserving forests and safeguarding the rights of smallholder farmers and forest-dependent communities** | Number of new partnership mechanisms with funding for sustainable management solutions of natural resources, ecosystem services, chemicals and waste at national and/or subnational level. | At least 60 private sector, civil society, and donor organizations newly connected and engaged in broad-based dialogue under national and sub-national platforms | The indicators in the Results framework, do not reflect the broader systemic vision of the project which, according to the Production Prodoc, is about bringing collaboration and coordination, collective alignment, investment and vision, rights issues and incentives for change. For example, the overall objective of the project is to safeguard the rights of local communities and Indigenous people but there are no activities, indicator or target reflected with this overall objective |
| | Number of direct project beneficiaries among groups including smallholder farmers and forest-dependent communities | At least 6,000 households benefitting | See comment for Component 2 |
| | Area of high conservation value forest (HCVF), or equivalent, identified and set aside within commodity production landscapes for conservation of globally significant biodiversity and associated ecosystem goods and services | At least 50% of HCVF is set aside | See comment for Component 3 |
| **Outcome 1.1 Responsible Governmental authorities, along with private sector & civil** | Number of national and sub-national commodity platforms, and | 2 national-level and 4 sub-national level action plans finalized, | Technically, there is a discrepancy between the outcome indicator, which is to build consensus and reduce conflict related to target commodity production and the target |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **society organizations, build consensus and reduce conflict related to target commodity production and growth at national and sub-national levels** | number of district district/target landscape forums established and fully operational | adopted and under implementation | indicator which is just about the number of national and sub-national commodity platforms, and number of district district/target landscape forums established and fully.<br><br>Scorecards assessment (score of 1 to 5) with platform members on a 6 month basis to assess level of trust and consensus building at platform level with platform member, whilst capturing dialogue for the ranking. |
| **Outcome 1.2 Practical alignment and implementation of public and private investments and other actions related to target commodities** | Number of national and sub-national Commodity Action Plans finalized and adopted by national and sub-national governments | 2 national-level and 4 sub-national level action plans finalized, adopted and under implementation | Technically, there is a discrepancy between the outcome indicator, which is about practical alignment and implementation of public and private investments, and target indicator which is about National Action Plan.<br><br>Scorecards assessment (score of 1 to 5) with platform members on a 6 month basis could be used to assess level of alignment for different topics. whilst capturing dialogue for the ranking. |
| **Outcome 1.3 Improved national and sub-national policies, regulations and programmes related to commodity production practices in three target countries** | Number of priority policies and regulations drafted and proposed that address systemic barriers to government oversight of and support for sustainable, reduced-deforestation commodity production practices, with priorities identified in Table 7 of the CEO Endorsement request as well as through national and sub-national commodity platforms and project global support services. | 5 policy and regulatory priorities drafted and proposed | We understand that different changes in governments have come with new policy priorities which are considered to overcome systemic barriers.<br><br>Nonetheless, it will useful to do a Scorecards assessment (score of 1 to 5) with platform members on a 6-month basis to assess how the policies is expected and is actually overcoming systemic barriers, whilst capturing dialogue for the ranking. |

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| **Outcome 1.4 Improved national and sub-national policies, regulations and programmes related to land use allocations for commodity production and set asides in three target countries** | Number of new or revised national and sub-national policies, regulations and programmes drafted, proposed, and adopted that are related to land use allocation for commodity production | 4 national or sub-national policies, regulations or programmes drafted, proposed, and adopted | Ideally, scorecards assessment (score of 1 to 5) with platform members how the national and sub-national strategies for farmers support systems is intended and is actually supporting sustainable, reduced deforestation commodity |
| | Number of national and sub-national policies, regulations and programmes established or endorsed that increase protection for and conservation of HCV and HCS areas. | 5 national and sub-national policies, regulations and programmes drafted, proposed, and adopted. | Ideally, scorecards assessment (score of 1 to 5) with platform members how the regulations is intended and is actually supporting sustainable, reduced deforestation commodity |
| **Outcome 1.5 Improved monitoring of land use change in three target countries and particularly within target landscapes** | Improved land-use change monitoring systems in target landscapes, as measured by the number of land-use change reports on target landscapes published and disseminated in the countries. | 10 reports (6 in Indonesia, 2 in Liberia, 2 in Paraguay) | |
| **Outcome 2.1 Improved national and sub-national systems for supporting sustainable, reduced deforestation commodity production and intensification** | Existence of national and sub-national farmer support strategies emphasizing: (i) reduced deforestation, (ii) sustainable intensification, (iii) biodiversity | 2 national and 1 sub-national strategies adopted | Scorecards assessment (score of 1 to 5) with platform members could regularly assess how effective these policies and action plans are proving to be. |

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| | conservation and (iv) elimination of gender gap in agricultural productivity | | |
| **Outcome 2.2: Effective approaches to smallholder support (via public private partnerships) have been demonstrated** | Number of smallholder farmers trained in, and employing sustainable agricultural practices | 6,000 farmers trained, with at least 25% employing sustainable agricultural practices | Technical, there is a discrepancy between the vision of the Component 2, which is 'improved dialogues' and 'effective approaches to smallholder support (via public private partnerships, whereas target indicator is number of farmers trained.<br><br>Another indicator would be the policies and actions plan supporting farmers.<br><br>In Indonesia, we already see that the national and provincial action plans and the district policies are supporting farmers.<br><br>Scorecards assessment (score of 1 to 5) with platform members could regularly assess how effective these policies and action plans are proving to be. |
| **Outcome 3.1: Improved land use planning / zoning helps to shift targeting and conversion to commodity production from high biodiversity value, high carbon stock, ecosystem service-rich forested areas to degraded or otherwise appropriate lands** | Number of hectares of HCV and HCS forest areas in commodity-producing landscapes protected through zoning, or similar legal protections | 925,000 ha of HCVF and HCS covered | A better indicator would be number of set-asides agreed by key stakeholders, given the goal of the Production project is to safeguard the rights of communities and indigenous communities<br><br>Capacity building of local platforms (landscape, district, provincial) for improved land-use could be a good indicator as well.<br><br>Scorecards assessment (score of 1 to 5) with platform members could regularly used to assess level of capacity and challenges faced in land-use planning. |

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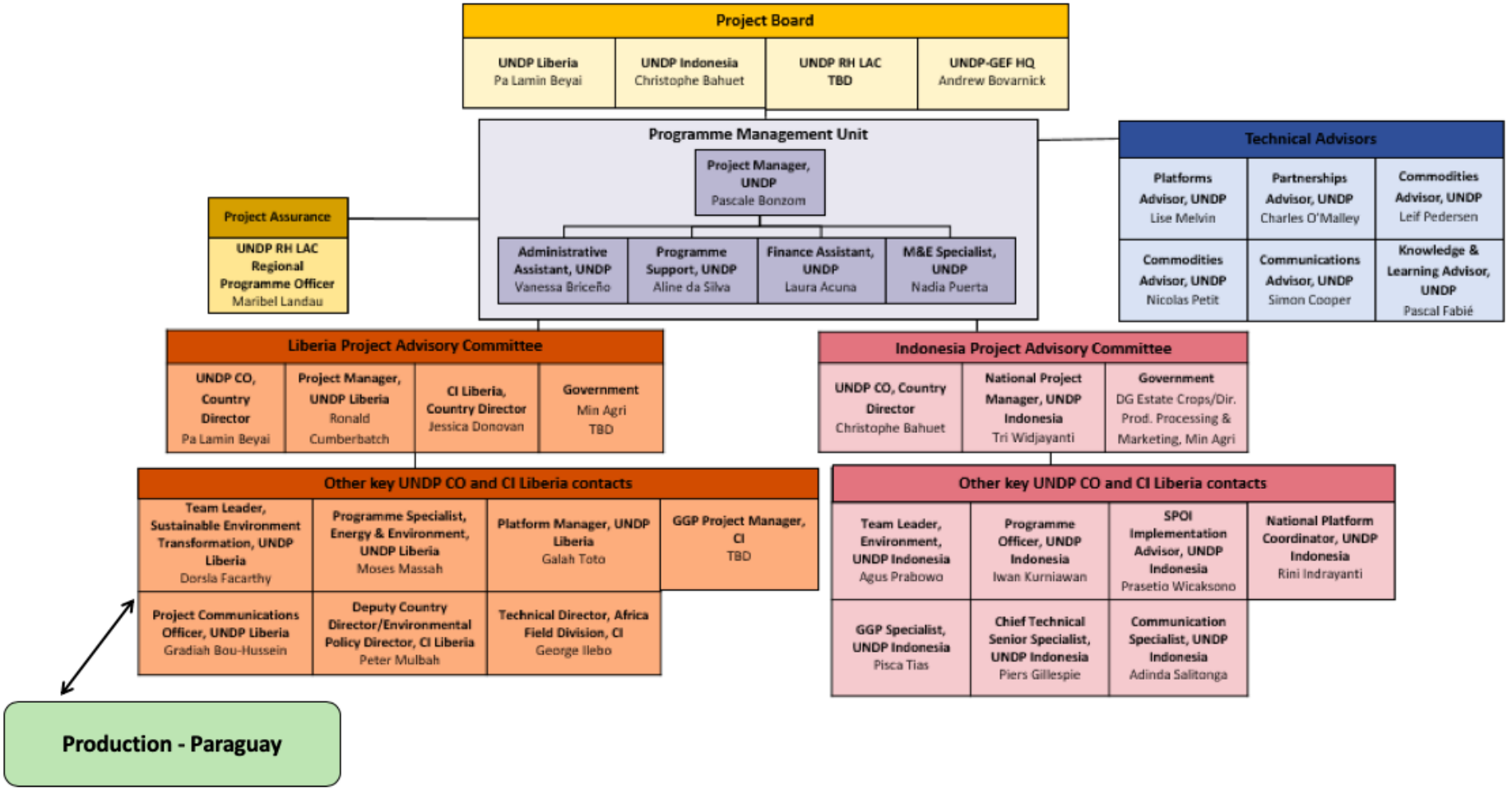
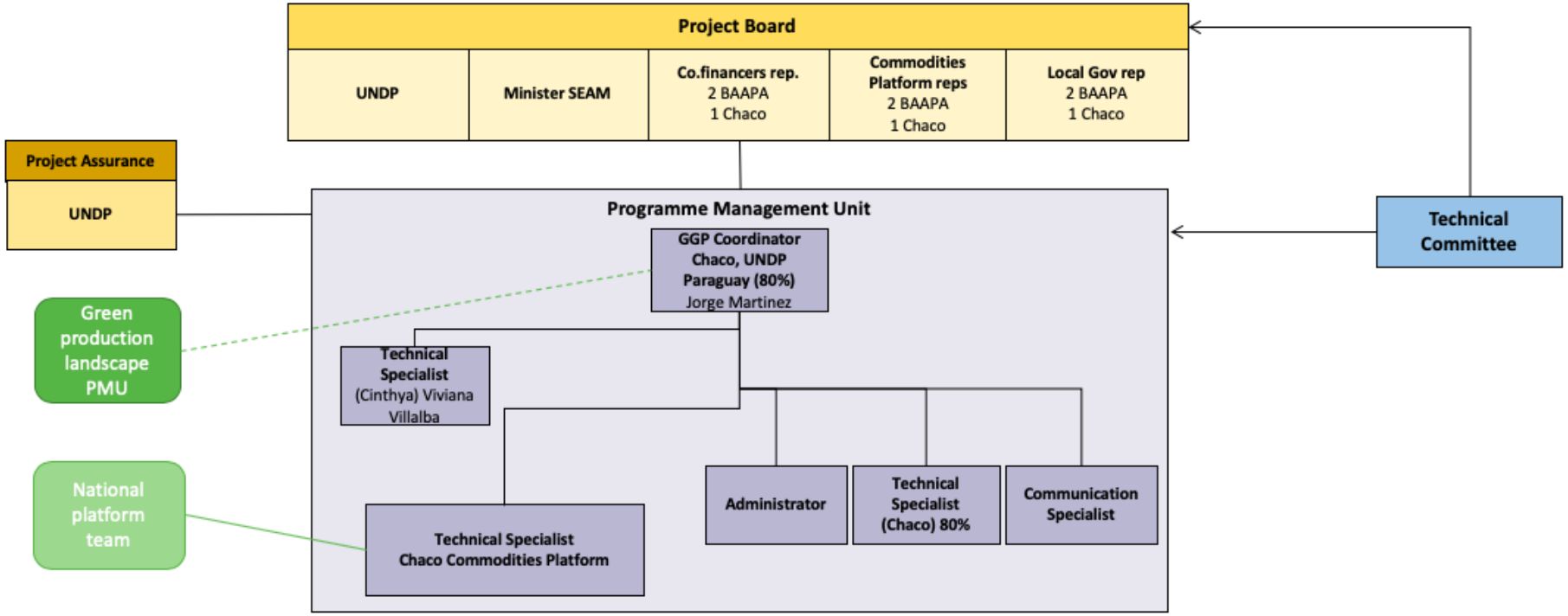
| **Outcome 3.2: Enhanced land use set aside and protection strategies, including gazettement, of HCV and HCS forest areas within commodity-producing landscapes, reduces deforestation, avoids 59.3 million tons of CO2e emissions** | Tons CO2e emissions avoided due to gazettement and other related land use and protection strategies | 59.3 million tons CO2e emissions avoided (lifetime direct and indirect) | This indicator is computed from the amount of set-asides and deforestation baselines assumed.<br><br>So same comment as above |
| **Outcome 4.1: Increased knowledge of effective strategies and tools for improving production of commodities in ways that do not involve conversion of forested land** | Level of technical understanding of landscape-level dynamics of change towards reduced-deforestation commodity production in each target landscape, as measured by the number of reports generated from the application of a landscape assessment tool that: | 10 (End-of-project assessment for each target landscape completed, in addition to the baseline assessments) | It is difficult to comment on the Landscape Tool at this stage but Landscape Tool should be helping to better assess the ToC of the Production Project |
| **Outcome Indicator 4.2.1**<br><br>**Documented examples of specific lessons shared via Community of Practice being applied in other sub-national and national situations** | | 7 examples applied | Another indicator could be assumptions over ToC and pathways to achieve ToC is better understood. |

## 6.8 Sustainable Production Project Organizational Structure



## 6.9 Sustainable Production Project Organizational Structure – Paraguay



## 6.10 Progress towards Results Matrix (summary Global Project)

| **Description** | **SUMMARY EVALUATION FOR INDONESIA, LIBERIA, PARAGUAY, see individual country assessments for all the details** | | | | | | |
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| **Objective**<br><br>**Encourage sustainable practices for oil palm and beef production while conserving forests and safeguarding the rights of smallholder farmers and forest-dependent communities** | | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Level in 1 st PIR (self reported)** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Midterm level Assessment** | **Achievement rating** | **Justification for rating** |
| Number of new partnership mechanisms with funding for sustainable management solutions of natural resources, ecosystem services, chemicals and waste at national and/or subnational level. | Two national green commodity platforms (in Indonesia and Paraguay) | In Indonesia, 76 organizations were newly connected and engaged in broad-based dialogue under the platforms. 19 new partners were connected through the national Indonesia Palm Oil Platform (FOXSBI) including 3 private sector, 11 NGOs, 1 association, 3 development organizations, and 1 certification body. At the provincial level, 38 partners were newly connected including private sector, NGOs, universities, and associations. 19 new organizations, farmers groups, academic institutions, donor | At least 40 private sector, civil society, and donor organizations newly connected and engaged in broad-based dialogue under national and sub-national platforms | At least 60 private sector, civil society, and donor organizations newly connected and engaged in broad-based dialogue under national and sub-national platforms | A total of **206** organizations in the 3 pilot countries.<br><br>142 in Indonesia:<br>- 1 National platform ( 25)<br>- 3 District platforms (22 in Pelalawan), 15 in South Tapanuli, 26 in SIntang)<br>- 3 Provincial Platforms (17 in Riau, 18 in West Kalimatan, 34 North Sumatra)<br><br>20 in LIberia<br>- 1 National (11)<br>- 1 subnational (9)<br><br>29 in Paraguay<br>- 1 subnational (29) | HS | The target has been achieved and exceeded in all 3 countries |

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| | | organizations, financial institutions, etc. were connected through district fora.<br><br>In Liberia, although the existing Oil Palm Technical Working Group has not yet been strengthened (through creation of stronger governance structure and increasing outreach to new stakeholders), 40 partners are connected through the newly established landscape forum, with dialogue beginning.<br><br>Similarly, in Paraguay, although the regional commodity platform has not yet been formed, discussions with up to 10 partners have already been engaged about the regional commodity platform, including local government, national Ministries, NGOs, cooperatives, and farmer associations. | | | | | |

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| Number of direct project beneficiaries among groups including smallholder farmers and forest-dependent communities | NA | 0 households.<br><br>Direct support to beneficiaries has not yet started in the countries; it is planned to begin in the second half of 2018. | At least 2,500 households benefitting | At least 6,000 households benefitting | 2482 Households have benefitted from support<br><br>Indonesia 1015 beneficiaries (315 in Sintang, 700 in South Tapanuli)<br>Liberia 632 benefited directly of support (In the Conservation Agreement 2,829 people - 1,133 male and 1696 female)<br><br>Paraguay 835 | S | While the midterm target is almost reached for beneficiaries, it is on track to be achieved, especially with more farmers being trained in Indonesia with Musim Mas. There is nevertheless some uncertainty for Paraguay. They have therefore started a study to set a strategy fo reaching the 3500 beneficiaries target |
| Area of high conservation value forest (HCVF), or equivalent, identified and set aside within commodity production landscapes for conservation of globally significant biodiversity and associated ecosystem goods and | | In Liberia, an HCS study was conducted by Sime Darby, the private sector partner that owns the largest concessions in the target landscape; this study is under review by Conservation International, and once approved will inform the set-asides in the target landscape. | At least 25% of total HCVF is set aside | At least 50% of HCVF is set aside | While some area has been identified in Indonesia (reaching 35 % of HCVF) it has not been approved yet. In Liberia, 5000 ha have been set aside through a conservation agreement, but total HCVF from Sime Darby concession is estimated at 89, 8949 ha | MS | Indonesia has identified a total HCVF, and 35 % is proposed to be set aside, Unless additional areas could be legalized or there is a mechanism for voluntary set-asides.,this will |

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| services | | In Indonesia, a landscape-level assessment of HCS/HCV areas in Pelalawan was conducted. The preliminary results show a total of 1,348,649 hectares of HCVF/A . These results will be peer reviewed and publicly consulted with stakeholders at the end of July 2018. Once the final map of the high conservation forests and areas has been finalized, the project will propose several protection scenarios of set aside areas in the landscape, to be approved by the Head of the District and/or the Minister of Environment and Forestry as "Essential Ecosystems" for protection.<br><br>In Paraguay, meetings were organized with local governments and Chaco cooperatives, as they are in the process to improve legal environmental adequacy allowing for an integrated approach to land use planning. The project will work with them to map | | | based on 70 % canopy cover. The total HCVF is not known yet in Paraguay. This indicator is considered as not on Target. | | correspond to the Indonesia achievement.. HCVF has been estimated in Liberia but it is not known yet in Paraguay. It is therefore not possible to assess whether they are on target or not. |

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| | | areas of HVCF. | | | | | |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | | | **On track** | | | |
| **Objective**<br>**Component 1 Dialogue and public private partnerships; production policies and enforcement** | | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Level in 1 st PIR (self reported)** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Midterm level Assessment** | **Achievement rating** | **Justification for rating** |
| Outcome 1.1 Responsible Governmental authorities, along with private sector & civil society organizations, build consensus and reduce conflict related to target commodity production and growth at national and sub-national levels<br><br>Outcome Indicator 1.1.1<br>Number of national and sub-national commodity platforms, and number of district district/target landscape forums established and fully | Baseline 1.1.1<br>1 national commodity platform (Indonesia = INPOP), 1 sub-national commodity platform (Indonesia = JSSPO) | 2 national commodity platforms in Indonesia and Liberia; 1 sub-national platform (North Sumatra in Indonesia); 4 landscape-level fora (Pelalawan, South Tapanuli and Sintang in Indonesia, and in the Sime Darby landscape in Liberia).<br><br>In Indonesia, the project began with 1 national platform, the nascent Joint Secretariat for Sustainable Palm Oil (JSSPO) in North Sumatra, and 1 district forum (Pelalawan). 2 landscape-level fora were launched in early 2018 (South Tapanuli and Sintang | Mid-term Target 1.1.1<br>3 national commodity platforms; 4 sub-national platforms; and up to 4 district/target landscape forums | End of Project Target 1.1.1<br>3 national commodity platforms; 4 sub-national platforms; and up to 4 district/target landscape forums | The project has achieved its midterm and end target in terms of number of platforms.<br><u>Indonesia:</u><br>1 National platform<br>3 Sub nationals/Provincial Platforms<br>3 district /landscape forums<br><u>Liberia:</u><br>1 National Platform<br>1 Landscape forum<br><br><u>Paraguay</u><br>1 Sub- national platform<br>1national platform | **HS**<br>**S**<br>MS | Overall rating for Outcome 1 is Satisfactory.<br>The Platforms have been established as anticipated in all countries and this work is highly satisfactory . Some are just starting to be operational, but they will be fully operational by the end of the project.<br>..<br>In Indonesia the progress at District level enabled meeting the target |

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| operational | | districts) and the North Sumatra provincial platform was formalized through a governor decree.<br><br>In Liberia the project also started with 1 national commodity platform, based on work done by CI between project design and the start of the Good Growth Partnership (GGP) implementation. Since the project implementation began, some meetings were held with the OPTWG to present the support to be offered by GGP and the North Western Oil Palm Landscape Forum was launched with co-financing in early 2018.<br><br>In Paraguay, two national commodity platforms on soy and beef are under development through the GEF-funded Green Landscapes Project. The regional beef platform in the | | | | | with the Sintang and South Tapanuli Action Plans being legalized , he legalization process of the National Action Plan has been slow and is now at its final stage. Once done, this will enable progress at Provincial level.<br><br>In Liberia, the delay on the RSPO National Interpretation is delaying the policy work. Targeted scenario analysis should guide the type of laws to work on in Liberia. In Paraguay the initial priority laws were changed by the government.<br><br>In terms of policies, in Indonesia one subregional policy |

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| | | Chaco will be informing the national beef platform, and is currently under development. | | | | | was legalized and KEE seemed to have progressed in Q3 2019, In Liberia, the RSPO National Interpretation and TSA will inform the process but still a lot of uncertainties around the legislation. In Paraguay the creation of the Environmental legal code is positive. It should contain all the important laws (it is just unclear for the fire legislation).<br><br>While progress is made in Indonesia at sub national level to draft a land use planning legislation, the approach of 2 of the districts is waiting for the KEE |
| Outcome 1.2 Practical alignment and implementation of public and private investments and other actions related to target commodities<br><br>Outcome Indicator 1.2.1<br><br>Number of national and sub-national Commodity Action Plans finalized and adopted by national and sub-national governments | Baseline 1.2.1<br><br>0 national and sub-national Commodity Action Plans finalized and adopted | 0In Indonesia, the national action plan has been finalized and approved by the FoKSBI (National Commodity Platform) Steering Committee, and strategies for legal adoption of the NAP are under discussion. Options include Presidential Instruction or Presidential Decree combined with Indonesia Sustainable Palm Oil (ISPO) strengthening. The Riau provincial action plan is nearly finalized. | Mid-term Target 1.2.1<br><br>1 national level action plan finalized, adopted and under implementation | End of Project Target 1.2.1<br><br>2 national-level and 4 sub-national level action plans finalized, adopted and under implementation | Midterm Target is achieved, and End of Project is being on track. In Indonesia, the Sintang District and South Tapanuli Action plan have been legalized. The National action plan is still waiting for legalization, and therefore delaying thlegalization of the provincial action plans. In Liberia, the root cause analysis has been validated, a detailed roadmap for the National Sustainable Palm Oil has been defined and approved by the National Platform. In Paraguay, the Root cause Analysis was finalized and the action plan has been | | |

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| | | | | | finalized in July. | | legislation to be passed. The situation is unclear for Liberia and Paraguay in terms of potential to achieve the target,. |
| Outcome 1.3 Improved national and sub-national policies, regulations and programmes related to commodity production practices in three target countries<br><br>Outcome Indicator 1.3.1<br><br>Number of priority policies and regulations drafted and proposed that address systemic barriers to government oversight of and support for sustainable, reduced-deforestation commodity production practices, with priorities identified in Table 7 of the CEO Endorsement request as well as through national and sub-national commodity platforms and project global support services. | Baseline 1.3.1<br><br>0 policy and regulatory priorities realized | In Indonesia, facilitation to strengthen 2 national policies ("Min. of Agr. Director General Regulation on Community Plantation Development" and "Government Regulation on Life Support System – a higher regulatory umbrella for KEE regulation facilitated under Outcome 1.4") have begun; academic papers for the development of draft regulations are being developed. At sub-national level, revisions to the "Pelalawan Regional Regulation (PERDA) on corporate social responsibility," with added clauses on private sector obligation to assist smallholder have been approved by the Pelalawan House of Representatives for legalization. Meanwhile, facilitation to develop a "Head of District Regulation (PERBUP) on Private Sector Partnership to Enhance | Mid-term Target 1.3.1<br><br>3 policy and regulatory priorities drafted and proposed | End of Project Target 1.3.1<br><br>5 policy and regulatory priorities drafted and proposed | At Midterm, 3 policy priorities at sub-national level drafted and proposed including 1 legalized in Indonesia.<br><br>In Indonesia, most work is done at sub-national level, as at National level the work to strengthen the Community Plantation work was put on hold due to election. The the KEE policy was drafted and proposed It has been cleared technically in 2018 and proposed for signature to the Minister in Q3 2019.<br><br>Delays in Liberia, due to the delay in the RSPO National Interpretation and Targeted Scenario which was supposed to guide on the policy needed to adapt. | | Work is progressing in all 3 countries. With the LUCM system being designed, Indonesia should have a solid approach to monitor on time their land use change. Data is being collected in Liberia and Paraguay. |

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| | | Farmers Capacity," as a regulatory derivation of the newly approved "Regional Regulation (PERDA) on corporate social responsibility" in the Palm Oil Sector has been approved by the head of district (Bupati); the first internal working group meeting will be convened in the beginning of the third quarter. | | | In Paraguay, the Jaguar management Protocol and the criteria for sustainable production in buffer zones around protected areas were proposed but put on hold to work on 1.4 | | |
| Outcome 1.4 Improved national and sub-national policies, regulations and programmes related to land use allocations for commodity production and set asides in three target countries<br><br>Outcome Indicator 1.4.1<br><br>Number of new or revised national and sub-national policies, regulations and programmes drafted, proposed, and adopted | Baseline 1.4.1<br><br>0 policies, regulations and programmes | In Indonesia, the Minister of Env. & Forestry Regulation on Essential Ecosystems (Kawasan Ekosistem Essensial/KEE) has been finalized and cleared by the Legal Bureau of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry. It is awaiting approval of the Minister. District regulations are being strengthened in Tapsel to protect the HCV/HCS area set-aside with production areas, including an instruction to review company environmental impact assessments (EIA), | Mid-term Target 1.4.1<br><br>3 national or sub-national policies, regulations or programmes drafted, proposed, and adopted | End of Project Target 1.4.1<br><br>4 national or sub-national policies, regulations or programmes drafted, proposed, and adopted | 1 subnational law adopted in Indonesia.<br><br>In Indonesia, The Main priority law KEE has been cleared in 2018 but is still waiting for being legalized. Latest news indicate that it was presented in Q3 2019. The district level regulation on Sintang Regent Regulation on the Protection of Lake Buffer Zones was adopted in 2018.<br><br>In Liberia HCV engagement is part of | | |

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| that are related to land use allocation for commodity production | | develop district zoning regulations, and review the spatial plan. | | | RSPO process National Interpretation process and could be informed by TSA process<br><br>In Paraguay, MADES launched the process of develippong th eenvironmental legal code which should include also territorial and land use planning. | | |
| Outcome Indicator 1.4.2<br><br>Number of national and sub-national policies, regulations and programmes established or endorsed that increase protection for and conservation of HCV and HCS areas. | Baseline 1.4.2<br><br>0 national and sub-national policies, regulations and programmes | In Indonesia, 1.4.1, 3.1.1 and 3.1.2 need to first be achieved, in order to progress on this.<br><br>In Liberia, meetings have been held with various stakeholders to gain a better understanding of the policy environment. | Mid-term Target 1.4.2<br><br>3 national and sub-national policies, regulations and programmes drafted, proposed, and adopted. | End of Project Target 1.4.2<br><br>5 national and sub-national policies, regulations and programmes drafted, proposed, and adopted. | 0 national regulation drafted, proposed, and adopted. The MTT is not achieved and End of Project target unknown.<br><br>In Indonesia, work is in progress to instruct the development of the Pelalawan, SIntang, and South Tapanuli Regent Decreesto instruct the integration of HCV Set-Aside areas into detail district spatial plans. No progress has been made yet in Liberia. In Paraguay, maps are | | |

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| | | | | | being performed and a Targeted Scenario Analysis planned, but it is still unclear approach will be taken for the conservation of HCV and HCS areas. | | |
| Outcome 1.5 Improved monitoring of land use change in three target countries and particularly within target landscapes<br><br>Outcome Indicator 1.5.1<br><br>Improved land-use change monitoring systems in target landscapes, as measured by the number of land-use change reports on target landscapes published and disseminated in the countries. | Baseline 1.5.1<br><br>0 reports (No monitoring system is in place) | In Indonesia, the signing of a letter of agreement between UNDP and the Bogor Agricultural University is at its final stage (awaiting the submission of technical and financial proposals from the university) to develop a Land Use Change Monitoring (LUCM) system. ICRAF (World Agroforestry Center) has also been identified as an NGO to support the development of the LUCM, however work on Component 3, Outcome 3.1 needs to be finalized before the ToRs for ICRAF can be finalized.<br><br>In Liberia, identification of monitoring and reporting needs and evaluation of the | Mid-term Target 1.5.1<br><br>0 reports (Improved land-use change monitoring system is in place) | End of Project Target 1.5.1<br><br>10 reports (6 in Indonesia, 2 in Liberia, 2 in Paraguay) | MTT target is achieved as no report was expected. EoPT may be achieved<br><br>In Indonesia, the beta version of a Land Use Change Monitoring System is developed incorporating the results of the user needs assessment.<br><br>In Liberia, CI has a partnership with the Forest Development Authority (FDA). Rangers were trained and equipped to collect data and feed it into the existing REDD SAS System.<br>In Paraguay, UNDP worked with national and sub-national | | |

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| | | monitoring tools is ongoing. | | | institutions to understand better how UNDP could provide support to strengthen their LUCM capacity. Support is provided to INFONA | | |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | | | **On track Moderately Satisfactory** | | | |
| **Outcome 1**<br>**Component 2: Farmer support systems and agri-inputs** | | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Level in 1 st PIR (self reported)** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Midterm level Assessment** | **Achievement rating** | **Justification for rating** |
| Outcome 2.1 Improved national and sub-national systems for supporting sustainable, reduced deforestation commodity production and intensification<br><br>Outcome Indicator 2.1.1<br>Existence of national and sub-national farmer support strategies emphasizing: (i) reduced deforestation, (ii) | Baseline 2.1.1<br>No farmer support strategies exist | No strategies have been prepared or adopted. This work stream is planned for year 2, following completion of Outcome 2.2. | Mid-term Target 2.1.1<br>2 national and 1sub-national strategies under preparation | End of Project Target 2.1.1<br>2 national and 1 sub-national strategies adopted | MTT almost achieved and EoPT on track to be achieved.<br>2 sub national strategies are under development in Pelalawan and in Chaco.<br><br>A Farmers Systems Toolkit was developed at the Global level to support all the GGP countries and beyond to strengthen Farmer Support Systems at | S | Overall outcome 2 is rated as Satisfactory. Work is on track in Indonesia and Paraguayfor farmer support strategies. It will be part of the strategy for Palm Oil in Liberia.<br>Training is on track, target should be achieved |

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| sustainable intensification, (iii) biodiversity conservation and (iv) elimination of gender gap in agricultural productivity | | | | | national and sub-national levels through a multi-stakeholder diagnosis, planning and action plan alignment. It was decided to pilot this toolkit in Indonesia (Pelalawan) and explore a light version in Liberia and Paraguay.<br><br>In Liberia, farmers needs assessment has been finalized in July and the task group on communities and smallholders started the larger Palm oil strategy in August . In Paraguay, a Farmers' need assessment has been performed and is under review by the Platform. Currently training is performed mostly by private sector in Paraguay. A consultant is being hired to better assess what is done at governmental level to | | |

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| | | | | | provide recommendations for a farmers support system. | | |
| Outcome 2.2: Effective approaches to smallholder support (via public private partnerships) have been demonstrated<br><br>Outcome Indicator 2.2.1<br><br>Number of smallholder farmers trained in, and employing sustainable agricultural practices | Baseline 2.2.1<br><br>0 farmers trained | Training has not yet started in the countries, and is planned to begin in the second half of 2018 for Indonesia and Paraguay.<br><br>Training assessments have been completed in the 3 landscapes in Indonesia, and potential target locations for the training have also been identified. The project teams are still working on identifying appropriate target farmers and establishing demo-plots. In addition, for Pelalawan, UNDP is in discussion with IFC to use their farmers training package developed under another project (IPODS). The project teams have also begun engagement with private sector companies as off-takers for the target smallholders (UNDP with Musim Mas Group, CI with | Mid-term Target 2.2.1<br><br>2,500 farmers trained, with at least 25% employing sustainable agricultural practices | End of Project Target 2.2.1<br><br>6,000 farmers trained, with at least 25% employing sustainable agricultural practices | The MTT is not achieved<br>On track to be achieved<br><br>1499 farmers trained<br><br>Indonesia 1015<br>315 in Sintang<br>700 in South Tapanuli<br>Liberia 0 (non in project)<br><br>Paraguay 484<br><br>In Indonesia, farmers training through Musi Mas should enable to reach the end target. In Paraguay, there is some uncertainty, partly due to the small number of "farms" as many company owned farms have an average 5000 ha in 2 of the pilot regions . They have therefore started a study to set a | | |

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| | | ANJ, and WWF with SAM).<br><br>Liberia has developed ToRs for a needs assessment, but no farmer trainings are planned there as part of the workplan. | | | strategy for reaching the 3500 beneficiaries target. | | |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | | | **On track Rating is Satisfactory** | | | |
| **Outcome 2**<br><br>**Component 3: Land use plans and maps in targeted landscapes** | | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Level in 1 st PIR (self reported)** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Midterm level Assessment** | **Achievement rating** | **Justification for rating** |
| Outcome 3.1: Improved land use planning / zoning helps to shift targeting and conversion to commodity production from high biodiversity value, high carbon stock, ecosystem service-rich forested areas to degraded or otherwise appropriate lands | Baseline 3.1.1<br><br>0 ha of HCVF and HCS covered | In Indonesia a preliminary report has been developed on the methodology and potential location of critical land areas (HCV, HCS, other essential ecosystems) in Pelalawan, and is now being used as the basis for on-the-ground verification of critical land areas.<br><br>In Liberia an HCS study conducted by private sector | Mid-term Target 3.1.1<br><br>230,000 ha of HCVF and HCS covered | End of Project Target 3.1.1<br><br>925,000 ha of HCVF and HCS covered | MMT not achieved, EoPT not known<br><br>Indonesia : 619 218 ha identified (39 % HCVF)<br><br>Liberia : 5 000 Ha through Conservation agreement, total HCVF from Sime Darby concession is estimated at 89, 8949 ha based on 70 % canopy cover. | MS | Rating for overall Outcome 3 is rated as Moderately Satisfactory. In Indonesia, initial HCVF areas have been identified, if they are all considered for set-aside and legalized, the Indonesia target could be met. . |

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| Outcome Indicator 3.1.1<br><br>Number of hectares of HCV and HCS forest areas in commodity-producing landscapes protected through zoning, or similar legal protections | | partner Sime Darby is under review by the project team. | | | Paraguay: unknown yet<br><br>So far only Indonesia has identified a total HCVF , and 39 % is proposed to be set aside.. HCVF is not known yet in Paraguay. It is therefore not possible to assess whether they are on target or not. | | In Liberia, the identification will start as soon as the RSPO National Identification is finalized.<br><br>In Paraguay various maps have been performed, but the approach taken to protect high biodiversity value, high carbon stock ecosystem service is not clear yet. |
| Outcome 3.2: Enhanced land use set aside and protection strategies, including gazettement, of HCV and HCS forest areas within commodity-producing landscapes, reduces deforestation, avoids 59.3 million tons of CO2e emissions<br><br>Outcome Indicator 3.2.1<br><br>Tons CO2e emissions avoided due to gazettement and other related land use and protection strategies | Baseline 3.2.1<br><br>0 additional tons Co2e emissions avoided | No activities planned for 2018. Work on Outcome 3.1.1 needs to be completed first. | Mid-term Target 3.2.1<br><br>6 million tons Co2e emissions projected to be avoided based on actions to date | End of Project Target 3.2.1<br><br>59.3 million tons CO2e emissions avoided (lifetime direct and indirect) | Not known yet as it depends of 3.1.1<br><br>1 360 880 additional tons CO2e emissions are avoided in Liberia through 5000 ha of conservation agreement. | | |

| The progress of the objective can be described as: | | | On track Rating is Moderately Satisfactory | | | | |
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| **Outcome 3**<br>**Component 4: Knowledge management.** | | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Level in 1 st PIR (self reported)** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Midterm level Assessment** | **Achievement rating** | **Justification for rating** |
| Outcome 4.1: Increased knowledge of effective strategies and tools for improving production of commodities in ways that do not involve conversion of forested land<br><br>Outcome Indicator 4.1.1<br><br>Level of technical understanding of landscape-level dynamics of change towards reduced-deforestation commodity production in each target landscape, as measured by the number of | Baseline 4.1.1<br><br>0 (No tool exists) | Terms of Reference for consultant(s) to create a landscape assessment tool has been developed and posted, following research and consultation with partners and organizations working on landscape issues. The planned start date for the contract is September 2018, to be completed and tool presented February 2019. | Mid-term Target 4.1.1<br><br>5 (Tool has been developed, and baseline assessments completed in each target landscape) | End of Project Target 4.1.1<br><br>10 (End-of-project assessment for each target landscape completed, in addition to the baseline assessments) | The Tool is being developed. Conservation International has been hired to develop the Landscape Analysis Tool (LAT | S | Overall rating for Outcome 4 is Satisfactory.<br><br>The Landscape Analysis tool is being designed. The Community of practice has developed some knowledge management products. Lessons are being extracted from the countries. |

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| reports generated from the application of a landscape assessment tool that:<br><br>i. Assesses the political, economic, social, and environmental drivers of deforestation related to commodity production and expansion;<br><br>ii. Scores and compares the enabling environment readiness towards deforestation-free commodity production of multiple landscapes within the Production child project; and<br><br>iii. Evaluates the effectiveness of interventions targeting the drivers of deforestation with a landscape. | | | | | | | |
| Outcome 4.2: Uptake, adaptation and replication of demonstrated lessons | Baseline 4.2.1 | Lessons learned have begun to be extracted from each country, but have not yet been disseminated through | Mid-term Target 4.2.1<br><br>3 examples applied | End of Project Target 4.2.1<br><br>7 examples applied | Mid Term and End of Project Target are achieved<br><br>15 examples applied. | | |

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| and knowledge<br><br>Outcome Indicator 4.2.1<br>Documented examples of specific lessons shared via Community of Practice being applied in other sub-national and national situations | 0 examples | the Community of Practice. | | | Examples of lessons through the Community Assessment and Thematic Planning Survey : Land Use Change Monitoring; Multi-stakeholder dialogue (8 virtual workshops); Project Monitoring and Evaluation;<br>Lessons from countries have been extracted . | | |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | | | **On track** | | **Rating is Moderately Satisfactory** | |

## 6.11 Progress towards Results Matrix Indonesia

| Description | INDONESIA | | | | | | |
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| **Objective**<br>**Encourage sustainable practices for oil palm and beef production while conserving forests and safeguarding the rights of smallholder farmers and forest-dependent communities** | | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Level in 1 st PIR (self reported)** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Midterm level Assessment** | **Achievement rating** | **Justification for rating** |
| Number of new partnership mechanisms with funding for sustainable management solutions of natural resources, ecosystem services, chemicals and waste at national and/or subnational level. | One national green commodity platforms | In Indonesia, 76 organizations were newly connected and engaged in broad-based dialogue under the platforms. 19 new partners were connected through the national Indonesia Palm Oil Platform (FOXSBI) including 3 private sector, 11 NGOs, 1 association, 3 development organizations, and 1 certification body. At the provincial level, 38 partners were newly connected including private sector, NGOs, universities, and associations. 19 new organizations, farmers groups, academic institutions, donor organizations, financial institutions, etc. were connected through district fora. | At least 40 private sector, civil society, and donor organizations newly connected and engaged in broad-based dialogue under national and sub-national platforms<br><br>*Indonesia: At least 24 private sector, civil society, and donor organizations newly connected and engaged in broad-based dialogue under national and sub-national* | At least 60 private sector, civil society, and donor organizations newly connected and engaged in broad-based dialogue under national and sub-national platforms<br><br>*Indonesia: TBD* | The project in Indonesia has connected a total of 142 organizations in broad-based dialogue via 1 national platform (25), 3 district platforms ( 22 in Pelalawan, 15 in South Tapanuli, 26 in Sintang) and 3 provincial platforms (17 in Riau, 18 in West Kalimantan,34 North Sumatra). The project has already reached and exceeded its end of project target. | HS | The project in Indonesia has already exceeded its end of project target. It is rated as Highly Satisfactory |

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| | | | *platforms* | | | | |
| Number of direct project beneficiaries among groups including smallholder farmers and forest-dependent communities | NA | 0 households.<br>Direct support to beneficiaries has not yet started in the countries; it is planned to begin in the second half of 2018. | At least 2,500 households benefitting<br>*Indonesia: At least 1,500 households benefitting* | At least 6,000 households benefitting<br>*Indonesia: TBD* | Reporting indicate that 1015 households (315 in Sintang and 700 in South Tapanuli districts) have benefitted through training on good agricultural practices delivered. A monitoring system is being put into place to monitor adoption. In Pelalawan district there has been some delays related to farmers training because of issues related to formalizing the partnership with Musim Mas in order to start the training.<br>Targets are set at project level. If disaggregated, the contribution from Indonesia would be around 1500 Mid Term. If the NAP is legalized and public-private sector investment aligned e.g. with Musim Mas Group, the project will probably reach above the current 1015 households. This is on target to be achieved. | S | With 1015 households already benefitting, and the Musi Mas partnership being formalized, the project has not yet achieved it Mid Term Target but is on track to achieve its End of Project target. Once the NAP is formalized, more partnerships will be created locally to support beneficiaries. This is therefore rated as Satisfactory. |
| Area of high conservation value forest (HCVF), or equivalent, identified and set aside within commodity production landscapes for conservation of | | In Indonesia, a landscape-level assessment of HCS/HCV areas in Pelalawan was conducted. The preliminary results show a total of 1,348,649 hectares of HCVF/A . These results will be peer reviewed and publicly | At least 25% of total HCVF is set aside | At least 50% of HCVF is set aside | In Indonesia, total HCVF, which has been identified in the target landscapes is 1,750,728 ha (307,439 in Pelalawan, 1,084,478 in Sintang and 358,811 in South Tapanuli).<br>the analysis of potential set asides, based on the presence of HCV/HCS in the districts | MS | While the HCV identified would be above the MidTerm target if all legalized, the HCV indicator is not incremental. This is |

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| globally significant biodiversity and associated ecosystem goods and services | | consulted with stakeholders at the end of July 2018. Once the final map of the high conservation forests and areas has been finalized, the project will propose several protection scenarios of set aside areas in the landscape, to be approved by the Head of the District and/or the Minister of Environment and Forestry as "Essential Ecosystems" for protection. | | | shows that the potential set aside areas in total is 619,218 ha representing 35 % of total HCVF. This exceeds the Midterm targetbut it is likely to not meet the target unless additional areas can be found. .<br><br>All three landscapes have conducted HCV assessment for identifying key set asides. Each landscape is taking a different approach how to legalize the set asides (see more in Outcome 1.4) | | therefore an indication that the end target may not be met for Indonesia unless additional ares could be legalized or there is a mechanism which can be designed for voluntary set-asides. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | | | | | | **On track** |
| **Objective**<br>**Component 1 Dialogue and public private partnerships; production policies and enforcement** | | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Level in 1 st PIR (self reported)** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Midterm level Assessment** | **Achievement rating** | **Justification for rating** |
| Outcome 1.1 Responsible Governmental authorities, along with private sector & civil society organizations, build consensus and reduce conflict related to target commodity | Baseline 1.1.1<br><br>1 national commodity platform (Indonesia = INPOP), 1 sub-national commodity platform (Indonesia = | 1 national commodity platform in Indonesia; 1 sub-national platform (North Sumatra in Indonesia); 3 landscape-level fora (Pelalawan, South Tapanuli and Sintang in Indonesia).<br><br>In Indonesia, the project | Mid-term Target 1.1.1<br><br>3 national commodity platforms; 4 sub-national platforms; and up to 4 district/target landscape | End of Project Target 1.1.1<br><br>3 national commodity platforms; 4 sub-national platforms; and up to 4 district/target landscape | In Indonesia, the FOKSBI Platform is operational at the national level.<br><br>In addition, the Riau, West Kalimantan and North Sumatra provincial platforms were established and legalized in the third quarter of 2018.<br><br>Similarly, district platforms (Pelalawan, South Tapanuli | **S** | The overall result of the outcome is rated as **Satisfactory.** There is an excellent achievement in terms of number of platform is |

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| production and growth at national and sub-national levels<br><br>Outcome Indicator 1.1.1<br><br>Number of national and sub-national commodity platforms, and number of district district/target landscape forums established and fully operational | JSSPO) | began with 1 national platform, the nascent Joint Secretariat for Sustainable Palm Oil (JSSPO) in North Sumatra, and 1 district forum (Pelalawan). 2 landscape-level fora were launched in early 2018 (South Tapanuli and Sintang districts) and the North Sumatra provincial platform was formalized through a governor decree. | forums<br><br>*Indonesia: 1 national commodity platform; 3 provincial platforms; and up to 3 district/target landscape forums* | forums<br><br>*Indonesia: 1 national commodity platform; 3 provincial platforms; and up to 3 district/target landscape forums* | and Sintang forums) are operational. Pelalawan district forum, created through the UNDP Sustainable Palm Oil Initiative's work has been strengthened. South Tapanuli and Sintang forums were created and legalized through regent decrees in the third quarter of 2018.<br><br>The project has achieved its goal of 1 national commodity platform in Indonesia; 3 sub-national platform (North Sumatra in Indonesia); 3 landscape-level fora (Pelalawan, South Tapanuli and Sintang in Indonesia).<br><br>The Mid Term Target and the End of Project Targets have been achieved. | | being set, The Sintang and South Tapanuli action plans have been legalized and the one of Pelalawan is in the process. The legalization process for the NAP is slow and is now at the final stage. Two legislations have been adopted in Pelelawan District level one on Corporate social responsibility and one one Palm Oil Partnership. The Protection Lake Butter has been legalized. The national KEE legislation is now planned to be put for legalization in 2020. ). While the policy |
| Outcome 1.2 Practical alignment and implementation of public and private investments and other actions related to target commodities<br><br>Outcome Indicator 1.2.1<br><br>Number of national and sub-national | Baseline 1.2.1<br><br>0 national and sub-national Commodity Action Plans finalized and adopted | In Indonesia, the national action plan has been finalized and approved by the FoKSBI (National Commodity Platform) Steering Committee, and strategies for legal adoption of the NAP are under discussion. Options include Presidential Instruction or Presidential Decree combined with Indonesia Sustainable Palm Oil (ISPO) strengthening. The Riau provincial action plan | Mid-term Target 1.2.1<br><br>1 national level action plan finalized, adopted and under implementation<br><br>*Indonesia: 1 national level action plan finalized, adopted and under* | End of Project Target 1.2.1<br><br>2 national-level and 4 sub-national level action plans finalized, adopted and under implementation<br><br>*Indonesia: 1 national level action plan and 3 sub-national* | The National Action Plan has been finalized. The legalization process for the NAP was delayed because of national elections (April 2019) and changes of legalization process preferences expressed by the national government. While some officials indicated that a Presidential Instruction could be signed by October 2019, it may also be adopted the following year. Hence, it might only be considered for the next budget planning in 2020 and | | |

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| Commodity Action Plans finalized and adopted by national and sub-national governments | | is nearly finalized. | *implementation* | *action plans finalized, adopted and under implementation* | hence implemented in 2021. Delays regarding the legalization of the NAP at the national level also implied delays on legalization processes especially at the provincial level.<br><br>The District Action plans for the three landscapes are going at different paces (finalized and in legalized for Sintang, and South Tapanuli and only beginning to be discussed in Pelalawan).<br><br>The Midterm target is achieved and the end of project is ranked as on target to be achieved.<br><br>Sintang action plan is under implementation. The mid and end of project target specifies **adopted** and under **implementation**. Our interviews with key members of FOXSBI at district, provincial and national levels indicate different levels of willingness to put in their annual workplans these actions plans, so some may just start being implemented at the end of the project.. | | adoption is not fully in control of UNDP as it depends on policy makers, it is important to reflect on what can be strengthened for government ownership. . The delay in the legalization of the National Plan is delaying the implementation of the Provincial and therefore we foresee that the necessary budgets are more likely to be presented in 2020 for implementation in 2021, hence supporting platform members continuously to address barriers to implementation. Since policy reform is more |
| Outcome 1.3 Improved national and sub-national policies, regulations | Baseline 1.3.1<br><br>0 policy and regulatory | Priorities in regulations initially targeted for Indonesia:<br><br>• Strengthen a | Mid-term Target 1.3.1<br><br>3 policy and regulatory | End of Project Target 1.3.1<br><br>5 policy and regulatory | At national level, the project had aimed to strengthen the Minister of Agriculture Decree/Regulation on | | |

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| and **programmes related to commodity production practices in three target countries**<br><br>Outcome Indicator 1.3.1<br><br>Number of priority policies and regulations drafted and proposed that address systemic barriers to government oversight of and support for sustainable, reduced-deforestation commodity production practices, with priorities identified in Table 7 of the CEO Endorsement request as well as through national and sub-national commodity platforms and project global support services. | priorities realized | Government Regulation on seedlings, which aims to optimize utilization of quality seedlings for increased yield<br>• Develop and implement a policy to increase the number of extension officers, for instance through the establishment of private (contracted) extension officers<br>• Assist the development of a guideline to implement the Minister of Agriculture Regulation No. 98 Year 2013 on Plantation License, particularly regarding the responsibility of companies to develop community plantations<br>• Analyze the | priorities drafted and proposed<br><br>*Indonesia: 1 policy and regulatory priority drafted and proposed* | priorities drafted and proposed<br><br>*Indonesia: 2 policies and regulatory priorities drafted and proposed* | Company's Responsibility to Facilitate Community Plantation Development: currently, all activities related to facilitating this regulation however have been halted by the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA). The Director General-Plantation mandated his director (who is also SPOI NDP) to finalize this draft regulation internally without any assistance from UNDP.<br><br>At the national level, the project had aimed to legalize the "Government Regulation on Life Support System" (a higher regulatory umbrella for KEE regulation), but it is not a priority right now of the government. This KEE regulation was drafted and proposed to the Minister of Environment and Forestry Legal Bureau in 2018, however, it was not identified as the 2019's national priority for legalization, and hence will be pushed for legalization process before 2020.<br><br>The he project has been working with three regulations for commodity production at district level.<br>Note that we consider the KEE a regulation not for commodity production, but for land | | difficult at national level, focus has been to push policy reform at District level The Land Use Change Monitoring (LUCM) is being tested and should be on track to meet the end target. |

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| | | challenges and limitations in implementing the regulation on the development of communities' independent plantations near company, and recommend strategies to counter the challenges and limitations | | | allocation/set asides so Outcome 1. 4. , We left the Life support system as reported to be considered as 1.3.1, but it would be a better fit in 1.4.1.<br><br>At district level, the three regulations are:<br>• At the sub-national level, the Pelalawan Regional Regulation (PERDA) on Corporate Social Responsibility with added clauses on private sector obligation to assist smallholder was drafted, proposed and legalized in 2018<br>• The Pelalawan Regent Regulation on Palm Oil Plantation Partnership was finalized and proposed. In Q1 2019 the regulation obtained the endorsement from Pelalawan's Government and the regulation has just been approved.<br>• In South Tapanuli, the Regent Regulation related to Corporate Social Responsibility to promote sustainable production (title to be decided later) was drafted and is expected to be proposed by the end of 2019. | | |

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| | | | | | The Mid Term and End Target fhas been achieved as two policies were legalized in Pelalawan. Given the extensive time and resources that have been put into Indonesia's national platform development to agree on the action plan as well as to inform the regulation reform, the very slow administrative process towards legalization of the National Action Plan as well as low willingness to push some regulations reforms, this n is perhaps a warning signal of a low buy-in.. While this outcome is not fully within the control of UNDP as it depends whether policy makers in government are willing to strengthen their own regulations, it is worth to reflect on what can be strengthened for government ownership of the project and platform. | | |
| Outcome 1.4 Improved national and sub-national policies, regulations and programmes **related to land use allocations for commodity production and set asides in three** | Baseline 1.4.1<br><br>0 policies, regulations and programmes | In Indonesia, the Minister of Env. & Forestry Regulation on Essential Ecosystems (Kawasan Ekosistem Essensial/KEE) has been finalized and cleared by the Legal Bureau of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry. It is awaiting approval of the Minister. | Mid-term Target 1.4.1<br><br>3 national or sub-national policies, regulations or programmes drafted, proposed, and | End of Project Target 1.4.1<br><br>4 national or sub-national policies, regulations or programmes drafted, proposed, and | .<br><br>At the sub-national level, the Sintang Regent Regulation on the Protection of Lake Buffer Zones was drafted, proposed and adopted in 2019, The legalization of the SIntang and the South Tapanuli action plan, and the proposed one in | | |

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| **target countries**<br><br>Outcome Indicator 1.4.1<br><br>Number of new or revised national and sub-national policies, regulations and programmes drafted, proposed, and adopted that are related to land use allocation for commodity production | | District regulations are being strengthened in Tapsel to protect the HCV/HCS area set-aside with production areas, including an instruction to review company environmental impact assessments (EIA), develop district zoning regulations, and review the spatial plan. | adopted<br><br>*Indonesia: 1 national or sub-national policies, regulations or programmes drafted, proposed, and adopted* | adopted<br><br>*Indonesia: 1 national or sub-national policies, regulations or programmes drafted, proposed, and adopted* | Pelalawan will enable to legalize the set asides (not considered for this indicator). The KEE is a priority law that will allow the legalization of HCV set-aside at a national level, basis for the component 3 should be pushed. Since the latest news indicate that the KEE regulation is expected to be legalized in 2020, the MidTerm target is achieved., and the , rating is therefore on track to be met, as the indicator requires subnational and national policies. We understand that this outcome is not fully within the control of UNDP as it depends whether policy makers in government are willing to strengthen their own regulations, but it is worth to deeply reflect on what can be strengthened for government ownership of the project and the platform. | | |
| Outcome Indicator 1.4.2<br><br>Number of national and sub-national policies, regulations and programmes established or endorsed that increase protection for and conservation | Baseline 1.4.2<br><br>0 national and sub-national policies, regulations and programmes | In Indonesia, 1.4.1, 3.1.1 and 3.1.2 need to first be achieved, in order to progress on this. | Mid-term Target 1.4.2<br><br>3 national and sub-national policies, regulations and programmes drafted, proposed, and | End of Project Target 1.4.2<br><br>5 national and sub-national policies, regulations and programmes drafted, proposed, and | It is unclear what additional policies aside 1.3 and 1.4.1 is needed for 1.4.2, without running the risk of double counting the number of regulations targeted already in the other outcome indicators.<br><br>The legalization of the Sintang and the recent one of South | | |

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| of HCV and HCS areas. | | | adopted.<br>*Indonesia: 2 national or sub-national policies, regulations or programmes drafted, proposed, and adopted* | adopted.<br>*Indonesia: 3 national or sub-national policies, regulations or programmes drafted, proposed, and adopted* | Tapanuli action plans, and the proposed one in Pelalawan enable to legalize the set asides. without requiring the KEE. These legislations are for the legal umbrella of the set aside areas. Hence:<br>Pelalawan – Pelalawan District Regulation on Spatial Plan<br>Sintang – Regent Regulation on Plantation Master Plan, and FMU designation<br>S. Tapanuli – Regent Regulation on Designation and Management of Limited Cultivation AreaIt is therefore rated as on target to be achieved as the indicator requires national and subnational policies to be proposed and adopted. | | |
| Outcome 1.5 Improved monitoring of land use change in three target countries and particularly within target landscapes<br>Outcome Indicator 1.5.1 | Baseline 1.5.1<br>0 reports (No monitoring system is in place) | In Indonesia, the signing of a letter of agreement between UNDP and the Bogor Agricultural University is at its final stage (awaiting the submission of technical and financial proposals from the university) to develop a Land Use Change Monitoring (LUCM) system. ICRAF (World Agroforestry Center) has also been | Mid-term Target 1.5.1<br>0 reports (Improved land-use change monitoring system is in place)<br>*Indonesia: 0 reports* | End of Project Target 1.5.1<br>10 reports (6 in Indonesia, 2 in Liberia, 2 in Paraguay)<br>*Indonesia: 6 reports* | An appropriate Land Use Change Monitoring (LUCM) system for Indonesia is being developed and tested in Riau.<br>The Land Use Change Monitoring (LUCM) is being tested , so target for of project of 6 land reports is on target to b eachieved. Mid Term Target is achieved but the End of Project Target is on target to be achieved | | |

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| Improved land-use change monitoring systems in target landscapes, as measured by the number of land-use change reports on target landscapes published and disseminated in the countries. | | identified as an NGO to support the development of the LUCM, however work on Component 3, Outcome 3.1 needs to be finalized before the ToRs for ICRAF can be finalized. | *(Improved land-use change monitoring system is in place* | | | | |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | | | | | | **On track** |
| **Outcome 1**<br>**Component 2: Farmer support systems and agri-inputs** | | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Level in 1 st PIR (self reported)** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Midterm level Assessment** | **Achievement rating** | **Justification for rating** |
| Outcome 2.1 Improved national and sub-national systems for supporting sustainable, reduced deforestation commodity production and intensification<br><br>Outcome Indicator 2.1.1<br>Existence of national and sub- | Baseline 2.1.1<br>No farmer support strategies exist | No strategies have been prepared or adopted. This work stream is planned for year 2, following completion of Outcome 2.2. | Mid-term Target 2.1.1<br>2 national and 1sub-national strategies under preparation<br><br>*Indonesia: 1 national strategy under preparation* | End of Project Target 2.1.1<br>2 national and 1 sub-national strategies adopted<br><br>*Indonesia: 1 national strategy adopted* | A Farmers Support System Toolkit developed at the Global level to support all the GGP countries and to strengthen Farmer Support Systems at national or subnational levels through a multi-stakeholder diagnosis, planning and action alignment process is piloted in Indonesia. In Indonesia, after discussion with the Ministry of Agriculture, it was decided to prepare a sub-national farmer support strategy instead of a national one, given the NAP already covers national level actions needed to strengthen | S | This outcome is rated as **Satisfactory.** A farmers Support System Strategy is being developed in Pelalawan. If the NAP is legalized and public-private sector investment aligned e.g. with Musim |

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| national farmer support strategies emphasizing: (i) reduced deforestation, (ii) sustainable intensification, (iii) biodiversity conservation and (iv) elimination of gender gap in agricultural productivity | | | | | farmer support. Pelalawan was the district selected for preparing a farmer support strategy using the Farmer Support toolkit and diagnostic work is underway there. Work is therefore on in one District.<br><br>NB: If NAP is legalized and implementation started, it covers in Program B the improvement of Smallholders Capacity. It would cover a few of the elements of the Farmers support system toolkit but not the dialogue process. Furthermore, some timelines in the NAP are beyond the Project | | Mas Group, the project will probably reach above the 2500 households target. |
| Outcome 2.2: Effective approaches to smallholder support (via public private partnerships) have been demonstrated<br><br>Outcome Indicator 2.2.1<br><br>Number of smallholder farmers trained in, and employing sustainable agricultural | Baseline 2.2.1<br><br>0 farmers trained | Training has not yet started in the countries, and is planned to begin in the second half of 2018 for Indonesia and Paraguay.<br><br>Training assessments have been completed in the 3 landscapes in Indonesia, and potential target locations for the training have also been identified. The project teams are still working on identifying appropriate target farmers and establishing demo-plots. In addition, for Pelalawan, UNDP is in discussion with IFC to use | Mid-term Target 2.2.1<br><br>2,500 farmers trained, with at least 25% employing sustainable agricultural practices<br><br>*Indonesia: 1,500 farmers trained, with at least 25% employing sustainable agricultural practices* | End of Project Target 2.2.1<br><br>6,000 farmers trained, with at least 25% employing sustainable agricultural practices<br><br>*Indonesia: 2,500 farmers trained, with at least 25% employing sustainable agricultural practices* | Reporting indicates that 1015 households (315 in Sintang and 700 in South Tapanuli districts) have benefitted through training on good agricultural practices delivered. The Mid Term target is not met. Once the Musim Mas is finalized, training in Pelalawan will start, but this will be for the second part of the project. the project is likely to meet its 2500 households target. | | |

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| practices | | their farmers training package developed under another project (IPODS). The project teams have also begun engagement with private sector companies as off-takers for the target smallholders (UNDP with Musim Mas Group, CI with ANJ, and WWF with SAM). | | | | | |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | | | | | | **On track** |
| **Outcome 2**<br>**Component 3: Land use plans and maps in targeted landscapes** | | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Level in 1 st PIR (self reported)** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Midterm level Assessment** | **Achievement rating** | **Justification for rating** |
| Outcome 3.1: Improved land use planning / zoning helps to shift targeting and conversion to commodity production from high biodiversity value, high carbon stock, ecosystem service-rich forested areas to degraded or otherwise appropriate lands | Baseline 3.1.1<br>0 ha of HCVF and HCS covered | In Indonesia a preliminary report has been developed on the methodology and potential location of critical land areas (HCV, HCS, other essential ecosystems) in Pelalawan, and is now being used as the basis for on-the-ground verification of critical land areas. | Mid-term Target 3.1.1<br>230,000 ha of HCVF and HCS covered<br>*Indonesia: 80,000 ha of HCVF and HCS* | End of Project Target 3.1.1<br>925,000 ha of HCVF and HCS covered<br>*Indonesia: 420,000* | The total HCVF identified in target landscapes is 1,750,728 ha (307,439 in Pelalwan, 1,084,478 in SIntang and 358,511 in South Tapanuli). HCV and HCS assessments have been completed for all three landscapes. The HCV(HCS identified for set asides corresponds to a total of 619 218 ha or 35 % of total HCVF and are:<br>• 248,294 ha in Pelalawan<br>• 202,000 ha in South Tapanuli | MS | This outcome is rated as **Moderately Satisfactory** as the area to be set aside has been identified but the legalization has not happened.. Consequently, the amount of CO2 being |

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| Outcome Indicator 3.1.1<br><br>Number of hectares of HCV and HCS forest areas in commodity-producing landscapes protected through zoning, or similar legal protections | | | | | • 168,924 ha in Sintang<br><br>This indicator is not incremental. It has been rated as on target to be achieved but it may also miss the target. While the identified areas is above the target level, **such assessments are only one part of securing the set asides, and not all may be considered as no-go areas.**<br><br>The three districts have takena different approaches for protecting/securing the set asides.<br><br>The legalization of the Sintang and the recent one of South Tapanuli action plans, and the proposed one in Pelalawan enable to legalize the set asides. without requiring the KEE (see 1.4.1)<br><br>In Pelalawan Regent, the project is working with Pelalawan Development Planning Agency to help them revise the regional spatial planning and incorporate the HCV assessment. Targeted Scenario Analysis were developed based on the HCV-HCS assessment conducted. No-go areas will be defined and incorporated into Pelalawan's revised spatial plan by the end | | avoided may not be on the target.. |

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| | | | | | of 2019. | | |
| Outcome 3.2: Enhanced land use set aside and protection strategies, including gazettement, of HCV and HCS forest areas within commodity-producing landscapes, reduces deforestation, avoids 59.3 million tons of CO2e emissions<br><br>Outcome Indicator 3.2.1<br>Tons CO2e emissions avoided due to gazettement and other related land use and protection strategies | Baseline 3.2.1<br>0 additional tons Co2e emissions avoided | No activities planned for 2018. Work on Outcome 3.1.1 needs to be completed first. | Mid-term Target 3.2.1<br>6 million tons Co2e emissions projected to be avoided based on actions to date<br>*Indonesia: 3.5 million tons Co2e emissions projected to be avoided based on actions to date* | End of Project Target 3.2.1<br>59.3 million tons CO2e emissions avoided (lifetime direct and indirect)<br>*Indonesia: 45,8 million tons Co2e lifetime direct and indirect Co2e emissions avoided* | This indicator is related to Outcome 3.1, and at this stage it is not possible to rate if it will be or not on target. Since it is unknown, this indicator is assessed at this stage as not on target. | | |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | | | | | | **On track** |
| **Outcome 3**<br>**Component 4: Knowledge management.** | | | | | | | |
| **Description of** | **Baseline** | **Level in 1 st PIR (self** | **Midterm** | **End of project** | **Midterm level Assessment** | **Achievement** | **Justification** |

| Indicator | Level | reported) | target level | target level | | rating | for rating |
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| Outcome 4.1: Increased knowledge of effective strategies and tools for improving production of commodities in ways that do not involve conversion of forested land<br><br>Outcome Indicator 4.1.1<br><br>Level of technical understanding of landscape-level dynamics of change towards reduced-deforestation commodity production in each target landscape, as measured by the number of reports generated from the application of a landscape assessment tool that:<br><br>i. Assesses the political, economic, | Baseline 4.1.1<br><br>0 (No tool exists) | Terms of Reference for consultant(s) to create a landscape assessment tool has been developed and posted, following research and consultation with partners and organizations working on landscape issues. The planned start date for the contract is September 2018, to be completed and tool presented February 2019. | Mid-term Target 4.1.1<br><br>5 (Tool has been developed, and baseline assessments completed in each target landscape)<br><br>*Indonesia: Baseline assessments completed in each target landscape* | End of Project Target 4.1.1<br><br>10 (End-of-project assessment for each target landscape completed, in addition to the baseline assessments)<br><br>*Indonesia: End-of-project assessment for target landscape completed, in addition to the baseline* | The tool is being developed. In early 2019, Conservation International was hired to develop the Landscape Analysis Tool (LAT).<br><br>The indicator should be on target to be achieved. | MS | This outcome has been rated as **Moderately Satisfactory** due to the fact that the Landscape Analysis Tool has not been finalized yet, The lessons learned from the Community of practices are being shared, The country is just beginning being extracted and |

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| social, and environmental drivers of deforestation related to commodity production and expansion;<br>ii. Scores and compares the enabling environment readiness towards deforestation-free commodity production of multiple landscapes within the Production child project; and<br>iii. Evaluates the effectiveness of interventions targeting the drivers of deforestation with a landscape. | | | | | | | |
| Outcome 4.2: Uptake, adaptation and replication of demonstrated lessons and knowledge<br><br>Outcome Indicator 4.2.1 | Baseline 4.2.1<br>0 examples | Lessons learned have begun to be extracted from each country, but have not yet been disseminated through the Community of Practice. | Mid-term Target 4.2.1<br>3 examples applied | End of Project Target 4.2.1<br>7 examples applied | The global team has organized virtual workshops to improve learning on: i. Land Use Change Monitoring System; ii. Multi-stakeholder dialogue; iii. Project Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E). Lessons are just beginning to be extracted in the country. | | |

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| Documented examples of specific lessons shared via Community of Practice being applied in other sub-national and national situations | | | | | | | |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | | | | | | **On track** |

## 6.12 Progress towards Results Matrix Liberia

| Description | LIBERIA | | | | | | |
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| **Objective**<br>**Encourage sustainable practices for oil palm and beef production while conserving forests and safeguarding the rights of smallholder farmers and forest-dependent communities** | | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Level in 1 st PIR (self reported)** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Midterm level Assessment** | **Achievement rating** | **Justification for rating** |
| Number of new partnership mechanisms with funding for sustainable management solutions of natural resources, ecosystem services, chemicals and waste at national and/or subnational level. | One national green commodity platforms | In Liberia, although the existing Oil Palm Technical Working Group has not yet been strengthened (through creation of stronger governance structure and increasing outreach to new stakeholders), 40 partners are connected through the newly established landscape forum, with dialogue beginning. | At least 40 private sector, civil society, and donor organizations newly connected and engaged in broad-based dialogue under national and sub-national platforms | At least 60 private sector, civil society, and donor organizations newly connected and engaged in broad-based dialogue under national and sub-national platforms | In Liberia, there is an additional number of 20 partners newly connected and engaged in broad-based dialogue under national and sub-national platforms.<br>At the national level (11):<br>• 4 representatives from the government: Liberia Agriculture Commodities Regulatory Authority (LACRA), Ministry of Finance Development Planning, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, National Investment Commission (NIC)<br>• 4 representatives from the private sector: Equatorial Oil Palm (EPO); Maryland Oil Palm Plantation (MOPP), RSPO<br>• 4 representatives | HS | The project in Liberia has provided an additional of 20 partners to the target of 60 aimed for all three countries. |

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| | | | | | from civil society: West Africa Biodiversity and Climate Change (WABiCC), ProForest, Solidaridad, Forest Peoples<br><br>At the subnational level, the forum has members that represent 9 different organizations:<br><br>• Private sector (1): Sime Darby<br><br>• Government (5): Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA); Ministry of Agriculture (MOA); Environmental Protection Agency (EPA); Forestry Development Authority (FDA); Liberia Land Authority (LLA).<br><br>• CSO/NGO (3): Foundation to Sustain People's Dignity (FSPD); Citizens Organized Against Hunger (COAH); CI Liberia | | |
| Number of direct project beneficiaries among groups including smallholder farmers and forest-dependent | NA | 0 households.<br><br>Direct support to beneficiaries has not yet started in the countries; it is planned to begin in the | At least 2,500 households benefitting | At least 6,000 households benefitting | GGP reports gives the number in Liberia of 632 households are directly benefitting from the project through the implementation of the | S | Note: no target is set per country, but we consider Liberia 's contribution of 632 households to be |

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| communities | | second half of 2018. | | | Conservation Agreement. This represents a total of 2,829 people (1,133 male and 1,696 female). | | sufficient for the 2,500 midterm target |
| Area of high conservation value forest (HCVF), or equivalent, identified and set aside within commodity production landscapes for conservation of globally significant biodiversity and associated ecosystem goods and services | | In Liberia, an HCS study was conducted by Sime Darby, the private sector partner that owns the largest concessions in the target landscape; this study is under review by Conservation International, and once approved will inform the set-asides in the target landscape. | At least 25% of total HCVF is set aside | At least 50% of HCVF is set aside | 5000 ha have been set aside under Conservation Agreements contributing towards this target.<br>Total HCVF from Sime Darby concession is estimated at 89, 8949 ha based on 70 % canopy cover. The set asides for the HCV-HCS in the target landscape cannot be assessed as this waits the RSPO HCV-HCS National Interpretation, which has not yet been completed in Liberia. | S | The target is dependent on the national platform being successful with the RSPO HCV-HCS National Interpretation. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **Satisfactory** | | | | | |
| Objective<br>Component 1 Dialogue and public private partnerships; production policies and enforcement | | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Level in 1 st PIR (self - reported)** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | Midterm level Assessment | **Achievement rating** | **Justification for rating** |
| Outcome 1.1 Responsible Governmental | Baseline 1.1.1 1 national | In Liberia the project also started with 1 national commodity platform, based | Mid-term Target 1.1.1 3 national | End of Project Target 1.1.1 3 national | In Liberia, the Oil Palm Technical Working Group (OPTWG), transitioned to | S | The project has achieved its goal of 1 national |

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| authorities, along with private sector & civil society organizations, build consensus and reduce conflict related to target commodity production and growth at national and sub-national levels<br><br>Outcome Indicator 1.1.1<br>Number of national and sub-national commodity platforms, and number of district district/target landscape forums established and fully operational | commodity platform (Indonesia = INPOP), 1 sub-national commodity platform (Indonesia = JSSPO) | on work done by CI between project design and the start of the Good Growth Partnership (GGP) implementation. Since the project implementation began, some meetings were held with the OPTWG to present the support to be offered by GGP and the North Western Oil Palm Landscape Forum was launched with co-financing in early 2018. | commodity platforms; 4 sub-national platforms; and up to 4 district/target landscape forums | commodity platforms; 4 sub-national platforms; and up to 4 district/target landscape forums | a fully developed Platform for Oil Palm in the second half of 2018, re-branded as the National Oil Palm Platform or NOPPOL, with chairmanship changing from being between Ministry of Agriculture and the Forest Development Authority to the former and the National Bureau of concessions. Our interviews confirmed that NOPPOL was strengthened thanks to the implementation of a stakeholder engagement plan and communication strategy. The Platform is now operational, having meetings on a bi-monthly basis and has facilitated alignment of activities of organizations working on palm oil. The Steering Committee of the National Platform composed by high level representation of government and other key stakeholders was established in May 2019. Interviews revealed high level of participation and satisfaction (less conflicts than previously).<br><br>At the sub-national level, the North Western Oil | | commodity platform in Liberia and 1 sub-national platform. |

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| | | | | | Palm Landscape Forum was established in 2018 and gathers communities from the counties of Bomi, Gbarpolu and Grand Cape Mount. The Forum has been strengthened and is now meeting on a quarterly basis. Our interviews indicate that there is good interaction between communities and CSOs of this forum and the national platform. | | |
| Outcome 1.2 Practical alignment and implementation of public and private investments and other actions related to target commodities<br><br>Outcome Indicator 1.2.1<br><br>Number of national and sub-national Commodity Action Plans finalized and adopted by national and sub-national governments | Baseline 1.2.1<br><br>0 national and sub-national Commodity Action Plans finalized and adopted | | Mid-term Target 1.2.1<br><br>1 national level action plan finalized, adopted and under implementation | End of Project Target 1.2.1<br><br>2 national-level and 4 sub-national level action plans finalized, adopted and under implementation | In Liberia, the Root Cause Analysis (RCA) of unsustainable palm oil production was validated by stakeholders in June 2019. It will feed into the development of the national action plan and strategy. A detailed roadmap for the National Sustainable Oil Palm Strategy and Action Plan development was defined and approved by the National Platform. Task Groups were identified to draft recommendations to address key root causes as inputs to the strategy. Key technical inputs for the development of the strategy such as the RCA and the Farmers Training | MS | We have ranked as moderately satisfactory, because the mid and end of project target specifies **adopted** and under **implementation** |

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| | | | | | Needs Assessment (TNA) have been produced with large delays, mostly due to difficulty to find appropriate consultants and to consultants taking longer than expected to complete their assignments. This has delayed by at least a quarter, the process of Task Groups working on the Strategy and Action Plan. However Task Groups have started working on the plan in August and a draft Plan is expected by the end of 2019. | | |
| Outcome 1.3 Improved national and sub-national policies, regulations and **programmes related to commodity production practices in three target countries**<br><br>Outcome Indicator 1.3.1<br>Number of priority policies and regulations drafted | Baseline 1.3.1<br>0 policy and regulatory priorities realized | Priorities in regulations initially targeted for Liberia:<br>• Develop and adopt a national definition and policy on HCS/HCV forest<br>• Strengthen the Environmental and Social Impact Analysis (ESIA) process as it relates to oil palm investments<br>• Ensure that grievance mechanisms for | Mid-term Target 1.3.1<br>3 policy and regulatory priorities drafted and proposed | End of Project Target 1.3.1<br>5 policy and regulatory priorities drafted and proposed | In Liberia, not many advances towards the target were achieved in 2019.<br>Partly this appears to be due to delays in the finalization of the RCA and towards Targeted Scenario Analysis (TSA). There are many exciting opportunities to support the government in Liberia, which the UNDP team seems not to fully grasp, to take advantage of.<br>In terms of policies that | MU | We rank as moderately unsatisfactory because only one policy is being dialogued within the platform, and the target is 3 policy and regulatory priorities drafted and proposed , which suggest the project is likely to have major shortcomings with this Outcome. |

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| and proposed that address systemic barriers to government oversight of and support for sustainable, reduced-deforestation commodity production practices, with priorities identified in Table 7 of the CEO Endorsement request as well as through national and sub-national commodity platforms and project global support services. | | conflict resolution are adequately developed and implemented<br>• Support the definition of a Free Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) process in the Liberian context in line with Liberian cultures and traditions<br>• Complete the national interpretation of RSPO principles and criteria, which, among other benefits, will create opportunities for smallholders to become RSPO certified | | | the project will support:<br>1. In 2019, the RSPO – National Interpretation process has been kickstarted with the RSPO members in Liberia and supported by the NOPPOL. | | |
| Outcome 1.4 Improved national and sub-national policies, regulations and programmes **related to land use allocations for commodity production and set asides in three target countries** | Baseline 1.4.1<br>0 policies, regulations and programmes | | Mid-term Target 1.4.1<br>3 national or sub-national policies, regulations or programmes drafted, proposed, and adopted | End of Project Target 1.4.1<br>4 national or sub-national policies, regulations or programmes drafted, proposed, and adopted | Work is proceeding in proposing and adopting relevant set asides regulations | MU | We rank as moderately unsatisfactory because only one policy is being dialogued within the platform, and the target is 3 policy and regulatory priorities drafted and proposed , |

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| Outcome Indicator 1.4.1<br>Number of new or revised national and sub-national policies, regulations and programmes drafted, proposed, and adopted that are related to land use allocation for commodity production | | | | | | | which suggest the project is likely to have major shortcomings with this Outcome. |
| Outcome Indicator 1.4.2<br>Number of national and sub-national policies, regulations and programmes established or endorsed that increase protection for and conservation of HCV and HCS areas. | Baseline 1.4.2<br>0 national and sub-national policies, regulations and programmes | In Indonesia, 1.4.1, 3.1.1 and 3.1.2 need to first be achieved, in order to progress on this. | Mid-term Target 1.4.2<br>3 national and sub-national policies, regulations and programmes drafted, proposed, and adopted. | End of Project Target 1.4.2<br>5 national and sub-national policies, regulations and programmes drafted, proposed, and adopted. | It is unclear what additional policies aside 1.3 and 1.4.1 is needed for 1.4.2, without running the risk of double counting the number of regulations targeted already in the different outcome indicators. | | |
| Outcome 1.5 Improved monitoring of land use change in three target countries and particularly within target landscapes | Baseline 1.5.1<br>0 reports (No monitoring system is in | | Mid-term Target 1.5.1<br>0 reports (Improved land-use change | End of Project Target 1.5.1<br>10 reports (6 in Indonesia, 2 in Liberia, 2 in | The activity concerning this, is the Conservation International partnership with Forest Development Authority (FDA) and community rangers in the | S | |

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| Outcome Indicator 1.5.1<br>Improved land-use change monitoring systems in target landscapes, as measured by the number of land-use change reports on target landscapes published and disseminated in the countries. | place) | | monitoring system is in place) | Paraguay) | landscape which were trained and equipped to collect data and feed it into the existing REDD SAS system. | | |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | **Moderately satisfactory** | | | | | | |
| **Outcome 1**<br>**Component 2: Farmer support systems and agri-inputs** | | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Level in 1 st PIR (self reported)** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Midterm level Assessment** | **Achievement rating** | **Justification for rating** |
| Outcome 2.1 Improved national and sub-national systems for supporting sustainable, reduced deforestation commodity production and intensification | Baseline 2.1.1<br>No farmer support strategies exist | Liberia has developed ToRs for a needs assessment, but no farmer trainings are planned there as part of the workplan. | Mid-term Target 2.1.1<br>2 national and 1sub-national strategies under preparation | End of Project Target 2.1.1<br>2 national and 1 sub-national strategies adopted | In Liberia, there have been issues related to the procurement of the consultant for the farmers training needs assessment, which is a key input that the team needs to have before starting the work on the strategy on farmers' support system. The farmers support system of | MS | Farmers needs assessment and farmers support system deployed, will support development of Liberia's action plan. |

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| Outcome Indicator 2.1.1<br>Existence of national and sub-national farmer support strategies emphasizing: (i) reduced deforestation, (ii) sustainable intensification, (iii) biodiversity conservation and (iv) elimination of gender gap in agricultural productivity | | | | | GCP might be deployed in Liberia in the near future | | |
| Outcome 2.2: Effective approaches to smallholder support (via public private partnerships) have been demonstrated<br><br>Outcome Indicator 2.2.1<br>Number of smallholder farmers trained in, and employing sustainable agricultural practices | Baseline 2.2.1<br>0 farmers trained | Not applicable | Mid-term Target 2.2.1<br>2,500 farmers trained, with at least 25% employing sustainable agricultural practices | End of Project Target 2.2.1<br>6,000 farmers trained, with at least 25% employing sustainable agricultural practices | Not applicable | Not applicable | The project adopted to invest in conservation agreements rather than in training for community plantations. |

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| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **Moderately satisfactory** | | | | | |
| **Component 3: Land use plans and maps in targeted landscapes** | | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Level in 1 st PIR (self reported)** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Midterm level Assessment** | **Achievement rating** | **Justification for rating** |
| Outcome 3.1: Improved land use planning / zoning helps to shift targeting and conversion to commodity production from high biodiversity value, high carbon stock, ecosystem service-rich forested areas to degraded or otherwise appropriate lands<br><br>Outcome Indicator 3.1.1<br>Number of hectares of HCV and HCS forest areas in commodity-producing landscapes protected through zoning, or similar legal protections | Baseline 3.1.1<br>0 ha of HCVF and HCS covered | In Liberia an HCS study conducted by private sector partner Sime Darby is under review by the project team. | Mid-term Target 3.1.1<br>230,000 ha of HCVF and HCS covered | End of Project Target 3.1.1<br>925,000 ha of HCVF and HCS covered | In Liberia, 5,000 ha are being conserved through the Conservation Agreement signed (cf Outcome 3.2). The project is funding activities associated with the conservation agreement. An HCS study was conducted by the private sector partner Sime Darby in 2018, and preliminary maps of HCV-HCS were created in 2019.<br><br>However, definitions and agreements for set asides can only occur after the process for RSPO HCV-HSC national alignment process is complete. | MS | Conservation agreement has been signed ensuring protection of 5000 ha.<br><br>Additional HCV will only be identified after the RSPO HCV-HSC national alignment process is complete |

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| Outcome 3.2: Enhanced land use set aside and protection strategies, including gazettement, of HCV and HCS forest areas within commodity-producing landscapes, reduces deforestation, avoids 59.3 million tons of CO2e emissions<br><br>Outcome Indicator 3.2.1<br>Tons CO2e emissions avoided due to gazettement and other related land use and protection strategies | Baseline 3.2.1<br>0 additional tons Co2e emissions avoided | No activities planned for 2018. Work on Outcome 3.1.1 needs to be completed first. | Mid-term Target 3.2.1<br>6 million tons Co2e emissions projected to be avoided based on actions to date | End of Project Target 3.2.1<br>59.3 million tons CO2e emissions avoided (lifetime direct and indirect) | Related to Outcome 3.1 | S | **As above** |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **Satisfactory** | | | | | |
| **Component 4: Knowledge management.** | | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Level in 1 st PIR (self reported)** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Midterm level Assessment** | **Achievement rating** | **Justification for rating** |
| Outcome 4.1: | Baseline | Terms of Reference for | Mid-term | End of Project | The tool is being | S | The TOR has |

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| Increased knowledge of effective strategies and tools for improving production of commodities in ways that do not involve conversion of forested land<br><br>Outcome Indicator 4.1.1<br><br>Level of technical understanding of landscape-level dynamics of change towards reduced-deforestation commodity production in each target landscape, as measured by the number of reports generated from the application of a landscape assessment tool that:<br><br>i. Assesses the political, economic, social, and environmental drivers of deforestation related to commodity production and expansion; | 4.1.1<br><br>0 (No tool exists) | consultant(s) to create a landscape assessment tool has been developed and posted, following research and consultation with partners and organizations working on landscape issues. The planned start date for the contract is September 2018, to be completed and tool presented February 2019. | Target 4.1.1<br><br>5 (Tool has been developed, and baseline assessments completed in each target landscape) | Target 4.1.1<br><br>10 (End-of-project assessment for each target landscape completed, in addition to the baseline assessments) | developed so far. In early 2019, Conservation International was hired to develop the Landscape Analysis Tool (LAT). | | been signed |

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| ii. Scores and compares the enabling environment readiness towards deforestation-free commodity production of multiple landscapes within the Production child project; and<br>iii. Evaluates the effectiveness of interventions targeting the drivers of deforestation with a landscape. | | | | | | | |
| Outcome 4.2: Uptake, adaptation and replication of demonstrated lessons and knowledge<br><br>Outcome Indicator 4.2.1<br>Documented examples of specific lessons shared via Community of Practice being applied in other sub-national and national | Baseline 4.2.1<br>0 examples | Lessons learned have begun to be extracted from each country, but have not yet been disseminated through the Community of Practice. | Mid-term Target 4.2.1<br>3 examples applied | End of Project Target 4.2.1<br>7 examples applied | The global team has organized virtual workshops to improve learning on: i. Land Use Change Monitoring System; ii. Multi-stakeholder dialogue; iii. Project Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) and a lesson learning database. | S | Lessons have been shared during reporting and webinars are being organized based on users needs. |

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| situations | | | | | | | |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | **Satisfactory** | | | | | | |

## 6.13 Progress towards Results Matrix Paraguay

| **Description** | **PARAGUAY** | | | | | | |
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| **Objective**<br>**Encourage sustainable practices for oil palm and beef production while conserving forests and safeguarding the rights of smallholder farmers and forest-dependent communities** | | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Level in 1 st PIR (self reported)** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Midterm level Assessment** | **Achievement rating** | **Justification for rating** |
| Number of new partnership mechanisms with funding for sustainable management solutions of natural resources, ecosystem services, chemicals and waste at national and/or subnational level. | Two national green commodity platforms (in Indonesia and Paraguay) | Similarly, in Paraguay, although the regional commodity platform has not yet been formed, discussions with up to 10 partners have already been engaged about the regional commodity platform, including local government, national Ministries, NGOs, cooperatives, and farmer associations. | At least 40 private sector, civil society, and donor organizations newly connected and engaged in broad-based dialogue under national and sub-national platforms<br>Paraguay: *1 sustainable beef production platform for the Chaco region established* | At least 60 private sector, civil society, and donor organizations newly connected and engaged in broad-based dialogue under national and sub-national platforms<br>Paraguay: *1 sustainable beef production platform for the Chaco region established* | The Chaco platform has been set up. 29 new partners have been engaged in the dialogue , which includes 11 representatives from the Government, 12 from the private sector including 1 bank, 5 from civil society and 1 from Academia. Indigenous communities are also participating in the dialogue. While there is **broad based engagement of stakeholders, which indicates the success of the platform**, the indicator concerns partnership mechanism with **funding** for sustainable management solutions. At this stage there is one bank, the funding mechanism should be strengthened in the next phase of the platform with the | Highly Satisfactory | The subnational platform in the Chaco region has been operating and discussions have enabled to prepare an action plan. It has been validated on August 8 2019 and a Steering Board has just been elected . which is considered strong and representative |

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| | | | *and at least 3 private sector, civil society, and donor organizations newly connected and engaged in broad-based dialogue under the Chaco sub-national platform* | *and at least 6 private sector, civil society, and donor organizations newly connected and engaged in broad-based dialogue under and the Chaco sub-national platform* | implementation of the action plan. | | of the various stakeholder groups. This is excellent achievement of the platform having attracted over 200 stakeholders in the meetings and its inclusiveness Despite being considered achieved, attention has to be on partnership mechanism with funding for sustainable management solutions in the next phase of the platform with the implementation of the action plan. Hence we have included a Highly Satisfactory. |
| Number of direct project beneficiaries among groups | NA | 0 households.<br>Direct support to | At least 2,500 households benefitting | At least 6,000 households | A total of 835 people have benefited of training on Sustainable Intensification and/or participated in | **Satisfactory** | This has been rated as **Satisfactory** . |

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| including smallholder farmers and forest-dependent communities | | beneficiaries has not yet started in the countries; it is planned to begin in the second half of 2018. | *Paraguay: 1,000 households* | benefitting<br>*Paraguay: At least 3500 households benefitting* | different meetings on sustainable production.<br>There is still no common definition of sustainable beef production, so it is not clear how the training content presents the topic. The training has been performed either with the university or taking opportunities of agricultural shows for example to reach producers for training. The team plans to have a study ready by February 2020 to present its strategy to reach 3500 beneficiaries by the end of the project., This is therefore rated on target to be achieved. | | A total of 835 people have benefited from training and/or participated in platform meetings, hence below the Mid Term Target. With the study to be performed to better identify beneficiaries , the end target of project beneficiaries is likely to be met. |
| Area of high conservation value forest (HCVF), or equivalent, identified and set aside within commodity production landscapes for conservation of globally significant biodiversity and associated ecosystem goods and services | | In Paraguay, meetings were organized with local governments and Chaco cooperatives, as they are in the process to improve legal environmental adequacy allowing for an integrated approach to land use planning. The project will work with them to map areas of HVCF. | At least 25% of total HCVF is set aside<br>*Paraguay: 130.000 ha* | At least 50% of HCVF is set aside<br>*Paraguay: 430.000 ha* | Total HCVF in the target landscape is not yet known yet, so it is difficult to assess if it is likely to be on target. An estimated number should be provided in 2020. Carbon maps of the project zones in the Chaco have been carried out using the IPCC methodology and are currently under government review. For the elaboration of these maps, an alternative methodology to HCS was used, because information on forest carbon content was available thanks to a REDD + project. The HCV methodology is not widely known and has not been used yet | MS | Although As the total HCVF in the target landscape is not known yet, and therefore cannot be rated as target being achieved.<br>There is good progress in identifying these areas with the creation and |

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| | | | | | in Paraguay. It was however decided after consultation with the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADES) to work on the HCV methodology, and develop maps during the second part of the project. The project team is also working with MADES to define the best methodology to identify conservation areas for the establishment of priority set aside areas. Once these areas are established, the project will work with the subnational authorities to incorporate them in their land use plans.<br>So, while total HCVF in the target landscape is not yet known yet, and therefore cannot be rated as target being achieved, progress is done on identifying these areas. | | the overlaying of various maps. The Ministry of Environment (MADES) continues working on the methodology HCV approach, while continuing mapping . Two approaches are currently explored for the Chaco. There is work to identify priority zones in Chaco with the cooperatives, especially looking at biological corridors. Another approach is to explore with the APAD producers association and Wageningen University to establish a |

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| | | | | | | | Master Plan for the "Agua Dulce" zone with HCV areas. The project has therefore been rated as **Moderately satisfactory**. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | | | **On track** | | | |
| **Objective**<br>**Component 1 Dialogue and public private partnerships; production policies and enforcement** | | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Level in 1 st PIR (self reported)** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Midterm level Assessment** | **Achievement rating** | **Justification for rating** |
| Outcome 1.1 Responsible Governmental authorities, along with private sector & civil society organizations, build consensus and reduce conflict related to target commodity production and growth at national and sub-national levels | Baseline 1.1.1<br>1 national commodity platform (Indonesia = INPOP), 1 sub-national commodity platform (Indonesia = JSSPO) | In Paraguay, two national commodity platforms on soy and beef are under development through the GEF-funded Green Landscapes Project. The regional beef platform in the Chaco will be informing the national beef platform, and is | Mid-term Target 1.1.1<br>3 national commodity platforms; 4 sub-national platforms; and up to 4 district/target landscape forums<br>*Paraguay: 1 national commodity platform, 1* | End of Project Target 1.1.1<br>3 national commodity platforms; 4 sub-national platforms; and up to 4 district/target landscape forums<br>*Paraguay: 1 national commodity platform, 1* | The subnational platform in the Chaco region has been operating and discussions have enabled to prepare an action plan. It has been validated on August 8 2019 and a Steering Board has just been elected . which is considered strong and representative of the various stakeholder groups. Two other subnational platforms on soy and beef are operational in the orient region (Alto Parana and Itapua) and was developed through the GEF-funded Green Landscapes | **Moderately Satisfactory** | The overall outcome 1 is rated as "**Moderately Satisfactory".**<br>The excellent achievement of setting up the "Chaco Platform" and the launch of national beef platform are hampered by the fact that there is still no consensus on the definition of sustainable beef |

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| Outcome Indicator 1.1.1<br>Number of national and sub-national commodity platforms, and number of district district/target landscape forums established and fully operational | | currently under development. | *sub-national commodity platform* | *sub-national commodity platform* | Project. They will both together with the Chaco Platform inform the two national Platform ( one on soy, one on beef). The Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MoAg), the Ministry of Environment (MADES) and the Ministry of Industry and Commerce (MIC) launched together with UNDP and the Producers Union the National Beef roundtable on June 7 2019. Both set up of Chaco Platform and National Platform are great achievement so far. The Mid Term target can be considered as achieved. There is still however not a common definition of sustainable beef in the Chaco Platform, alignment is one of the activities included. With the launch of the National Platform, there is scope to have a common vision of sustainable beef production by the end of the project if the work of the Roundtable of beef (Mesa della carne) is well integrated as well as some of the work done by IFC to show the economic potential of sustainable intensification. | | production and the lack of clarity on the best approach to increase protection fro and conservation of HCV and HCS areas, and hence of the necessary policy framework for that.<br>There is still work to better align the vision on sustainable beef production. The Chaco action plan is a collection of numerous activities with some conflicting dates in terms of implementation. Many of the actions required are required at national level. The National beef Platform needs to be operationalized. The "Mesa della Carne" is close to agree on a standard for sustainable beef, which corresponds more to a legal compliance standard but would need to be endorsed by the government and could help foster a common vision of |
| Outcome 1.2 Practical alignment and implementation of public and private investments and other actions related | Baseline 1.2.1<br>0 national and sub-national | 0 national or sub-national action plans. | Mid-term Target 1.2.1<br>1 national level action plan finalized, | End of Project Target 1.2.1<br>2 national-level and 4 sub-national level | The subnational platform on beef in the Chaco region has been operating, the root cause analysis was performed and discussions led to an action plan which has been validated on | | |

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| to target commodities<br><br>Outcome Indicator 1.2.1<br>Number of national and sub-national Commodity Action Plans finalized and adopted by national and sub-national governments | Commodity Action Plans finalized and adopted | | adopted and under implementation<br>*Paraguay: 0* | action plans finalized, adopted and under implementation *Paraguay: 1 sub-national action plan finalized, adopted and under implementation* | August 8 2019. A Steering Board has just been elected and its task is to implement the plan, which is a collection of activities to be performed, with some like those to be fulfilled for the Indigenous communities go far beyond the initial scope of the project. Many of the actions are required at national level The Action plan needs to be costed for securing funding, analyzed to ensure the priorities are well set, checked as some dates seems conflicting. The National Beef Platform has been launched and is not yet fully operational. Lots of progress has been done, but there is still no consensus on the vision of what sustainable beef production is. The Midterm target is achieved. The Outcome indicator is likely to be achieved by the end of the project. | | sustainable beef production.<br>There are 2 key areas that should be considered to ensure meeting the outcome 1.2 target:<br>1- Setting a Public-Private Partnership with the " Mesa della Carne" would contribute to the financial sustainability of the Platform<br>2- The current Chaco action plan calls for many actions that sometimes have conflicting deadlines, or require action of many actors at National Level who are not used to work together and may not be keen to do so. Integrating a system approach at the National Platform Level would foster alignment and contribute to improve the likelihood of achieving the overall target of the project.<br>Despite the change of priority laws of the |
| Outcome 1.3 Improved national and sub-national policies, regulations and programmes related to commodity production practices in three target countries<br><br>Outcome Indicator | Baseline 1.3.1<br>0 policy and regulatory priorities realized | | Mid-term Target 1.3.1<br>3 policy and regulatory priorities drafted and proposed *Paraguay: 2 policy and regulatory priorities drafted and* | End of Project Target 1.3.1<br>5 policy and regulatory priorities drafted and proposed<br>*Paraguay: 2 policy and regulatory priorities drafted and* | The 2 priority laws considered in the project document were the law on protected forested areas ( N°352/94), and the law on forest (N°96/92). Despite the change of priority by the government, who considers now the Jaguar management Protocol and the criteria for sustainable production around protected areas as priority, this is likely to be achieved as MADES has launched the process to develop | | |

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| 1.3.1<br>Number of priority policies and regulations drafted and proposed that address systemic barriers to government oversight of and support for sustainable, reduced-deforestation commodity production practices, with priorities identified in Table 7 of the CEO Endorsement request as well as through national and sub-national commodity platforms and project global support services. | | | *proposed* | *proposed* | an environmental legal code. It will gather all environment and forestry laws, including territorial land use planning. This should therefore have a wider impact. It will include the 2 priorities laws identified in the ProDoc on protected forested areas ( N°352/94), and the law on forest (N°96/92). The process is currently being performed with some stakeholders engagement. While we cannot assess the quality of the process, MADES indicated that it could be finalized by the end of 2019. There is already a draft of the Jaguar management protocol. | | government for outcome 1.3, MADES has launched a process to develop an Environmental Legal Code which will gather all environment and forestry laws, including territorial land use planning is positive. This should therefore have a wider impact. It will include the 2 priorities laws identified in the ProDoc on protected forested areas ( N°352/94), and the law on forest (N°96/92) The process is currently being performed with some stakeholders engagement. While we cannot assess the quality of the process, MADES indicated that it could be finalized by the end of 2019.<br><br>Various activities are being performed towards identifying HCV/HCS areas and their impact, ( e.g.Maps are being done, a targeted |
| Outcome 1.4 Improved national and sub-national policies, regulations and programmes related to land use allocations for commodity production and set asides in three | Baseline 1.4.1<br>0 policies, regulations and programmes | | Mid-term Target 1.4.1<br>3 national or sub-national policies, regulations or programmes drafted, proposed, and adopted | End of Project Target 1.4.1<br>4 national or sub-national policies, regulations or programmes drafted, proposed, and | In Paraguay, priority policies and regulations related to land use planning at national level were identified in 2018. In the second half of 2018, MADES officially launched the process of developing an Environmental Legal Code which will gather all environment and forestry laws, including territorial land use | | |

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| target countries<br><br>Outcome Indicator 1.4.1<br>Number of new or revised national and sub-national policies, regulations and programmes drafted, proposed, and adopted that are related to land use allocation for commodity production | | | *Paraguay: 2 national or sub-national policies, regulations or programmes drafted* | adopted<br>*Paraguay: 2 national or sub-national policies, regulations or programmes drafted, proposed and adopted* | planning . A consultant was hired in the second quarter of 2019 to carry out the collection, organization and diagnosis, of the available information for the construction of the environmental legal framework. The Medium Term Target is not achieved yet but the project is on target to achieved its End of Project Target provided that the land use planning approach is finalized. | | Scenario analysis is planned) that should guide the land use strategy and its planning around beef production for the Chaco region, as well as the drafting of the policy. Context shows that good progress is being done towards achieving the final target, even though the . Ministry of Environment (MADES) continues working on the methodology HCV approach, while Mapping is still performed.<br><br>The project contributes to strengthen the capacities both at national and sub-national level to improve the LUCM capacity. r. |
| Outcome Indicator 1.4.2<br>Number of national and sub-national policies, regulations and programmes established or endorsed that increase protection for and conservation of HCV and HCS areas. | Baseline 1.4.2<br>0 national and sub-national policies, regulations and programmes | | Mid-term Target 1.4.2<br>3 national and sub-national policies, regulations and programmes drafted, proposed, and adopted.<br>*Paraguay: 1 national or sub-national policy drafted, proposed and adopted* | End of Project Target 1.4.2<br>5 national and sub-national policies, regulations and programmes drafted, proposed, and adopted.<br>*Paraguay: 1 national or sub-national policy drafted, proposed and adopted* | Once the maps using a nationally accepted methodology for HCS and HCV are finished, the project with the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development and the subnational governments, will propose a sub-national policy to include proposed HCS and HCV set aside areas in land use planning. A Targeted Scenario Analysis (TSA) will also be conducted to guide the land use strategy and its planning around beef production for the Chaco region. The information of the TSA is expected to guide the drafting of the policy.<br>The Mid Term target is not achieved. A number of steps are | | |

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| | | | | | taken, but there is no clarity yet on the approach taken to conserve HCV and HCS this is rated as not on target yet. | | |
| Outcome 1.5 Improved monitoring of land use change in three target countries and particularly within target landscapes<br><br>**Outcome Indicator 1.5.1**<br>Improved land-use change monitoring systems in target landscapes, as measured by the number of land-use change reports on target landscapes published and disseminated in the countries. | Baseline 1.5.1<br>0 reports (No monitoring system is in place) | | Mid-term Target 1.5.1<br>0 reports (Improved land-use change monitoring system is in place)<br>*Paraguay: 0 reports* | End of Project Target 1.5.1<br>10 reports (6 in Indonesia, 2 in Liberia, 2 in Paraguay)<br>*Paraguay: 2 reports* | In Paraguay, in the second year of the project, UNDP worked with national and sub-national institutions to understand better how UNDP could provide support to strengthen their capacities and especially help them to improve their LUCM capacity. The project is providing support to the National Forestry Institute (INFONA) for the registry of land use plans of the Chaco. A regional office in the Chaco was opened to facilitate the collection of data and implementation of activities in the Chaco. The support included equipment as well as people salaries for digitalization of maps (INFONA) and documentation in MADES.<br>One full report on Land Use Change is planned to be released by the end of 2019. The project is therefore on target as no report was expected at Mid Term, and the target is 2 at the end of the project | | |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | | | **On track** | | | |

| Outcome 1<br>Component 2: Farmer support systems and agri-inputs | | | | | | | |
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| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Level in 1 st PIR (self reported)** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Midterm level Assessment** | **Achievement rating** | **Justification for rating** |
| **Outcome 2.1** Improved national and sub-national systems for supporting sustainable, reduced deforestation commodity production and intensification<br><br>**Outcome Indicator 2.1.1**<br>Existence of national and sub-national farmer support strategies emphasizing: (i) reduced deforestation, (ii) sustainable intensification, (iii) biodiversity conservation and (iv) elimination of gender gap in agricultural productivity | Baseline 2.1.1<br>No farmer support strategies exist | No strategies have been prepared or adopted. This work stream is planned for year 2, following completion of Outcome 2.2. | Mid-term Target 2.1.1<br>2 national and 1sub-national strategies under preparation<br>*Paraguay: 1 sub-national strategy under preparation* | End of Project Target 2.1.1<br>2 national and 1 sub-national strategies adopted<br>*Paraguay: 1 sub-national strategy adopted* | Meetings were carried out with cooperatives to gather their inputs for a farmer's support strategy. All the key actors delivering some training to producers, as well as their training needs to strengthen their support to producers, were mapped. In 2019, a draft strategy was finalized and is currently under government and stakeholders review. It is expected that this strategy will be approved by the Chaco platform and included in the Sustainable Beef Action Plan in Q3 of 2019. The strategy corresponds to a need's assessment, that identifies the key institutions who could train on the specific themes. It is not clear how the " the good practices on sustainable beef production " will be presented since there is no agreement on its definition. Nevertheless, individual topics such as sustainable intensification will be proposed. Currently, training is almost entirely undertaken by private sector in Chaco as the government does not have the | **Satisfactory** | The project is progressing well although there is still the lack of common definition on sustainable beef production. The farmers types in each region has been identified, as well as potentially some organizations that could deliver the training.<br>An alignment on sustainable beef production vision would enable to align the design the content of the training to the definition. The physical reach to farmers is also not really clear at this stage. The strategy is a needs assessment but does not suggest how it can be financed at this stage. The analysis of the |

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| | | | | | human resources and the funding, A consultant is being hired to analyze the overall system at government level, and what could be done. This is therefore rated as on target to be achieved. | | government extension structure should help understand how a support system could be designed combining public and private efforts. The team is planning to have a study ready by February 2020 to explain its strategy to reach 3500 producers by the end of the project. This is therefore rated as **Satisfactory .** |
| **Outcome 2.2:** Effective approaches to smallholder support (via public private partnerships) have been demonstrated<br><br>**Outcome Indicator 2.2.1**<br><br>Number of smallholder farmers trained in, and employing sustainable agricultural practices | Baseline 2.2.1<br><br>0 farmers trained | Training has not yet started in the countries, and is planned to begin in the second half of 2018 for Indonesia and Paraguay.<br><br>. | Mid-term Target 2.2.1<br><br>2,500 farmers trained, with at least 25% employing sustainable agricultural practices<br><br>*Paraguay: 1,000 farmers trained, with at least 25% employing sustainable agricultural practices* | End of Project Target 2.2.1<br><br>6,000 farmers trained, with at least 25% employing sustainable agricultural practices<br><br>*Paraguay: 3,500 farmers, including indigenous communities, trained, with at least 25% employing sustainable agricultural practices* | Training courses for farmers were developed based on a preliminary training needs assessment done in 2018. It was decided that the courses would focus on sustainable intensification, integration in farming system (agricultural-livestock), and improved management of pastures. 484 farmers have been trained by initially. There is no unified view on what sustainable production means to producers. The implementation of the Chaco Platform action plan should help to find common ground on sustainable beef production. The definition of targeted producers has to be refined. While there may be around 1500 producers in the zone "Chaco Central", beef production is done more with large farms that could have more than 5000 ha in Boqueron Norte or Agua Dulce, usually owned by companies, hence with a limited number of so called "producers". The team is planning to a study ready by February 2020 to | | |

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| | | | | | explain its strategy to reach 3500 producers by the end of the project given the structure of the beef sector. This is therefore rated as on target to be achieved. | | |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | | | **On track** | | | |
| **Outcome 2**<br>**Component 3: Land use plans and maps in targeted landscapes** | | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Level in 1 st PIR (self reported)** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Midterm level Assessment** | **Achievement rating** | **Justification for rating** |
| Outcome 3.1: Improved land use planning / zoning helps to shift targeting and conversion to commodity production from high biodiversity value, high carbon stock, ecosystem service-rich forested areas to degraded or otherwise appropriate lands<br><br>Outcome Indicator 3.1.1<br>Number of hectares of HCV and HCS forest areas in | Baseline 3.1.1<br>0 ha of HCVF and HCS covered | | Mid-term Target 3.1.1<br>230,000 ha of HCVF and HCS covered<br>*Paraguay: 130,000 ha* | End of Project Target 3.1.1<br>925,000 ha of HCVF and HCS covered<br>*Paraguay: 430,000 ha* | The HCV methodology is not clear to the government. The team provided support to the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development to finalize the carbon maps, using national information. For the HCV maps, it was decided to move this analysis to the second part of the project, after consultation with government, as the HCV methodology is not yet well known. Two land use planning workshops also took place in the Northern and Southern parts of the Chaco, with local stakeholders to reinforce their capacities in land use planning. Land use maps for the Chaco were created in the second quarter of 2019, based on the available information at the | MS | The HCV methodology is not clear to the government. While a number of maps have been performed, at this stage, there is still no clarity on the exact potential areas for HCVF, hence, the target could or not be achieved for the set asides. It is not clear yet, given the fact that most of the forested areas are privately owned, what is the best approach to conserve them. Since the number of hectares are still not known, the total CO2 |

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| commodity-producing landscapes protected through zoning, or similar legal protections | | | | | national level. All available maps should be overlaid to have a first identification of where the HCV areas are located and what could be an estimate of no go areas. Since no estimate is available, it is not clear if this indicator is on track to be achieved or not at all. This is therefore rated as not achieved. | | emissions avoided cannot be computed. Progress is being made towards the achievement of Outcome 3, but since it is not known if the areas will be within the target, this outcome is rated as **Moderately satisfactory**<br><br>. |
| Outcome 3.2: Enhanced land use set aside and protection strategies, including gazettement, of HCV and HCS forest areas within commodity-producing landscapes, reduces deforestation, avoids 59.3 million tons of CO2e emissions<br><br>Outcome Indicator 3.2.1<br><br>Tons CO2e emissions avoided due to gazettement and other related land use and protection strategies | Baseline 3.2.1<br><br>0 additional tons Co2e emissions avoided | No activities planned for 2018. Work on Outcome 3.1.1 needs to be completed first. | Mid-term Target 3.2.1<br><br>6 million tons Co2e emissions projected to be avoided based on actions to date<br><br>*Paraguay: 1 million tons Co2e emissions projected to be avoided based on actions to date* | End of Project Target 3.2.1<br><br>59.3 million tons CO2e emissions avoided (lifetime direct and indirect)<br><br>*Paraguay: 5.3 million tons Co2e lifetime direct and indirect Co2e emissions avoided* | Outcomes 3.1.1 (integration of no-go areas into district spatial plans) needs to be completed first before results can be reported. Since there is no estimate yet of no-go areas into spatial plans, not results can be reported. It is therefore rated as not achieved | | |

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| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 3**<br>**Component 4: Knowledge management.** | | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Level in 1 st PIR (self reported)** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Midterm level Assessment** | **Achievement rating** | **Justification for rating** |
| Outcome 4.1: Increased knowledge of effective strategies and tools for improving production of commodities in ways that do not involve conversion of forested land<br>Outcome Indicator 4.1.1<br>Level of technical understanding of landscape-level dynamics of change towards reduced-deforestation commodity production in each target landscape, as measured by the number of reports generated from the application of a landscape assessment tool | Baseline 4.1.1<br>0 (No tool exists) | Terms of Reference for consultant(s) to create a landscape assessment tool has been developed and posted, following research and consultation with partners and organizations working on landscape issues. The planned start date for the contract is September 2018, to be completed and tool presented February 2019. | Mid-term Target 4.1.1<br>5 (Tool has been developed, and baseline assessments completed in each target landscape)<br>*Paraguay: Tool has been developed, and baseline assessments completed in target landscape* | End of Project Target 4.1.1<br>10 (End-of-project assessment for each target landscape completed, in addition to the baseline assessments)<br>*Paraguay: End-of-project assessment for target landscape completed, in addition to the baseline assessments* | In early 2019, Conservation International was hired to develop the Landscape Analysis Tool (LAT). While the project was expected to last 10 months with the draft tool by July 2019 and the baseline assessments by December 2019, the team in Paraguay did not have the tool yet at the end of August , and could not start the implementation.<br>The achievement is below than expected at Mid term given the delay of CI, but target should be achieved at the end of the project. The project is therefore rated as on target to be achieved. | S | The delay of Conservation International in providing the landscape analysis tool is delaying the team in Paraguay to perform this task. Outcome 4.2 is a general indicator not specific to Paraguay. It has been achieved already.<br>Component 4 is rated as **Satisfactory .** |

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| that:<br>i. Assesses the political, economic, social, and environmental drivers of deforestation related to commodity production and expansion;<br>ii. Scores and compares the enabling environment readiness towards deforestation-free commodity production of multiple landscapes within the Production child project; and<br>iii. Evaluates the effectiveness of interventions targeting the drivers of deforestation with a landscape. | | | | | | | |
| Outcome 4.2: Uptake, adaptation and replication of demonstrated lessons and knowledge | Baseline 4.2.1<br>0 examples | Lessons learned have begun to be extracted from each country, but have not yet been disseminated through the | Mid-term Target 4.2.1<br>3 examples applied | End of Project Target 4.2.1<br>7 examples applied | Knowledge has been shared via the Community of Practice at global level. Some lessons have been extracted. | | |

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| Outcome Indicator 4.2.1<br>Documented examples of specific lessons shared via Community of Practice being applied in other sub-national and national situations | | Community of Practice. | | | | | |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | | | **On track** | | | |

## 6.14 Progress towards GEF Core Indicators

**Core Indicator 4: Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas)**

| Ha (expected at PIF) | Ha (expected at CEO Endorsement) | Ha (achieved at MTR) | Ha (achieved at TE) |
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| n/a | 7,081,895 | 5,850,596 | |

*Figure at a given stage must be the sum of all figures reported under the four sub-indicators (4.1, 4.2, 4.3 and 4.4) for that stage.*

**4.1 Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity (qualitative assessment, noncertified)**

| Ha (expected at PIF) | Qualitative description at PIF | Ha (expected at CEO Endorsement) | Qualitative description at CEO ER | Ha (achieved at MTR) | Qualitative description at MTR | MTR Assessment |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| n/a | n/a | Total number for Indonesia, Paraguay and Liberia: 5,881,895[12] | **Indonesia**: In Indonesia, GGP focuses on 3 landscapes: Pelalawan (Riau), South Tapanuli (North Sumatera) and Sintang (West Kalimantan). Pelalawan has a total area of 1,330,642.86 ha, and per 2018, the remaining forested area covered only 21.59% of the district area. and based on the recent HCV assessment | Total: 5,827,877 ha<br><br>Indonesia: 3,309,371 in total.<br>1,082,348.9 in Pelalawan.<br>232,543 in South Tapanulli.<br>1,994,479 in | Indonesia: Currently GGP in Indonesia is benefiting the three landscapes through the launching of the district platforms with their action plans, which cover the total | Target almost achieved |

[12] Original tracking tool submitted in July 2016 for CEO endorsement reported 7,951,336 hectares, but this figure was inconsistent with the target reported in the CEO endorsement documents. A thorough review process was undertaken in October 2017 during project inception, and the targets have been revised based on the new calculations.

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| | | | conducted by the project, HCV area covers a total of 307,439 ha, with potential set-aside area outside PA/CA of 248,294 ha to be proposed for protection. Meanwhile, South Tapanuli District has a total area of 435,535 ha. HCV area covers a total of 358,811 ha, with potential set-aside area outside PA/CA of 202,000 ha. Finally, Sintang District has a total area of 2,163,500 ha, of which 1,084,478 ha has been identified as HCV area. This district has a total potential set-aside area of 168,294 ha.<br><br>**Liberia**: Geographically, the GGP project will be implemented at a landscape level in Western Liberia covering the four counties of Grand Cape Mount, Bomi, Bong and Gbarpolu. These counties have a total land area of 2,510,000 ha, out of which 2,126,000 ha are forested areas. The GGP project will target (directly and indirectly) all the 2,126,000 ha of forested areas in the four counties in this landscape. Directly, the | Sintang.<br><br>Liberia: 348,506 ha<br><br>Paraguay: 2,170,000 ha where producers are complying with environmental and legal norms and regulations. In Boquerón Centro/Chaco Central and and in Agua Dulce. | landscape areas.<br><br>Liberia: The North West Oil Palm Landscape Forum (NWOPLF) covers two (2) counties Grand Cape Mount and Bomi. The focus is on these counties because these are the two counties where Sime Darby has established 10,400 ha of palm oil. The Conservation Agreements are also being piloted in 3 communities in the Zoedua clan found in Grand Cape Mount.<br><br>The total land size of these two counties is 663,581 ha, of which 369,506 | |

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| | | | project will target 264,000 ha (220,000 hectares of this landscape is a concession allocated to Sime Darby for palm oil production and 44,000 ha of out growers); and indirectly, the project will target 1,862,000 ha.<br><br>**Paraguay**: The project is focusing on three target areas in two departments: Alto Paraguay and Boquerón. The three target landscapes included in the direct coverage area are Agua Dulce, Boqueron Centro/Chaco Central, and Boqueron Norte/Defensores del Chaco. The indirect coverage area is comprised of the informal buffer zones around the targeted landscapes; this area of these two departments is not directly targeted, but will receive indirect benefits. These buffer zones also produce beef, and will benefit from the activities in the focus areas of the project. The indirect coverage includes only the area that has a probability of deforestation of 50% or | | ha is forest.<br><br>Paraguay: The project in Paraguay is working on three pilot sites that total an area of 2,863,960 hectares from the three target landscapes.<br><br>From these landscapes, 1,626,613 ha are forests. The project is working with farmers and producers in the Central Chaco area with three main cooperatives to implement sustainable practices in its production chain. These three cooperatives have an area of approximately 1,500,000 hectares. The | |

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| | | | higher before 2030. | | project is also working in the northern area of the Chaco, with a group called "Farmers Association of Aguadulce", which have approximately 1,100,000 hectares. | |

**4.3 Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems**

| Ha (expected at PIF) | Description of Management Practices at PIF | Ha (expected at CEO Endorsement) | Description of Management Practices at CEO ER | Ha (achieved at MTR) | Description of Management Practices at MTR | Midterm Assessment |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| n/a | n/a | Total number for Indonesia, Liberia and Paraguay: 200,000 | Adoption of sustainable commodity production practices in palm oil and beef production sectors | Total: 17,719<br><br>Indonesia: 992.23 ha in South Tapanuli; 726.7 ha in Sintang<br><br>Liberia: 16,000 ha | Indonesia: Good Agriculture Practices (GAP) towards ISPO & RSPO certification readiness.<br>At Sintang, ISPO certification obtained.<br><br>Liberia: Total land area of communities where training | Target not achieved at Midterm, but on target to be achieved at the end of project |

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| | | | | Paraguay 0 ha | conducted on sustainable land management.<br><br>Paraguay<br>Trainings to producers are taking place, however surveys to measure how many producers are applying sustainable practices along with the number of hectares being benefited are being carried out. | |

**4.4 Area of High Conservation Value forest loss avoided**

| Total Ha (expected at PIF) | Total Ha (expected at CEO Endorsement) | Total Ha (achieved at MTR) | Assessment at Midterm |
|---|---|---|---|
| n/a | Total number for Indonesia, Liberia and Paraguay; 1,000,000 | Indonesia: 0 ha. The process to have the legal protection of the set-aside areas is still in progress. Currently, it has been identified that there is a total of 248,294 ha of set-aside area in Pelalawan, 168,924 ha in Sintang, and 202,000 in South Tapanuli, to be proposed for legal protection. In Pelalawan, the project is in the process of integrating the set-aside area (all protected peatlands) into the revised spatial plan regulation of the district. In Sintang, set-aside area within non-state forest (APL) will | Target not achieved at Midterm. HCV have been identified in Indonesia but it has not been legalized. HCV and HCS have not been identified in the subregions in Liberia ( except for the conservation agreement) and in Paraguay. Depending on the total area identified in the 3 countries, strategies to incentivize producers to |

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| | | be proposed for legalization in the form of a Regent Regulation on Plantation Master Plan, while the set-aside area inside state-forest will be proposed for Forest Management Unit (FMU) and legalized under a Min. of Environment & Forestry's DG-Conservation Decree. In South Tapanuli, the set-aside area will be proposed for legalization under a Regent Regulation on District Strategic Development Area.<br><br>Liberia: 5,000 ha were conserved through conservation agreements.<br><br>Paraguay: 0 ha | conserve above legal requirements should be found in each country. |

*Figure at a given stage must be the sum of all individual PAs reported in the next table, for that stage. Prepare and upload file that justifies the HCVF.*

| Name of HCVF | Ha (expected at PIF) | Counterfactual at PIF | Ha (expected at CEO Endorsement) | Counterfactual at CEO ER | Ha (achieved at MTR) | Assessment |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Zodua Community Forest | n/a | n/a | 59,400 | 0 | 5,000 | The conservation agreement enabled to conserve some areas, but below expectation. It is also a very resources intensive approach |

**Core Indicator 6: Greenhouse gas emissions mitigated (metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent)**

| GHG emission type | Metric tons $CO_2$-eq (expected at PIF) | Metric tons $CO_2$-eq (expected at CEO ER) | Metric tons $CO_2$-eq (expected at MTR) | Assessment at Midterm |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Lifetime direct project GHG emissions mitigated** | n/a | Total for Indonesia, Liberia and Paraguay: 22,238,075 | Indonesia: 0 ton<br>Liberia: 2,360,880 Co2e emissions avoided<br>Paraguay: 0 | Target not met and depends on total ol HCV and HCS |
| **Lifetime indirect GHG emissions mitigated** | n/a | Total for Indonesia, Liberia and Paraguay: 37,082,047 | Indonesia: 0 ton<br>Liberia: 39,831,420 Co2e tons emissions avoided.<br>Paraguay: 0 ton | Target met for indirect GHG emissions mitigated |

*Figure at a given stage must be the sum of all figures reported under the first two sub-indicators (6.1 and 6.2) for that stage.*

**6.1 Carbon sequestered or emissions avoided in the sector of Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use**

| GHG emission type | Metric tons $CO_2$-eq (baseline at PIF) | Metric tons $CO_2$-eq (baseline at CEO ER) | Metric tons $CO_2$-eq (above baseline at MTR) | Metric tons $CO_2$-eq (above baseline at TE) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Lifetime direct project GHG emissions mitigated** | n/a | Total for Indonesia, Liberia and Paraguay: 22,238,075 | Indonesia: 0 ton<br>Liberia: 2,360,880 Co2e emissions avoided<br>Paraguay: 0 ton | Target not met and depends on total ol HCV and HCS. With the LIberia conservation agreement some CO2 emissions was avoided. |
| **Lifetime indirect GHG emissions mitigated** | | Total for Indonesia, Liberia and Paraguay: 37,082,047 | Indonesia: 0 ton<br>Liberia: 39,831,420 | Target met for indirect GHG emissions mitigated |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Co2e tons emissions avoided.<br><br>Paraguay: | |
| **Anticipated year of accounting** | | | 2030. This is based on the assumption that the implementation phase for the project is four years (2017 - 2020). | |
| **Duration of accounting** | | | Capitalization phase of 10 years | |

**Core Indicator 11: Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment**

| | **Total number (expected at PIF)** | **Total number (expected at CEO Endorsement)** | **Total number (achieved at MTR)** | **Assessment at MTR** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Women** | | Indonesia: Not available<br><br>Liberia: Not available<br><br>Paraguay: Not available<br><br>NB : data not required at CEO endorsement | Indonesia: 102 women trained in sustainable agricultural practices.<br><br>Liberia: 1,696 women beneficiaries from the project through the implementation of the Conservation Agreement<br><br>Paraguay: 166 women have been trained on Sustainable Intensification related topics and participated in different meetings on sustainable production. | A total of 1694 women have benefited from the project |
| **Men** | | Indonesia<br><br>Liberia<br><br>Paraguay<br><br>NB : data not required at CEO | Indonesia: 913 men trained in sustainable agricultural practices.<br><br>Liberia: 1,133 men beneficiaries from the project through the implementation of the Conservation Agreement | A total of 2714 men have benefited from the project |

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | endorsement | Paraguay: 668 men have been trained on Sustainable Intensification related topics and participated in different meetings on sustainable production. | |
| **Total** | | Indonesia: beneficiaries<br><br>Liberia<br><br>Paraguay: 3,500 beneficiaries | Indonesia: 1,015 total beneficiaries trained in sustainable agricultural practices.<br><br>Liberia; 2,829 total beneficiaries from the project through the implementation of the Conservation Agreement<br><br>Paraguay: 835 beneficiaries have been trained on Sustainable Intensification related topics and participated in different meetings on sustainable production. | A total of 4679 people have benefited from the project<br>Project is on target to meet its end project target. |

Equating to CCM TT indicator 1. Confirm that this is appropriate, vs. 6.2 (which covers all other types of sectors etc.).

## 6.15 Indonesia Country Profile

By Asep Rusdiana, Indonesia Country expert

**OVERVIEW of PROJECT**

The global production of palm oil is approximately 70.5 million metric tons in the marketing year 2017/2018. In that period, Indonesia and Malaysia were the leading exporters of palm oil worldwide[1]. In 2018, The production of CPO in Indonesia is 40,567,200 ton which comes from big plantation of 26,576,400 ton and smallholder plantation of 13,999,800 ton[2]. In 2018, palm oil that exported is 29,302,400 ton in total or more than USD 17,898 billion making Indonesia as the world's top palm oil producer [2]. As of 2018, the Indonesian palm oil industry employed an estimated 16.2 million people.[3]

Over 60 percent of Indonesia's oil palm plantations are located on the island of Sumatra, where the industry began when Indonesia was a Dutch colony.[4] The remainder is largely found on the islands of Borneo, West Papua and Sulawesi. There are 14,327,100 ha of oil palm plantations in Indonesia as of 2018[2], an area that has more than tripled since the year 2000, when around four million hectares of Indonesian land was used for palm oil plantations. This number has exceeded the expectation of 13 million hectares by 2020.[5]

Oil palm is one of the major drivers of deforestation in Indonesia. A 2011-2016 study found that oil palm plantations in Indonesia have replaced forests covering 2.08 million hectares or 23 percent of national forest damage,[6] and a recent study found the provinces of North Sumatra, Riau and Jambi and along the south-western borders of Kalimantan as those most heavily affected by oil palm-driven deforestation.[7]

Clearing land for palm oil and other commercial plantations is linked to the burning of dry peatland, creating widespread and prolonged fires. Peat stores some of the highest quantities of carbon on Earth and also emits methane, resulting in up to 200 times greater emissions than regular fires of a similar extent on no-peat lands. In 2015, Global Forest Watch Fires detected over 127,000 fires across Indonesia, the worst since 1997. Emissions reached 1.62 billion metric tons of CO2—bumping Indonesia from the sixth largest emitter in the world up to the fourth largest in just six weeks. Many of these fires were the result of clearing forested peatlands to make way for plantations of commodities, including palm oil. In recent years, much of the clearing and burning of peatland in Indonesia has been financed by small- and medium-sized investors.[8] Haze from the 2015 fires caused more than 500,000 cases of haze-related respiratory illnesses in Southeast Asia and directly resulted in the deaths of at least 19 Indonesians.[9] All told, more than 40 million Indonesians were negatively affected by the 2015 fires.[10]

The Good Growth Partnership (GGP) is a commodities-focused integrated approach pilot programme, "Taking Deforestation out of Commodity Supply Chains," consisting of 5 GEF-funded child projects working across production, financing, and demand, in Brazil, Indonesia, Liberia, and Paraguay.

The Production child project, implemented globally by UNDP, works to improve the enabling environment for sustainable commodity production through dialogue platforms, policy reform, land use planning, and farmer training and support. In Indonesia UNDP executes the national-level work as well as the provincial level work in 3 provinces (Riau, North Sumatra and West Kalimantan) and landscape-level work in Pelalawan district (in Riau Province), while Conservation International executes the landscape-level work in South Tapanuli district (North Sumatra Province) and WWF-Indonesia in Sintang district (West Kalimantan Province).

Component 1 of the project is on dialogue and production and land use related policies, using national commodity platforms, national action plans, and improvements to the enabling environment through regulatory reform. Component 2 covers farmer support extension services and farmer training. Component 3 covers improved land-use planning, zoning, and set-asides, resulting in increased legal protections and reduced carbon emissions. Component 4 is on knowledge management, including increased knowledge of effective strategies and tools for improving production of commodities in ways that do not involve conversion of forested land, and uptake and replication of lessons learned.

The project is a 4-year project which implemented on 2018-2021 and is expected to close in June 2021.

Review is conducted against the Production project: Reducing Deforestation from Commodity Production (PIMS 5664), a global project working in Indonesia, Liberia, and Paraguay. The Indonesia portion of the project is implemented by UNDP Indonesia with WWF-Indonesia and Conservation International as responsible parties, in partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Environment and Forestry and the Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs.

[1] https://www.statista.com/statistics/613471/palm-oil-production-volume-worldwide/
[2] Statistical Year Book of Indonesia 2019
[3] https://bisnis.tempo.co/read/1142496/bappenas-industri-kelapa-sawit-serap-162-juta-tenaga-kerja/full&view=ok
[4] http://www.indonesia-investments.com/culture/politics/colonial-history/item178
[5] http://www.indonesia-investments.com/business/commodities/palm-oil/item166
[6] https://kbr.id/nasional/02-2019/10_penyebab_deforestasi_di_indonesia__dari_sawit_hingga_lapangan_golf/98797.html
[7] Romijin et al. (2013) http://www.isca.in/AGRI_FORESTRY/Archive/v2/i3/4.ISCA-RJAFS-2014-008.pdf
[8] http://blog.cifor.org/32534/political-economy-of-fire-and-haze-moving-to-long-term-solutions?fnl=en
[9] Media (2015); http://www.theguardian.com/world/2015/oct/26/indonesias-fires-crime-against-humanity-hundreds-of-thousands-suffer; http://www.theguardian.com/world/2015/oct/28/indonesia-forest-fires-widodo-visit-stricken-regions-death-toll-mounts
[10] http://www.wri.org/blog/2015/10/latest-fires-crisis-indonesia-surpasses-russia-world's-fourth-largest-emitter

## I. GENERAL INFORMATION

Indonesia is a big country that has many islands consisted of 34 province, 416 District dan 98 City and has the population of 265,015,300 people. As per 2017, the extent of forest area, inland water, coastal, and marine ecosystem is 125,922,000 ha consisted of 29,661,000 ha of protected forests, 27,430,000 ha of sanctuary reserves and nature conservation, 26,788,000 ha of limited production forests, 29,220,000 ha of production forests and 12,823,000 ha of convertible production forests[2]. Oil palm is one of the major drivers of deforestation in Indonesia. A 2011-2016 study found that oil palm plantations in Indonesia have replaced forests covering 2.08 million hectares or 23 percent of national forest damage,[6] and a recent study found the provinces of North Sumatra, Riau and Jambi and along the south-western borders of Kalimantan as those most heavily affected by oil palm-driven deforestation.[9]
In 2018, the extent of oil palm plantation in Indonesia is 14,327,100 ha consisted of big plantation of 8,515,300 ha and smallholder plantation of 5,811,800 ha. The production of CPO is 40,567,200 ton which comes from big plantation of 26,576,400 ton and smallholder plantation of 13,999,800 ton[2]. In 2018, palm oil that exported is 29,302,400 ton in total or more than USD 17 ,898 billion[2].
As the global commitment to reach a sustainable development goals (SDGs) in the countries and as a global trend to reach environmentally friendly in each sector, palm oil sector also implements sustainability through sustainable palm oil. Indonesia as the biggest palm oil producer in the world has a commitment to produce the palm oil through sustainable way. As to fulfil the global request and to promote the positive campaign of palm oil, Indonesia is trying to keep develop the sustainable palm oil. Those effort is also to prepare the trade competition between countries as the vegetable oil producers, such as the EU ban for Indonesia CPO/biofuels products.

### II.1. Sintang District, West Kalimantan Province

Sintang District, located in the eastern part of West Kalimantan Province, has an area of 21,635 Km$^2$, directly bordered with Malaysia, which also means connecting the regional, national and international economic growth. The area of Sintang District which is directly adjacent to Malaysia (Sarawak) is Ketungau Hulu and Ketungau Tengah Sub-District. Administratively, Sintang DIstrict is divided into 14 Sub-Districts, 16 Village (Kelurahan) and 391 Villages (Desa). More than half of the Sintang District (62.74%) is in the hilly area of approximately 13,573.75 Km$^2$.[11] Having abundant biological resources, the forest ecosystem in Sintang District includes tropical rain forests and peat swamp forests. Based on the Sintang district's spatial pattern, 59 percent is forest areas and 41 percent is Other Use Area/APL. Currently there 48 oil palm companies already have location permits, and the 28 companies already have land permit/HGU.

The population of Sintang District in 2017 is estimated at 407,093 people. The main occupation of the population of Sintang District is mostly in the agriculture sector (agriculture, plantation, forestry, hunting and fisheries) which is 71 percent[11]. The biggest plantation products in Sintang District are oil palm and rubber. Oil palm is the first superior and largest seed crop in Sintang District. In 2017 it

reached FFB production of 287,150 tons or increased by 23.82% from 231, 912,6 tons in 2016. The area of oil palm plants in 2017 reached 165,731 ha with the mature area is 120,136 ha so that the level of productivity of oil palm plants in 2017 is reached of 2,390 kg / ha / year.

The Sintang District Government was one of the pioneers in the establishment of the Sustainable District Forum which encouraged the implementation of sustainable development in Sintang, West Kalimantan. The forum was then legally named Lingkar Temu Kabupaten Lestari (LTKL), which aims to encourage the implementation and achievement of Sustainable Development through sustainable development and strategic partnerships between districts and other stakeholders such as CSOs, donor agencies. There are 5 LTKL priority programs by developing a Sustainable Action Plan (RAL) which is a priority for the Sustainable District program consisting of Prevention of forest and peatland fires, Sustainable Commodities, Social Forestry and Agrarian Reform, Conservation and Restoration, and Renewable Energy and Electricity.

As a member of LKTL, Sintang District Government has a "Sustainable Sintang Action Plan/Rencana Aksi Sintang Lestari" for the period of 2017-2021 where the Priority Program agreed as follows:
• Develop and integrate a Sustainable Sintang Action Plan/Rencana Aksi Sintang Lestari in Planning Regulations and Documents;
• Develop a database and monitoring system related to the implementation, progress and model of implementing the Sintang Action Plan/Rencana Aksi Sintang Lestari;
• Develop and implement effective and sustainable communication strategies to encourage and support the implementation of the Sintang Action Plan/Rencana Aksi Sintang Lestari including through partnerships with third parties, both civil society, development partners, academics, private or public.

## II.2. South Tapanuli District, North Sumatera Province

South Tapanuli District is located in the West and South parts of North Sumatra Province with an area of 4,355.35 km$^2$, has a flat to hilly topography and surrounded by mountains and is at an altitude of 0-1,985 m above sea level. Administratively, South Tapanuli District is divided into 14 sub-districts and 248 villages. In 2017, the population of South Tapanuli District is 278,587 people[12].
The most common of plantation crops in South Tapanuli DIstrict are oil palm, rubber, cocoa, coffee, coconut, sugar palm, cinnamon and candlenut. In 2017, the area of oil palm plantations in South Tapanuli District was 5,445.25 hectares with a production of 55,761 tons of FFB[12].

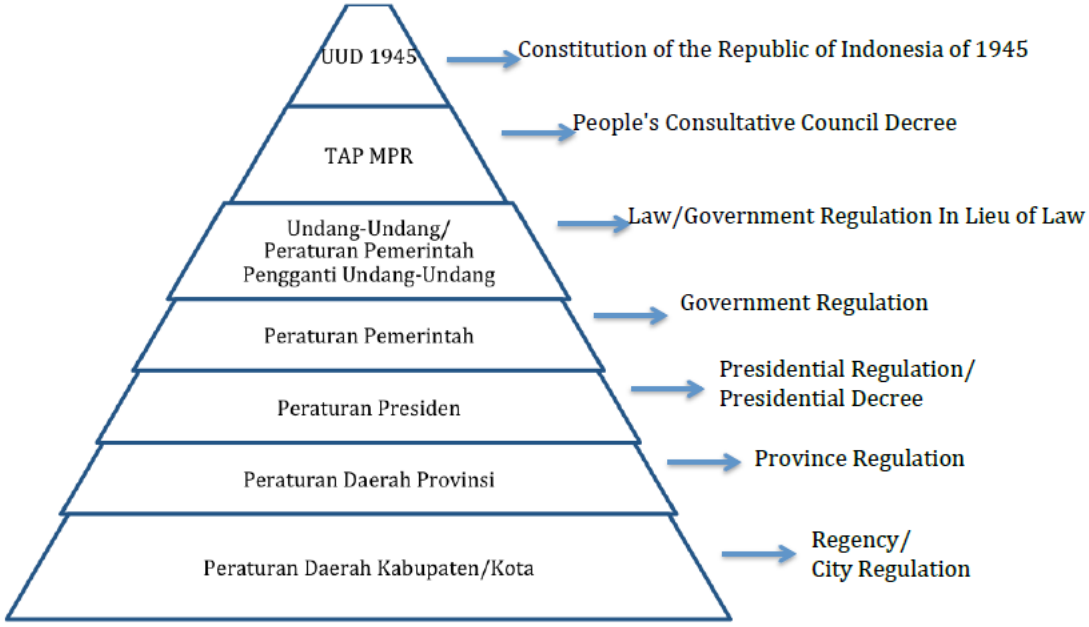
## II.3. Pelalawan District, Riau Province

Pelalawan District is located on the East Coast of Sumatra Island, divided into 12 Sub-districts with the capital of the District is Pangkalan Kerinci Sub-district. The area of Pelalawan District is 13,925 km² or 14.73 percent of the total area of Riau Province. Pelalawan District is crossed by several large rivers, one of which is the Kampar River. The population of Pelalawan District in 2017 is around 449,790 people. In 2017, there were three biggest sectors that absorbed labor, namely: the agricultural sector by 48.25 percent; followed by the trade, restaurant and hotel sectors by 15.99 percent; and the services sector by 18.58 percent. Pelalawan District is one of the biggest oil palm producers in Riau Province. The total of oil palm production in 2017 is 735,246.66 tons of FFB from 119,616.00 ha of land[13].

[11] Statistic of Sintang 2018
[12] Statistic of South Tapanuli 2018
[13] Statistic of Pelalawan 2018

## II. POLICIES AND PROGRAM RELATED WITH PALM OIL SECTOR under development

**The graph below provides a schematic view of the legislation hierarchy in Indonesia to better understand the policy framework.**




**Source: Atiqah Anugrah, Conservation International, internal document**

| National Level | Sub-National Level |
|---|---|
| • National Action Plan (NAP-SPO) on Sustainable Palm Oil has been finalized in the form of Presidential Instruction that still in process for legalization. The draft has been signed by each Ministry and is now in the last step for legalization process.<br>• The current ISPO standard and system as Minister of Agriculture Regulation Permentan No. 11/2015 is now in strengthening process by developing a Presidential Instruction for new ISPO. Due to the process is the same with NAP-SPO, so that this process is pending. Once the NAP-SPO has been legalized then the new ISPO will continue to be process.<br>• At the national level, work to strengthen the Ministry of Agriculture's Director General Regulation on Community Plantation Development was conducted in 2018 but was put on hold during the election period in 2019. It is expected to be continued during the second half of 2019. | **Pelalawan District**<br>• At the sub-national level, the Pelalawan Regional Regulation (PERDA) on Corporate Social Responsibility with added clauses on private sector obligation to assist smallholder was drafted, proposed and legalized in 2018<br>• The Pelalawan Regent Regulation on Oil Palm<br>•<br>• Plantation Partnership was finalized and proposed. In Q1 2019 the regulation obtained the endorsement from Pelalawan's Government and the regulation is now legalized.<br>• Pelalawan District Action Plan on Sustainable Palm Oil is still on drafting process.<br>• Pelalawan spatial plan for 2019-2039 is on process for legalization through Regent regulation. Currently the process is still in second public consultation as finalizing of preparation to be submitted to provincial level in furthermore. It expected to be legalized at the end of August.<br>**South Tapanuli District** |

| | |
|---|---|
| • In collaboration with the MoEF, UNDP facilitated the finalization of the Government Regulation on the Protection of Life Support System. The regulation was submitted to MoEF's legal bureau to be submitted as "priority regulation to be legalized in 2020."<br><br>• Essential Ecosystem Area (KEE) regulation now is still on process for legalization through Minister of Environment and Forestry (MoEF) Regulation. The draft of regulation has been finalized and has been submitted to the MoEF. The regulation had been reviewed and approved by all DGs of MoEF as well as Ministry of Law. The Minister EF has signed in October 2019 the body of the regulation and its annex 1 but missed the signature on annex 2. Hence, the legalization has been delayed The Land Use Change Monitoring (LUCM) tool is being developed in collaboration with MoEF, Indonesia Space Agency and Bogor Agriculture University.<br>• | • There is Regent Regulation related to Corporate Social Responsibility to promote sustainable production (title to be decided later) was drafted and is expected to be proposed by the end of 2019.<br>• South Tapanuli District Action Plan on Sustainable Palm Oil has been finalized and legalized.<br><br>**Sintang District**<br><br>There are policies related with sustainable palm oil that have been issued through local regulations such as:<br><br>• Sintang Head of District Regulation No. 54/2016 on Companies Social Responsibility.[13]<br>• Sintang Head of District Decree No. 525/79/Kep-Ekbang/2017 on Coordination Team and Secretariat Team of Plantation Development Coach of Sintang District[14].<br>• FOKSBI of Sintang established through Sintang Head of District Decree No. 525/305/KEP-DISTANBUN 2018 on the establishment of Forum Koordinasi Pembangunan Kelapa Sawit Berkelanjutan (FKPKSB) for the period of 2018-2020.<br>• Sintang District Action Plan has been legalized through Sintang Head of District Regulation No. 87/2018 on District Action Plan on Sustainable Palm Oil of Sintang District for the period of 2018 –2023.<br>• Regent Regulation on the Protection of Lake Buffer Zone |

## III. FoKSBI AND THE SUSTAINABLE PALM OIL ACTION PLANS

At the end of 2014, the Indonesian Government, through the Ministry of Agriculture, partnered with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and launched the Indonesian sustainable palm oil forum called FoKSBI (Forum Kelapa Sawit Berkelanjutan Indonesia). FoKSBI is a multi-stakeholder forum, led and coordinated by the government, involving representatives from various ministries, private sector, smallholders, and Non- Government Organizations. This forum aims to provide an open and neutral space for various stakeholders to sit together to discuss and find solutions to the problems faced by the palm oil industry in Indonesia. The FoKSBI Steering Committee is cochaired by the

[13] relevant but not facilitated directly by the project
[14] relevant but not facilitated directly by the project

Coordinating Ministry of Economic Affairs (Deputy for Food and Agriculture) and Ministry of Agriculture (Director General of Estate Crops), with representatives at DG level from Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Ministry of Agrarian Affairs, National Planning Board, Ministry of Trade, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Home Affairs, smallholders association, and producing companies association as members. Since 2015, FoKSBI, through its Working Groups, has been working together to develop a National Action Plan (NAP) for Sustainable Palm Oil, which was finalized in 2018. This NAP is an integrated and measurable plan, explaining the actions needed to address the root causes of the problems in developing sustainable palm oil in Indonesia. Currently, the NAP is in the finalization stage and is expected to be officialized by a Presidential Regulation (Perpres).
NAP is divided into two parts; Cross Cutting Issues and Strategic Issues. Strategic Issues are divided into 4 (four) components: 1. Improving smallholders capacity; 2. Environment Management and Monitoring; 3. Governance and Conflict Resolution; 4. ISPO and Market Access. Crosscutting issues consist of actions that are basic and are crucial to support the implementation of the actions in Strategic Issues and cover: 1. Smallholders database, 2. Awareness raising for stakeholders, 3. Improving coordination between government institutions, 4. Improving law enforcement.

At provincial and district levels in three targeted pilot areas: Riau and Pelalalawan, North Sumatera and South Tapanuli, and West Kalimantan and Sintang FOKSBI has established to develop sustainable palm oil platform at provincial and district level. All the provincial FOKSBI have been established and officialized with a Governor's Decree, and all three District FOKSBI Pelalawan, South Tapanuli, and Sintang have been established with a Head of Regent's Decree. These FOKSBI convene all local stakeholders and bring to landscape level the issues related to attaining sustainable palm oil, providing a neutral platform for stakeholders to discuss and address them in a more tangible way. To translate the National Action Plan to the landscape level, SPOI also supports the development of National Action Plan, and the Provincial and District Action Plan on Sustainable Palm Oil in the three targeted Provinces and Districts. These action plans and road maps are derivations of the National Action Plan, tailored to the needs of each area.
From all of action plans that already developed, Sintang District Action Plan is the first action plan that has already issued and legalized through Sintang Head of Regent's Regulation.

**Provincial and District Actions Plan Related with Environment**

| Draft of Riau Province Action Plan | Draft of North Sumatera Province Action Plan | Draft of West Kalimantan Province Action Plan |
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| **Program C: Environment Management and Monitoring**<br>**C.1. Improvement on the efforts to Conserve Biodiversity and plantation landscapes**<br>1.1. Developing more operational regional regulations for the management of essential ecosystem areas (KEE) and high conservation values (HCV) related to biodiversity in oil palm plantations.<br>1.2. Review on environmental permits and AMDAL for permit holders.<br>1.3. Supervise the permit holders related to the utilization of river borders within the oil palm plantations.<br>1.4. Supporting efforts to prepare the Regional Biodiversity Profile and the Biodiversity Management Master Plan (RIP Kehati) in the regions, including assisting in the provision of data, planning processes, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.<br>1.5. Establish institutions responsible for the management of KEE and biodiversity at the provincial and district / city levels.<br>1.6. Support the implementation of regulations related to KEE and HCV in 12 districts / cities.<br>1.7. Implement an incentive system that has been established in the implementation of KEE, HCV and other local protected areas (tax reduction on land, etc.).<br>1.8. Carry out rehabilitation for river buffer zone and spring protection. | **Program C: Environment Management and Monitoring**<br>**C.1. Improvement on the efforts to Cconserve Protected Areas within the Oil Palm Plantations**<br>1.1. Socialization of MoEF Regulation on Guidelines for Protecting Essential Ecosystems Areas (KEE) at provincial and district levels<br>1.2. Developing the Potential Biodiversity Profile (Biodiversity) and the North Sumatra Provincial Biodiversity Management Master Plan (RIP Kehati), including assisting in the provision of data, planning processes, implementation, monitoring and evaluation<br>1.3. Evaluate and measure the success of KEE and HCV implementation in biodiversity conservation efforts in the oil palm plantations landscape.<br>1.4. Play an active role in implementing the protection and management plan of sustainable peatlands.<br>1.5. Carry out rehabilitation and restoration of river buffer zone and protection of springs.<br>**C.2. Improvement of Contribution in Supporting Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction**<br>2.1. Develop a maps on land and forest fire vulnerability<br>2.2. Develop fire fighter team in the plantation | **A4. Infrastructure Development as a means to Improve the quality of Palm Oil Industry**<br>**4.1.** Use of palm oil waste to improve the economic value chain<br>4.1.1. Developing infrastructure in order to distribute electricity from POME and biomass owned by CPO mills.<br>**Program C: Environment Management and Monitoring**<br>**C.1. Improvement on the efforts to Conserve Biodiversity and plantation landscapes**<br>1.1. Socialization of the legal basis and its implementation<br>1.2. Developing Regional Biodiversity Profiles and Biodiversity Management Master Plan (RIP Kehati) in the Regions, including the provision of data, planning processes, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. (There is an already thematic profile Orang Utan Actions Plan.)<br>1.3. Dissemination of KEE and protected areas to related parties at the Provincial and District levels<br>1.4. Establish an institutions who responsible for the management of KEE and biodiversity at the provincial and district levels<br>1.5. Implement the regulations related to KEE and HCV<br>1.6. Improving the utilization of potential environmental services on the plantations<br>**C.2. Compliance in environmental management**<br>2.1. Dissemination of Local Regulation (Perda) No. 6/2018 on Management of Sustainable |

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| 1.9. Play an active role in the preparation and implementation of peatland restoration protection and management plans in the context of efforts to improve environmental services in the regions.<br>1.10. Improving the potential utilization of other environmental services on plantations.<br>1.11. Facilitate the acceleration of the implementation of permit management on the peat protection function.<br><br>**C.2. Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions due to forest and land fires**<br><br>2.1. To provide guidance and supervision to companies that hold concessions, especially those located in deep peat areas.<br>2.2. Strengthen the existing information systems to provide early warning of forest and land fires.<br>2.3. Develop a mechanism for providing incentives to independent smallholders in the application of PLTB (Land Clearing without Burning).<br>2.4. Facilitating and supporting forest and land fire prevention activities with approaches at the village level and in oil palm plantations (for example: develop a maps of forest and land fire vulnerability, capacity building of KTPA (Farmers Group who cares to fire) members, awareness of PLTB regulations and technical aspects, fire patrols, establishing firebreaks, embankments, bulkheads canals, fuel management and groundwater level monitoring).<br>2.5. Facilitating and supporting fire control activities (example: | company<br><br>2.3. Awareness of PLTB regulations and the techniques at the location of plantation business operators.<br><br>2.4. Optimizing the use of hotspot monitoring tools and fire extinguisher equipments that periodically upadated.<br><br>2.5. Establish a fire tower for early detection of fire<br><br>2.6. Implement standard guidelines for calculating carbon deposits and greenhouse gas emissions in oil palm plantations<br><br>2.7. Carry out activities to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions<br><br>**C.3. Waste Management in Improving the Environment Quality**<br><br>3.1. Monitoring and supervision of the implementation of Environmental Documents<br><br>3.2. Utilizing palm oil solid and liquid waste for various purposes by applying the 3 R principle (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle)<br><br>3.3. Dissemination of B3 waste management activities.<br><br>**C.4. The Implementation of Environmental Permit**<br><br>4.1. Socialization of the issuance of environmental permits (SPPL) to farmers in 14 districts as oil palm centers. | Land Based Enterprises<br><br>2.2. Arranging Action Plan Perda No. 6/2018 on Management of Sustainable Land Based Enterprises<br><br>2.3. Drafting of Governor Regulation which related to Perda No. 6/2018 on Management of Sustainable Land Based Enterprises<br><br>2.4. Establish a monitoring system for conservation areas based on Perda No. 6/2018 on Management of Sustainable Land Based Enterprises.<br><br>**C.3. Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions due to forest and land fires**<br><br>3.1. Developing a legal references regarding financial support in the Fire-Free Village Program by local governments<br><br>3.2. Propose the use of village funds for fire prevention and mitigation activities<br><br>3.3. Establish a basic data on oil palm tenure<br><br>3.4. Social, economic and ecological studies and the suitability of land for its use plans, especially those related to reducing greenhouse gas emissions and preventing forest and land fires<br><br>**C.4. Utilization of Palm Oil Waste to Improve the Economic Value Chain**<br><br>4.1. Monitoring and evaluation on the utilization of POME as renewable energy against the palm oil companies. |

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| establishment of posts, early detection of hotspots and ground check, early and subsequent blackouts, independent and joint blackouts).<br>2.6. Utilize village funds for fire prevention activities.<br>2.7. Developing a legal references regarding financial support in the Fire-Free Village Program by local governments and the private sector.<br>2.8. Facilitating local governments to prepare technical rules related to local wisdom in burning land according to Law 32/2009.<br>2.9. Inventory and measure on carbon storage and GHG emissions in plantations in a periodic basis.<br>2.10. Developing a provincial database related to the value of carbon storage and greenhouse gas emissions produced by the oil palm plantation sector in Riau Province.<br>2.11. Identification and inventory of critical land inside and outside the forest area including its ownership status.<br>2.12. Social, economic and ecological studies and land suitability for the planned use.<br>**C.3. Waste management in improving environmental hygiene and health**<br>3.1. Encourage the implementation of a feasibility study on the utilization of solid and liquid waste and utilization permits for various purposes.<br>3.2. Monitoring / fostering on the company's compliance to environmental permits.<br>3.3. Promoting business to business strategies in the use of oil palm trunks as raw material for the timber industry and integration of | | |

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| oil palm plantations and livestock.<br>3.4. Carry out infrastructure development in the context of the distribution of electricity from POME by the government and / or through cooperation with private sector.<br>3.5. Propose to the government to provide incentives to companies that have used POME as energy. | | |
| **Draft of Pelalawan District Action Plan**<br><br>**Program C: Environment Management and Monitoring**<br><br>**C.1. Improvement on the efforts to Conserve Biodiversity and plantation landscapes**<br><br>1.1. Prepare a draft Regional Regulation related to the supervision of biodiversity management.<br>1.2. Updating the biodiversity profile every year.<br>1.3. Develop a regional biodiversity information system.<br>1.4. Inventory of the total area and location of HCV area (HCVF/A) in Pelalawan District including those established by plantation companies.<br>1.5. Identifying potential areas that can be proposed to be KEE.<br>1.6. Develop a management strategy for areas identified as KEE.<br>1.7. Prepare a Regional Regulation on the management of KEE and HCV.<br>1.8. Supervise the environmental permit holders related to the management of KEE and HCV.<br>1.9. Providing education, training and environmental counseling in each farmers institutions. | **Draft of South Tapanuli District Action Plan**<br><br>**Strategic Activities**<br><br>1. Completing on land leagality and ISPO certification<br>- Conserve the biodiversity and sociocultural values.<br>- Climate changes mitigation and adaptation through control of new plantation development and the implementation of best agricultural practices.<br>2. Utilization of appropriate technology and agribusiness principles<br>- Liquid Waste Management<br>3. Landscape restoration and rehabilitation<br>- Planting and protecting land and water systems on the degraded areas.<br><br>**Continuation Cases**<br><br>For Oil palm Plantation that already established within the forest area, there are several options of solution according to the current and actual situation. However, not all of continuation cases as the object of this action plan. There are options of solution determined by this Actions Plan to address the Continuation Cases, namely: | **Sintang District Action Plan (2018-2023)**<br><br>(Legalized by Sintang Head of Regent Regulation No. 87/2018 dated 3 December 2018)<br><br>**Strategic Plan in Environment Sector**<br><br>**1. Environmental monitoring in oil palm plantations**<br>1.1. Establish an integrated environmental monitoring team related to palm oil management.<br>1.2. Collection of environmental documents (High Conservation Value - HCV, Environmental Impact Analysis (AMDAL), Environmental Permit) owned by the parties.<br>1.3. Synchronization of environmental documents of the parties.<br>1.4. Implementation of integrated supervision.<br><br>**2. Management of *by-product* to improve environmental health and hygiene.**<br>2.1. Training and transformation on technology.<br>2.2. Build an understanding of the link between by-products and Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions among farmers.<br>**3. Improvement of Biodiversity at Farmers Level related with Environmental Issues at Oil** |

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| 1.10. Manage incentives set by the central government for the management of KEE, HCV and other local protected areas in Pelalawan district.<br>**C.2. Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions due to forest and land fires**<br>2.1. Give awards to sub-districts or villages declared as free of forest and land fires.<br>2.2. Conduct training and supervision against the concession holders.<br>**2.3.** Supervise the implementation of existing information systems to be able to provide early warning of forest and land fire.<br>**2.4.** Coordinate with companies about the preparation of fire-prone locations and safe routes for fire evacuation and fire control.<br>**2.5.** Provide technical guidance and institutional strengthening to the Fire Concerned Community / Fire Concerned Farmer Group for fire prevention and control.<br>**C.3. Waste management in improving environmental hygiene and health**<br>3.1. Increase collaboration between research and development institutions related to applicable research on the use of waste as an alternative economic for the community.<br>3.2. Socialization and training on POME waste utilization (waste management / treatment).<br>3.3. Encourage the the establishment of UKM/SMEs (Small Medium Enterprises) in the utilization of palm oil plantation waste so that it has high economic value.<br>3.4. Coordinate in the establishment of Emergency | - Social forestry program<br>- Agrarian Reform Object Land (TORA) Program<br>- Disaster mitigation by restoration and rehabilitation | **Palm Plantations Area**<br>3.1. Identification of biodiversity conservation areas (key species).<br>3.2. Conservation cadre training.<br>3.3. Establishing locally specific tree species (wood) germplasm and rare (endangered) species that involve oil palm plantation companies. |

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| Response System in each Plantation Company that produces waste.<br>3.5. Guidance and supervision of the implementation of business responsibility obligations in accordance with environmental permits. | | |

## IV. COMPARISON BETWEEN ISPO AND RSPO STANDARD

ISPO standard as Minister of Agriculture Regulation (Permentan No. 11/2015, appendix 2) and RSPO standard as Indonesia National Interpretation on RSPO P&C 2013 has several similarities and differences. Both standards are applied for integrated palm oil companies that have CPO mill and plantation. Due to RSPO do not have yet specific standard for smallholder, then the comparison is conducted for integrated palm oil companies standard.

Beside the similarities of elements in both standard, there are also differences in requirements between the two standard that indicated by the presence of elements in one of the standards that is missing or not explicitly required on other standard requirements. The different requirements on ISPO and RSPO can be grouped into the following elements.

There are 5 elements in ISPO that have not been required explicitly in the RSPO standard, namely:
1. The company has a vision and mission and commitment to produce sustainable palm oil.
2. Has a clear organizational structure and job descriptions to each implementing unit.
3. Has a list of workers who are members of labor unions and cooperatives as well as the number of workers insured.
4. Deed of establishment (AD and ART) of employee cooperatives is available.
5. A welfare improvement program for indigenous and cultural communities are available.

Furthermore, there are 8 elements in the RSPO that are not present or not required by ISPO requirements (although it may be regulated in the provisions
legislation, but this element is not specifically stated in the principles and criteria), namely:

1. Written policy regarding commitment to code of integrity and ethical behavior throughout implementation of operations and transactions.
2. Use the correct form and language for relevant information including impact analysis, profit sharing proposed, and legal arrangements.
3. Application of the adopted FPIC provisions from UNDRIP. RSPO Principles and Criteria requires no land conflicts in the development of oil palm plantations and adopted the concept of FPIC UNDRIP to enable settlement of the conflict.
4. The use of fire is still permissible throughout rated as the most effective way (based on accountable assessment) with the lowest environmental damage to minimize the risk of pest attacks and spread of disease. However, the use of fire should be avoided or not used in any activity on the plantation because this in line with Law Number 39/2014, Government Regulation Number 4 of 2001, Minister of Agriculture Regulation Number 98/2013 and Minister of Environment Regulation Number 10/2010.
5. Social Impact Assessment, specifically, separate and explicit requirements are required in RSPO Principles and Criteria. In ISPO, Social Impact Assessment is not required separately, but included in the Environmental Impact Assessment (AMDAL) activities and become one report with AMDAL report.
6. Compilation of communication and consultation procedures with the parties and the appointment of officers who responsible for consulting and communication with the parties.

7. Policies to respect human rights which is communicated to all levels of workers and level of operation. Compliance with human rights are regulated in Law Number 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights. In ISPO's policy to respect Human Rights (HAM) are regulated in the Act of those regulation.
8. Application of the concept of High Conservation Value (HCV).

The results of cross-references between ISPO against RSPO Principles and Criteria, and RSPO against ISPO Principles and Criteria were found that there are similar elements of the ISPO and RSPO requirements. However, the two schemes have their own peculiarities, so that even though there are similarities between the two, they are essentially not like comparing "apple to apple". This is because the background of the construction of the two schemes is different. ISPO is based on legislation which is a technical regulation set by the government is mandatory, so those who violate will be subject to sanctions by the government. Even though RSPO also applies Indonesian laws and regulations, those who violate cannot be subject to legal sanctions, but can be subject to warnings and sanctions in accordance with RSPO regulations.

## V. ISPO PLUS

ISPO Plus means the draft of new ISPO standard that are strengthened, deeper, more detailed, or restructured from the current ISPO standard. In relation to RSPO standard, this analysis is conducted against ISPO PLUS standard for integrated palm oil companies (appendix 2).

Based on the analysis, the areas of concern of the revised ISPO related to Environmental protection as below:

- Regarding to Land Clearing Activities, there are indicators that more emphasize which mentioned: To apply the principles of soil and water conservation in the process of land clearing and plantation operations; Has evidences that supports the absence of burning activities in plantation concession areas, such as the history of the appearance of fires in the concession area since 2004, identification of traces of burning ash, the documented minutes of land clearing with a mechanical system, etc.
- Regarding to Planting on Peatland, there are more detail and clear indicators which mentioned: Arrangement for decreasing in high peat layer; The records of planting on peatlands in accordance with applicable standards or regulations is available such as :(a) Possess documents resulting from identification and mapping of the depth of peatlands within the HGU area and report them to the relevant government agencies, (b) Procedures applied for planting and caring for oil palm on peatlands are in accordance with best management practices and applicable law, (c) Maintain a groundwater level of peatlands less than 40 cm below the surface of the peat at the point of compliance in accordance with applicable regulations, and avoid the exposure of pyrite and / or quartz sediments below the peat layer, (d) There is a report on the results of monitoring subsidence and the level of peatland damage, e) There is a record of planting oil palm on peatlands which contains the following information but is not limited to date and location of planting, the number and type of seeds planted and planting maps integrated with HGU maps or location permits to ensure there is no peat planting in deep peat areas (> 3 meters), (f). Peatland restoration is carried out on oil palm that has reached 1 cycle of planting on peatlands (25 years) to restore the function of peat ecosystems as carbon storage).
- Regarding to integrated pest and diseases control, there are more emphasize indicators which mentioned: There are procedures for mitigating the use of chemicals for spraying pests / weeds that have been approved by the authorized company management and there is evidence of receipt of procedures by the responsible party; Have a written commitment from the company's management to reduce chemicals in plantation operations; There are records of the use and reduction of chemical use for plantation upkeeping activities; It is not allowed to use the prohibited pesticides listed by Pesticides Commission.

- Regarding to protecting primary forest and peatland, there are more clear indicators applied for new plantation establishment which mentioned: Documents that show the development of new plantations do not open primary natural forests and peatlands in accordance with applicable laws and regulations are available; Records of monitoring results of the implementation of procedures are available.
- Regarding to waste management, there are more clear indicators which mentioned: Have an air emission management tools to meet the air emission and ambient quality standards, Fulfilment of emission quality standards from all existing emission sources.
- Regarding to B3 (toxic hazardous waste material) waste management, there are more emphasize indicators which mentioned: Records of the monitoring result of the procedure implementation is available; B3 waste may only be sold / transferred to parties who have permit from the Ministry of Environment and the Director General of Transportation.
- Regarding to fire control, there is a new indicator that mentioned: To provide a budget for fire prevention and control.
- ISPO Plus is adding HCV into Protected Area Management requirements. There are indicators which mentioned : Have an SOP for the protection of Protected Areas and High Conservation Value (HCV); Have the results of identification of protected areas and HCVs; Have a map of the location and the Management Plan for HCVs and other protected areas that have been identified; To promote protected areas and HCVs to workers and communities around the plantation; and Carry out activities in the context of protecting protected areas and High Conservation Value and reporting to the authorized agency.

**VI.** Regarding to biodiversity conservation, there is a new indicator which mentioned to have SOP on biodiversity conservation.

## 6.16 Liberia Country Profile

By Kelvin Dosieh, Liberia Country expert

**Current State of the Oil Palm Sector in Liberia**

The Government of Liberia (GoL) National Oil Palm Export Strategy (2014-2018) identifies oil palm exports as key to economic growth, which aims to establish the Liberian oil palm sector as a leading contributor to the national economic transformation agenda through export development in an inclusive and sustainable manner.

Between 2009 and 2010, the GoL entered into oil palm concession agreements with four multinational companies: Golden Veroleum Liberia (GVL) - a Singapore-listed company, owned by the Indonesian Sinar Mas Group; Sime Darby Plantations Liberia (SDPL) - a Malaysian company; Maryland Oil Palm Plantations (MOPP) - a subsidiary of Group SIFCA from Cote d'Ivoire; and Equatorial Palm Oil (EPO) based in the United Kingdom. These concessions utilize a nucleus/outgrower model and began operations in 2010/11. Embedded in all of the oil palm concession agreements, is the requirement for the development and implementation of "smallholder out-grower schemes" with the Government of Liberia being responsible for identifying financing. The four (4) companies have rights to a total of about 596,000 hectares of land under oil palm concessions and 90,400 hectares for outgrower program.

The National Bureau of Concessions (NBC) was established in 2015 to monitor and evaluate compliance with concession agreements. It is NBC's responsibility to design, finance and support the delivery of the outgrower component of concession agreements.

However, Liberia has failed to exploit its comparative advantage in superior rainfall conditions for growing oil palm versus neighboring countries, large tracts of undeveloped land close to seaports, and closeness to the large Nigerian and European Union markets; amid rising global demand versus supply constraints, lack of additional land in Southeast Asia and other places to expand oil palm plantations[15].

Crude palm oil's (CPO) efficient yield of five times soya, its closest competitor, its consistently lower price versus other oils, its high resilience and versatility in value-added production as a food, biofuel and pharmaceutical product can enable it to shift the Liberian economy from an extractive and low employment rentier state to an inclusive economy providing livelihoods for over 300,000 families depending on the choice of more inclusive out-grower models that support security of land tenure for rural people. The Oil Palm sector can drastically reduce rural poverty and vulnerability of the country's balance of payments to external shocks from inherently unstable and declining primary commodity prices through value-added transformation of CPO, palm kernel oil (PKO) and by products like expeller cake into finished products with more stable prices, as Malaysia and Indonesia have done[16].
Based on the rising contribution of oil palm, beef and soy value chains to global deforestation as they meet increased demand, the United Nations Development Programme-Global Environment Fund's (UNDP-GEF) "Reducing Deforestation through Commodity Production Project" aims to transform Liberia's oil palm sector from an extractive industry into a more efficient, inclusive, equitable and environmentally sustainable industry; with minimal loss of the high carbon stock and high conservation value Upper Guinea rainforest. It uses an integrated supply chain approach to create linkages and

[15] Oil Palm Market System Analysis, GROW Liberia, June 2015
[16] Situation Analysis of the oil palm sector, Samuel Thompson, April 2019

synergies to overcome systemic barriers to reduced deforestation by (a) creating a space for GoL and partners to dialogue, plan and enforce policy actions; (b) providing farmer support systems to environmentally sustainable agriculture; and (c) promoting land use planning and mapping systems using remote sensing data of HCS and HCV forests to guide the expansion of oil palm plantations and intensive food production while enforcing forest conservation[17].

It is important to achieve compliance with national and international commitments to RSPO; including *Compliance with RSPO's environmental and social standards; and Carbon rights and Communities; and* the TFA 2020's African Palm Oil Initiative (APOI) through the National Oil Palm Platform of Liberia.
Enforcement of compliance with local law is the most practical approach to achieving full compliance with those commitments. All these require people-centered political will in the GoL to lead time-bound sector reforms in line with its Pro-Poor Agenda.

[17] Situation Analysis of the oil palm sector, Samuel Thompson, April 2019

## 6.17 Paraguay country profile

by Maria Onestini, Paraguay Country expert

### 6.17.1 Key facts on the importance of the beef sector for Paraguay

Paraguay is the world's sixth largest beef exporter[18] with a high growth of exports over the past several years. Paraguay's agricultural sector, which accounted for 72% of total exports for the country and was the basis for the country's 14% GDP growth in 2013. Paraguayan meat exports doubled from 200,000 to 400,000 tonnes between 2011 and 2015. Total Paraguayan meat production for 2016[19] was projected at a record 620,000 tonnes, with 435,000 tonnes expected for export. It is estimated that in Chaco ecosystems are being transformed for livestock and meat production at a rate of approximately 306,021 hectares per year. In addition, livestock producers currently have licenses that would allow the conversion of approximately 5 million hectares of forests into pastures in the near future. Data on key countries of export vary from year to year and between different sources. Yet, generally it is indicated that Russia is the primary market for Paraguayan beef, with a varying degree of access to different markets, such as Brazil, Chile, China, Israel, etc. Approximately 40% of beef production takes place in the Chaco region. The sector is highly concentrated.

### 6.17.2 Forest coverage and deforestation in Paraguay

Although data regarding forest coverage and deforestation varies from source to source, from year to year, and due to different units of measurement used for different types of analysis, there is a comprehensive agreement between the different sources that this is a serious issue in the country. It is demonstrated that Paraguay has one of the highest deforestation rates in the world. In the western Chaco region, for instance, additional landscapes are threatened as beef production expands. The Chaco region also has one of the highest rates of deforestation in the world with roughly 20 percent—142,000 square kilometers (55,000 square miles)—of Gran Chaco's forest has been converted into farmland or grazing land since 1985.

### 6.17.3 Context of Existing Initiatives in Paraguay

On the beef sector as well as on the Chaco Region a series of initiatives converge that either explicitly or implicitly relate to the Project's objective as it pertains to Paraguay [i.e. *"Encourage sustainable practices for. . . beef production while conserving forests and safeguarding the rights of smallholder farmers and forest-dependent communities*"]. Among others, the initiatives, platforms and projects that deal with this subject in Paraguay mainly are the following: Mesa Paraguaya de Carne Sostenible; Comisión de Carne/Asociación Rural del Paraguay, Chaco Integrado/Asociación de Municipios del Chaco Central; Mesa de Finanzas Sostenibles; Alliance for Sustainable Development; Collaboration for Forest and Agriculture, initiatives by local civil society organizations such as Solidaridad and Guyra Paraguay; activities supported by the Fondo de Apoyo a los Pueblos Indigenas. This is in addition to

[18] This positioning changes slightly from year to year.
[19] According to the Project's preparation and design documents.

the UNDP-supported mechanisms and initiatives. Although some activities are similar in nature there are differences between and across these diverse initiatives. Since each platform or initiative depends upon diverse interests, compositions, mandates, and even respond to different sorts of stakeholders, and/or funding sources, they are not, understandably, fully aligned.

### 6.17.4 Key content of Draft Chaco Action Plan

According to project documentation, the end of project target indicator regarding the Chaco Action Plan is *"Sustainable beef regional action plan agreed, adopted and implemented".* The draft plan is in a preliminary format awaiting validation by the Beef Platform. Nevertheless, the document is not strictly an action plan at this stage; it is essentially a systematization of workshops discussions and roundtable conclusions. It does not contain technical nor procedural systematization of knowledge and understanding of what sustainable beef principles are. Therefore, at this stage, it is not possible to determine how (or if) this draft would or could contribute to sustainable beef production and avoid deforestation according to the aforementioned parameters. The draft plan deals with the following areas: Environmental Scope; Social Domain; Institutional / Legal Scope; Market, Logistics And Financing; Productive Scope; Knowledge, Research and Communication. Within each of these scopes and subjects, the roundtable discussions established a finding, and in each of these findings, in turn, they established what the discussions determined to be lines of action. Within each of the lines of action, correspondingly, the debate produced agreed upon activities; expected results; baseline indicators, deadlines, and which stakeholders would be responsible for these actions.

### 6.17.5 Key priority legislations

Project design identified a number of key priority legislation that either directly or indirectly affect cattle production in Paraguay, among them the following: Environmental Assessment Law 294/93 and its regulatory decrees; Law 352/94 on protected wilderness areas; Law on Wildlife 96/92, Law on Prevention and Control of Fire Law; regulations related to the Chaco Biosphere Reserve [protected area], as well as specific resolutions for the Chaco region. In addition to the norms identified at the design stage, there is quite a large number of normative, considered environmentally-related laws in the country, that deal with issues directly or tangentially pertinent to beef production [at large and in Chaco], such as: Law 1863/01 on land use; Law 294/93 on environmental impact studies;, and Law 3001/2006 on valuation and payment for environmental services, among others. In relation to forests, the current legislation is Forest Law 422/73. Furthermore, there are numerous other norms that relate to sustainable production, often overlapping amongst norms and at times incongruent between the norms [for instance incongruency has been identified among norms that deal with water resources, economic/financial laws, social norms, etc.]. The Project Document indicates that *"a cross-cutting theme of the work will be to identify and address overlaps and outright contradictions involving policies at national and sub-national levels of government. A second, analogous theme will be to tackle contradictions across different government ministries—for example, between ministries of agriculture and ministries of environment. In both cases, the project will support harmonization of policies, regulations and programmes in order to remove overlaps and contradictions while encouraging*

*complementarities and synergies."* Consistent with this assessment is the fact that Paraguay is currently undergoing such a process in a participative manner in order to develop an integrated environment code with the partaking of several national institutions.

### 6.17.6 General HCV concept as developed by HCV Network and other international networks compared to what Paraguay is currently developing

High Conservation Values (HCVs) are biological, ecological, social or cultural values which are outstandingly significant or critically important at the national, regional or global level. The High Carbon Stock (HCS) Approach is a methodology that distinguishes forest areas for protection from degraded lands with low carbon and biodiversity values that may be developed. Within the framework of the Project, it is reported that HCV and HCS methodologies have been designed and maps covering 130 000 ha of HCV and HCS have been completed following definitions adapted to the country. Carbon maps of the project zones in the Chaco have been carried out using IPCC methodology and are currently under government review. While total HCVF in the target landscape is also not yet known, an estimated number would be provided by 2020. For the elaboration of these maps, an alternative methodology to HCS was used, because information on forest carbon content was available due to previous UN supported projects. However, the concept itself, that is that areas would be set aside, issues related to how these methodologies could or would be used, and how or whether it is feasible for the country to mainstream this into country's legal framework [at the national and sub-national levels] is highly doubtful. Particularly considering the final target indicator of at least 50% of HCVF is to be set aside.

## 6.18 Finance and co finance ( Details )

**Budget revision**: In **Liberia**, due to the political context, the resign of the initial platform manager, late initial cash transfer to CI, the financial delivery in 2018 was only 62%. The unspent funds could be reallocated to the next year. An increase for the 2019 budget was proposed, as well as some reallocation among budget lines and among outcomes. The proposed changes are within GEF Financial rules and are justified. In **Paraguay**, there was a mistake in the ProDoc Budget, which was notified already during the inception report. The line on "contractual services- individual" was not correct as the total did not cover the cost of the project team. They worked on a reduced team, and reallocated some funds among the various budget categories to ensure staff salaries could be covered in 2018 and for the proposed 2019 budget.

Recommendation: the Paraguay Budget should be revised as proposed in Annex 6.18 to ensure a smooth delivery of activities until the end of the project.

**Financial control, reporting**: The quarterly financial report to UNDP RH LAC ensures a timely transfer of funds to Indonesia and Liberia. For Paraguay, funds are managed directly locally by UNDP Paraguay. In **Liberia,** the financial management had to be strengthened at the beginning as several errors occurred with wrong classification of expenditures. The situation is now fine. In **Indonesia**, the complexities of the UNDP financial procedures meant that one of the coordinators, who had the opportunity to be trained in New York, often acted as a coach to the team to ensure quality reporting. In **Paraguay**, financial management is fine . Since the Prodoc has been signed by the government, the government is expecting also some equipment to be purchased under the project, requests taht need to be carefully monitored.

**Co-financing**: The Global Project for Indonesia and Liberia has been met and exceeded its co-financing target with a total of USD 354,221,163. Co-financing is on track for Paraguay with USD 1,779,647. Overall project co-financing at mid-term is therefore: USD 356,403,619, exceeding the USD 164,916,118 target. These amounts have been extremely strategic as they mostly came from the national or local government in Indonesia and Paraguay. Detailed tables of co-financing are included in Annex 6.19 , 6.20, 6.21

In **Indonesia**, the co-financing has been largely exceeded due to in kind activities performed by the Directorate General of Estate Crops Ministry of Agriculture (total of USD 353,920,888). Only USD 300,275 could be reported as co-financing from the Fund Management Body for Palm Oil Plantation (BDPKS) for their activities supporting the program. The replanting activities did not progress as anticipated, as most of the smallholders applying could not present all the legal documentation on their land property. Conservation International co-financing is on track with 57% contribution. In addition, USD 30,799 were provided by the Government of Sintang District which was not anticipated at CEO endorsement. Additional co-financing was granted for an amount of USD 1,200,935 from IKEA, SECO and GIZ. These funds were used to support component 1 of the project in Indonesia. No co-financing for Liberia had been included at project design.

In **Liberia**, the Partnerships for Forest provided USD 200, 000 cofinancing to Conservation International for its landscape work.

In **Paraguay,** the total co-financing at project endorsement is USD 6,262,118. 29% have already been executed, corresponding to USD 1,779,647. The co-financing stems from national government, provincial government, municipalities, a university as well as from WWF and UNDP. The co-financing has been effective at all levels, although the WWF activities have been parallel and sometimes similar, hence creating some tension on the ground in some cases given the confusion of the beneficiaries.

**Revised Paraguay Budget**

| | |
|---|---|
| N° de Award en Atlas | 97177 |
| N° de Proyecto en Atlas | 101017 |
| Título del Award y Título del Proyecto | Apoyo a la Reducción de la Deforestación en la Producción de Commodities en Paraguay |
| Unidad de Negocios Atlas | PRY |
| N° PIM PNUD - FMAM | 5664 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Implementing Agent | 1981 |
| Donor ID | 10003 |
| Fund ID | 62000 |
| Donor Name | GEF |
| Fecha Inicio del Poyecto | 01/07/2017 |
| Fecha Fin del Poyecto | 30/06/2021 |

**Budget Producción**

| Account | Budget Description | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | Total (USD) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 71200 | International Consultants | 0 | 1 500 | 58 500 | 0 | 0 | 60 000 |
| 71300 | Local Consultants | 295 | 26 848 | 66 500 | 85 000 | 80 357 | 259 000 |
| 71400 | Contractual Services - Individ | 2 090 | 58 430 | 89 000 | 51 000 | 20 480 | 221 000 |
| 71600 | Travel | 3 237 | 28 619 | 18 144 | 0 | 0 | 50 000 |
| 72100 | Contractual Services - Companies | 0 | 10 000 | 34 300 | 26 000 | 0 | 70 300 |
| 72200 | Equipment & Furniture | 0 | 1 165 | 2 000 | 3 835 | 0 | 7 000 |
| 72215 | Transportation | 0 | 56 579 | 0 | 3 422 | 0 | 60 000 |
| 72400 | Communic & Audio Equip | 0 | 5 659 | 700 | 1 700 | 1 441 | 9 500 |
| 72500 | Supplies | 0 | 350 | 3 650 | 0 | 0 | 4 000 |
| 72800 | Technological Information Eq. | 3 757 | 11 148 | 3 000 | 1 595 | 1 000 | 20 500 |
| 73400 | Rental & Maintenance-Premises | 0 | 2 374 | 4 000 | 4 000 | 4 000 | 14 374 |
| 74200 | Printed and audivisual material | 14 911 | 2 554 | 7 146 | 2 089 | 3 500 | 30 200 |
| 74500 | Miscellaneous Expenses | | 812 | 1 000 | 2 000 | 2 688 | 6 500 |
| 75700 | Workshops | 5 940 | 12 252 | 34 310 | 8 310 | 0 | 60 812 |
| 76100 | Diferencia de Cambio | | 3 | | | | 3 |
| TOTAL COMPONENT 1 | | 30 228 | 218 293 | 322 250 | 188 951 | 113 466 | 873 188 |
| 71300 | Local Consultants | 4 913 | 18 992 | 7 000 | 30 295 | 14 800 | 76 000 |
| 71400 | Contractual Services - Individ | 2 156 | 35 151 | 35 500 | 35 500 | 10 893 | 119 200 |
| 71600 | Travel | 258 | 2 650 | 4 592 | 2 500 | 2 904 | 12 904 |
| 72100 | Contractual Services - Companies | | | 44 000 | | | 44 000 |
| 72200 | Equipment & Furniture | 0 | 4 599 | 15 000 | 5 000 | 0 | 24 599 |
| 72215 | Transportation | 0 | 29 751 | 0 | 249 | 0 | 30 000 |
| 72400 | Communic & Audio Equip | 46 | 2 830 | 500 | 450 | 550 | 4 376 |
| 72500 | Supplies | 0 | 308 | 692 | 500 | 500 | 2 000 |
| 72610 | Micro Capital Grants - Other | 0 | 0 | 0 | 120 000 | 170 000 | 290 000 |
| 72800 | Tecnological Information Eq. | 0 | 6 336 | 2 500 | 1 164 | 0 | 10 000 |
| 73200 | Reinforcement of Premises | | 0 | 1 000 | | | 1 000 |
| 73400 | Rental & Maintenance-Premises | 0 | 4 009 | 4 500 | 8 000 | 7 491 | 24 000 |
| 74200 | Printed and audivisual material | 0 | 2 599 | 7 401 | | | 10 000 |
| 74500 | Miscellaneous Expenses | | 1 169 | 1 000 | 2 000 | 2 000 | 6 169 |
| 75700 | Workshops | 0 | 15 631 | 34 869 | 19 250 | 9 750 | 79 500 |
| 76100 | Diferencia de Cambio | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| TOTAL COMPONENT 2 | | 7 372 | 124 026 | 158 554 | 224 908 | 218 888 | 733 748 |
| 71300 | Local Consultants | 1 716 | 13 703 | 10 000 | 15 725 | 8 725 | 49 869 |
| 71400 | Contractual Services - Individ | 2 068 | 15 513 | 8 400 | 18 502 | 19 473 | 63 956 |
| 72100 | Contractual Services - Companies | 0 | 0 | 10 000 | 10 000 | 16 000 | 36 000 |
| 74200 | Printed and audivisual material | 0 | 168 | 500 | 4 332 | 0 | 5 000 |
| 75700 | Workshops | 0 | 6 548 | 11 000 | 10 952 | 9 500 | 38 000 |
| TOTAL COMPONENT 3 | | 3 784 | 35 932 | 39 900 | 59 511 | 53 698 | 192 825 |
| 71300 | Local Consultants | 0 | 0 | 7 000 | 8 000 | 5 000 | 20 000 |
| 71400 | Contractual Services - Individ | 2 068 | 10 234 | 4 250 | 7 262 | 5 385 | 29 200 |
| 71600 | Travel | 0 | 569 | 1 431 | 1 000 | 1 000 | 4 000 |
| 72400 | Communic & Audio Equip | 0 | 159 | | 1 841 | 0 | 2 000 |
| 74200 | Printed and audivisual material | 0 | 2 896 | 3 229 | 8 875 | 5 000 | 20 000 |
| 75700 | Workshops | 0 | 2 537 | 7 463 | 5 000 | 5 000 | 20 000 |
| TOTAL COMPONENT 4 | | 2 068 | 16 395 | 23 373 | 31 978 | 21 385 | 95 200 |
| 71400 | Contractual Services - Individ | 413 | 416 | 1 746 | | | 2 575 |
| 72400 | Communic & Audio Equip | 0 | 3 146 | 0 | 0 | 0,00 | 3 146 |
| 72500 | Supplies | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0,00 | 0 |
| 73100 | Rental & Maintenance-Premises | 0 | 10 865 | 10 000 | 11 000 | 5 622 | 37 487 |
| 74100 | Professional Services | 0 | | 3 750 | 7 500 | 0,00 | 11 250 |
| 74500 | Miscellaneous Expenses | 35 | 147 | 200 | 200 | | 582 |

NB: Budget for 20017 and 2018 were already the revised one

## 6.19 Cofinancing table Indonesia

| Co-financing at MTR | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Source of co-financing*** | **Name of co-financer** | **Type of co-financing**** | **Amount confirmed at CEO Endorsement (US$)** | **Actual amount contributed at stage of Midterm Review (US$)** | **Actual % of Expected Amount** | **Investment mobilized*** (US$)** | **Agency** |
| Local Government | Government of District South Tapanuli | In-kind | $ - | $ 6.000,00 | | | CI |
| Local Government | Government of District South Tapanuli | Grant | $ - | $ 5.250,00 | | $ - | CI |
| Private Sector | ADM Capital | Grant | $ - | $ 32.000,00 | | $ 32.000,00 | CI |
| Other | Walmart/Walton Foundation | Grant | $ 500.000,00 | $ 104.760,00 | 21% | $ 104.760,00 | CI |
| Private Sector | PT. PN III | In-kind | $ - | $ 5.000,00 | | $ - | CI |
| Private Sector | PT. ANJ Agri Siais | In-kind | $ - | $ 10.000,00 | | $ - | CI |
| Private Sector | PT. ANJ Agri Siais | Grant | $ 20.000,00 | $ 5.000,00 | 25% | $ - | CI |
| Other | Arnhold Foundation | Grant | $ 29.000,00 | $ 29.000,00 | 100% | $ 29.000,00 | CI |
| Other | McArthur Foundation | Grant | $ 58.500,00 | $ 58.500,00 | 100% | $ 58.500,00 | CI |
| Other | Moore Foundation | Grant | $ 46.500,00 | $ 46.500,00 | 100% | $ 46.500,00 | CI |
| Other | Mulago Foundation | Grant | $ - | $ 70.000,00 | | $ 70.000,00 | CI |
| Local Government | Government of Sintang District | In-kind | $ - | $ 30.799,11 | 50% | $ - | WWF-ID |
| National Government | Directorate General of Estate Crops Ministry of Agriculture | In-kind | $ 6.500.000,00 | $ 353.920.888,27 | 5445% | $ - | |
| National Government | Fund Management Body for Palm Oil Plantation (Badan Pengelola Dana Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit) | In-kind | $ 151.500.000,00 | $ 300.275,36 | 0,20% | $ - | |
| | | | | | | | |

*__Source of co-financing__ may include: GEF Agency (GEF Agency that implements the project/program), Multi-lateral Agency, Bilateral Aid Agency, National Government, Local Government), Private Sector (commercial/for-profit entity), Beneficiaries (Individual or community that directly benefits from the project/program), Other (Other source of co-financing that does not match those defined above)

** **Type of co-financing** may include: Grant, Soft Loan, Hard Loan, Guarantee, Equity Investment, Public Investment, In-Kind, Other

*** **Investment mobilized** means Co-Financing that excludes recurrent expenditures. Recurrent expenditures can generally be understood as routine budgetary expenditures that fund the year-to-year core operations of the entity (they are often referred to as 'running costs' - they do not result in the creation or acquisition of fixed assets). They would include wages, salaries and supplements for core staff; purchases of goods and services required for core operations; and/or depreciation expenses. Some of the typical government co-financing we have previously included (such as routine budgetary expenses for Ministry of Environment operations) will no longer meet this new definition of investment mobilized. In other words, GEF is seeking co-finance from partners that is above and beyond 'recurrent expenditures.'

## 6.20 Cofinancing table Paraguay

| From Prodoc | | | | Co-financing at MTR | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Source | Amount (US$) | Type of co-financing | | Source of co-financing* | Name of co-financer | Type of co-financing** | Amount confirmed at CEO Endorsement (US$) | Actual amount contributed at stage of Midterm Review (US$) | Actual % of Expected Amount | Investment mobilized*** (US$) | Type of report |
| SEAM - Paraguay | 176.000 | Grant | | National government | MADES | Grant | 176.000 | 71.600 | 41% | | Prepared by the project |
| SEAM - Paraguay | 374.000 | In-kind | | National government | MADES | In-kind | 374.000 | 187.000 | 50% | | Prepared by the project |
| MAG - Paraguay | 915.583 | Grant | | National government | MAG | Grant | 915.583 | 412.012 | 45% | | Prepared by the project |
| MAG - Paraguay | 701.870 | In-kind | | National government | MAG | In-kind | 701.870 | 350.935 | 50% | | Prepared by the project |
| INFONA - Paraguay | 218.765 | Grant | | National government | INFONA | Grant | 218.765 | 76.500 | 35% | | Prepared by the local government |
| INFONA - Paraguay | 105.000 | In-kind | | National government | INFONA | In-kind | 105.000 | 63.000 | 60% | | Prepared by the local government |
| Government of Boqueron - Paraguay | 132.000 | Grant | | Local government | Government of Boqueron | Grant | 132.000 | 202.600 | 153% | | Prepared by the local government |
| Government of Boqueron - Paraguay | 14.400 | In-kind | | Local government | Government of Boqueron | In-kind | 14.400 | 48.000 | 333% | | Prepared by the local government |
| Government of Filadelfia - Paraguay | 141.500 | Grant | | Local government | Filadelfia | Grant | 141.500 | 41.500 | 29% | | Prepared by the project |
| Government of Filadelfia - Paraguay | 85.000 | In-kind | | Local government | Filadelfia | In-kind | 85.000 | 25.000 | 29% | | Prepared by the project |
| National University FCA-UNA - Paraguay | 180.850 | Grant | | National government | FCA - UNA | Grant | 180.850 | 81.500 | 45% | | Prepared by the project |
| National University FCA-UNA - Paraguay | 35.000 | In-kind | | National government | FCA - UNA | In-kind | 35.000 | 25.000 | 71% | | Prepared by the project |
| WWF | 2.782.150 | Grant | | Others | WWF | Grant | 2.782.150 | - | - | | Hemos conversado con WWF-US y nos confirmaron que este cofinanciamiento deberia estar en demanda, por lo que deberiamos consultar con Margaret la forma correcta de informarlo. |
| UNDP | 100.000 | Grant | | Multi-lateral Agency | UNDP | Grant | 100.000 | 45.000 | 45% | | Prepared by the project |
| UNDP | 300.000 | In-kind | | Multi-lateral Agency | UNDP | In-kind | 300.000 | 150.000 | 50% | | Prepared by the project |
| **TOTAL** | **6.262.118** | | | | | | **6.262.118** | **1.779.647** | **29%** | | |

***Source of co-financing** may include: GEF Agency (GEF Agency that implements the project/program), Multi-lateral Agency, Bilateral Aid Agency, National Government, Local Government), Private Sector (commercial/for-profit entity), Beneficiaries (Individual or community that directly benefits from the project/program), Other (Other source of co-financing that does not match those defined above)

**** Type of co-financing** may include: Grant, Soft Loan, Hard Loan, Guarantee, Equity Investment, Public Investment, In-Kind, Other

***** Investment mobilized** means Co-Financing that excludes recurrent expenditures. Recurrent expenditures can generally be understood as routine budgetary expenditures that fund the year-to-year core operations of the entity (they are often referred to as 'running costs' - they do not result in the creation or acquisition of fixed assets). They would include wages, salaries and supplements for core staff; purchases of goods and services required for core operations; and/or depreciation expenses. Some of the typical government co-financing we have previously included (such as routine budgetary expenses for Ministry of Environment operations) will no longer meet this new definition of investment mobilized. In other words, GEF is seeking co-finance from partners that is above and beyond 'recurrent expenditures.'

## 6.21 Cofinancing Liberia

| Co-financing at MTR | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Source of co-financing*** | **Name of co-financer** | **Type of co-financing**** | **Amount confirmed at CEO Endorsement (US$)** | **Actual amount contributed at stage of Midterm Review (US$)** | **Actual % of Expected Amount** | **Investment mobilized*** (US$)** |
| Other | Partnership for Forest | Cash | | 200 000 | | |

*__Source of co-financing__ may include: GEF Agency (GEF Agency that implements the project/program), Multi-lateral Agency, Bilateral Aid Agency, National Government, Local Government), Private Sector (commercial/for-profit entity), Beneficiaries (Individual or community that directly benefits from the project/program), Other (Other source of co-financing that does not match those defined above)

** **Type of co-financing** may include: Grant, Soft Loan, Hard Loan, Guarantee, Equity Investment, Public Investment, In-Kind, Other

*** **Investment mobilized** means Co-Financing that excludes recurrent expenditures. Recurrent expenditures can generally be understood as routine budgetary expenditures that fund the year-to-year core operations of the entity (they are often referred to as 'running costs' - they do not result in the creation or acquisition of fixed assets). They would include wages, salaries and supplements for core staff; purchases of goods and services required for core operations; and/or depreciation expenses. Some of the typical government co-financing we have previously included (such as routine budgetary expenses for Ministry of Environment operations) will no longer meet this new definition of investment mobilized. In other words, GEF is seeking co-finance from partners that is above and beyond 'recurrent expenditures.'

## 6.22 Analysis of Progress achieved against the Table 7 of key priorities policies

| Indonesia | |
|---|---|
| **Targeted policies at design (as in Table 7)** | **Project progress on Policy change** |
| • Strengthen a Government Regulation on seedlings, which aims to optimize utilization of quality seedlings for increased yield<br>• Develop and implement a policy to increase the number of extension officers, for instance through the establishment of private (contracted) extension officers<br>• Assist the development of a guideline to implement the Minister of Agriculture Regulation No. 98 Year 2013 on Plantation License, particularly regarding the responsibility of companies to develop community plantations<br>• Analyze the challenges and limitations in implementing the regulation on the development of communities' independent plantations near company, and recommend strategies to counter the challenges and limitations | • This legislation was legalized before the start of the project.Note that Output 1.6.1 of the NAP refers to regulations related to selling certified seeds to community<br>• NA - NAP section B5 deals with extension services, and suggest some actions. No specific reference to changing policy framework<br>• ON HOLD : Work conducted in 2018 but put on hold due to the 2019 election.<br>• NA |
| • Included in Prodoc as 1.3 : Support the implementation of the Government Moratorium on Palm Oil Concessions<br>• Included in Prodoc as 1.4: Improved implementation of Kawasan Ekosistem Essential ( Essential Ecosystem Areas) regulation<br>• Included in Prodoc as 1.4.2: Advocate changes in abandoned land legislation ('tanah terlantar', Government Regulation PP N°11/2010) and other policies in order to<br>1) make it legal for companies to protect HCV and HCS within their existing concessions (current regulation sstipulates the conversion of all available land within their concession.<br>2) help ensure protection comes about through a combination of enforcement and incentives | • Moratorium on licensing of Palm Oil concession is regulated through Presidential Instruction N°8, dated 19 september 2018 and is valid for 3 years. (change is not a specific to project outcome).<br>• KEE legislation has been cleared technically and was signed by the Minister of Environment in October 2019 (but one Annex was missing)<br>• Drafted the "Government Regulation on Life Support System" ( a higher regulatory umbrella for KEE Regulation) and presented to the Minister of Environment and Forestry Legal Bureau in 2018. No progress as not identified as the 2019's national priority legalization, hence not pushed for legalization process before 2020.<br>• NA |

| Indonesia | |
|---|---|
| **Targeted policies at design (as in Table 7)** | **Project progress on Policy change** |
| • Asses key laws such as Law 32/2009 and Government Regulation 108/2015 and Government Regulation PP 28/2011 | • NA<br>• Development of the Pelalawan, Sintang and South Tapanuli Regent Decrees to instruct the integration of HCV set-aside areas into detail district spatial plans, for protection. in Pelalawan the integration of the set aside areas into the Spatial Plan regulation has already been drafted. |
| | **Progress on other policy change achieved not included as priority** |
| | At Sub-National level<br>• The Pelalawan Regional Regulation (PERDA) on Corporate Social Responsibility with added clauses on private sector obligation to assist smallholder was drafted, proposed and legalized in 2018<br>• The Pelalawan Regent Regulation on Palm Oil Plantation Partnership was finalized and proposed. In Q1 2019 the regulation obtained the endorsement from Pelalawan's Government and the regulation is currently in legalization process.<br>• In South Tapanuli, the Regent Regulation related to Corporate Social Responsibility to promote sustainable production (title to be decided later) was drafted and is expected to be proposed by the end of 2019. |

| Liberia | |
|---|---|
| **Targeted policies at design** | **Project progress on Policy change** |
| • Develop and adopt a national definition and policy on HCS/HCV forest<br>• Strengthen the Environmental and Social Impact Analysis (ESIA) process as it relates to oil palm investments<br>• Ensure that grievance mechanisms for conflict resolution are adequately developed and implemented<br>• Support the definition of a Free Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) process in the Liberian context in line with Liberian cultures and traditions<br>• Complete the national interpretation of RSPO principles and criteria, which, among other benefits, will create opportunities for smallholders to become RSPO certified | • NO Progress - Depends on RSPO National Interpretation<br>• NA<br>• NA<br>• NA<br>• Work in Progress |
| | **Progress supporting policy change** |

| Liberia | |
|---|---|
| **Targeted policies at design** | **Project progress on Policy change** |
| | • A Targeted Scenario Analysis is being performed only in 2019, and should point out to some policy and regulatory work. |

| Paraguay | |
|---|---|
| **Targeted policies at design Table 7** | **Project progress on Policy change** |
| • The Environmental Assessment Law 294/93 and its regulatory decrees ( Environmental Impact assessment requirement).<br>• The Prevention and Control of Fire Law N° 4014<br>• All regulations related to the Chaco Biosphere Reserve<br>• Specific resolutions for the Chaco | • MADES officially launched in 2018 the process of developing an Environmental Legal Code which will gather all environment and forestry laws, including land use planning.<br>• Revision included in Code<br>• Does not seem to be included in Code revision - to be verified<br>• Revision should be included in Code, but needs to be verified (data on protected forested areas will be updated and analysed for the code)<br>• With the code preparation, some environmental studies should be performed on the Chaco protected areas that could lead to specific recommendations for the code |
| • Prodoc 1.3.1: Focus should be<br>• 1 - Law on Protected Forested areas N° 352/94 (management of protected areas and conservation activities)<br>• 2- Law on Forestal life N° 96/92 ( needs to be adapted to include the impact of public or private project ) | • Revision included in Code<br>• Revision included in Code |
| Other legislation convention analysed for the code design and potential impact for legislation (note the list may not be exhaustive)<br>• CITES convention<br>• RAMSAR convention<br>• Cartagena y Rio convention<br>• Ley de Pesca Ley N°3558<br>• Ley de Residuos Solidos 3956/09<br>• Ley N° 3239/07 de recursos hidricos<br>• Air- Ozone<br>• Ley de cambio climatico<br>• Ley 40/45 de los Guarda Bosques<br>• Chaco Biosphere<br>• Ley 3001/06 payment for environmental | |

| Paraguay | |
|---|---|
| **Targeted policies at design Table 7** | **Project progress on Policy change** |
| services | |
| | **Progress on other policy change achieved not included as priority** |
| | • Specified as Priority Paraguayan government: Jaguar Management Protocol revision proposed but work delayed until Environmental Legal Code prepared<br>• Specified as Priority Paraguayan government: Criteria for sustainable production in buffer zones around protected areas. revision proposed but work delayed until Environmental Legal Code prepared<br>• A targeted Scenario Analysis should guide the land use strategy, and its planning around beef production |

## 6.23 Case for starting the systems approach in Paraguay

The Paraguayan context to develop a sustainable beef sector is complex. The GGP Production as well as to a lesser extent the Demand project have already achieved a great milestone by setting the Chaco Verde Platform. This is viewed as a great success given the high number of participants, including indigenous communities as well as the finalization of an Action Plan for the Chaco region. The setup of the Alto Parana and Itapua platform for soy and beef by the Landscape project was a first in Paraguay and demonstrated already how this could bring some change in the producers thinking, while there was initial resistance. The National Platform for sustainable beef has been launched in June 2019 by the Ministry of Environment, the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, the Producers association and UNDP, another milestone to have the three Ministries together. The regional Platforms should inform the work of the National Platform. Among all the GGP pilot countries, Paraguay is the country where the Transaction project is the most advanced with both IFC and UNEP Finance being active. The context is favourable as the Resolution 8 that requires banks to include ESG requirements has just been passed. There is some increased coordination among the 3 projects following the integrated workshop, but the capacities of each others are not fully leveraged and objectives not well aligned as pointed before with the weakness of the design.

Despite all this great achievement so far, many issues remain to be solved. First, there is still no consensus on the definition of sustainable beef in the UNDP Platforms. Given the current legal system allowing to deforest up to 20 %, ther is no incentive to producers for conserving beyond the legality. Any system of production intensification could therefore promote deforestation unless a system of producer incentives is designed. The Chaco Action Plan needs to be implemented and some of the actions would require coordination beyond the 3 ministries involved in the National Platform. There are also some inconsistencies within the plan (e.g. dates). The "Roundtable of sustainable meat" whose members are the private beef industry is close to agree on a national interpretation of the Global Roundtable of Sustainable Beef (GRSB) standard, which corresponds more to a " legal compliance" standard rather than to a "sustainable" production standard. The standard is developed with the input of WWF Paraguay but in parallel to the Demand project. The Demand project is lacking identity in Paraguay, as it is combined for implementation with the Production project and is seen as the "Chaco Verde" project. Furthermore, here are many dis-functionalities among the governmental institutions as well as partners. Another major ssue is the end of the GEF-UNDP Landscape project mid-2020, whose Platform team is also coordinating the Platform work of the Chaco Verde Project, which partly share the cost, and they do not have the necessary budget at this stageto include them. The beef value chain up to the export is weak, without any strong traceability system, and with an archaic grading system.

These are some of the main issues that need to be resolved. The key ones have been mapped on the Figure “Paraguay: Some barriers/drivers for change” (see next page). Given this complexity, and the lack of integration of these activities, only a systems approach would help secure that the next 2 years of the project set the foundation for transformational change needed for a sustainable beef sector in Paraguay.

**Paraguay: Some barriers/drivers for change**