

FINAL REPORT

1. Background Information

1.1	PROJECT TITLE: <i>Improved Certification Schemes for Sustainable Tropical Forest Management</i>																																																																																																																							
1.2	PROJECT NUMBER: GFL / 2328 - 2713 - PMS: GF/ 1030 – 05																																																																																																																							
1.3	RESPONSIBLE DIVISIONS/UNITS IN UNEP:																																																																																																																							
1.4	PROJECT STARTING DATE: MAY 2005																																																																																																																							
1.5	PROJECT COMPLETION DATE: JUNE 2010																																																																																																																							
1.6	REPORTING PERIOD: MAY 2005 - JUNE 2010																																																																																																																							
1.7	<p>REFERENCE TO UNEP SUB-PROGRAMME/GEF STRATEGIC PRIORITY AND EXPECTED ACCOMPLISHMENTS: BD 3: Forest Ecosystems. The project belongs to the biodiversity focal area and within the four strategic priorities of this focal area it is relevant to:</p> <p>SP2: mainstreaming biodiversity in production landscapes and sectors SP4: generation and dissemination of best practices</p>																																																																																																																							
1.8	<p>OVERALL OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT: (MAXIMUM QUARTER OF A PAGE)</p> <p>To develop the tools and incentives to help small forest managers, communities and non-timber forest product collectors in the tropics to identify and protect biodiversity in the forests they manage, through certification whilst continuing to meet their own management objectives.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To identify and protect high conservation values, especially biodiversity values in small and low intensity managed forests in the tropics; 2. To increase access and reduce barriers to certification for small and low intensity managed forests in the tropics, in order to provide a verifiable indicator of biodiversity protection in these forests; 3. To develop innovative funding mechanisms to provide improved incentives for the conservation of biodiversity through certification in small and low intensity managed forests. 																																																																																																																							
1.9	<p>TOTAL BUDGET (US\$): (SPECIFY CONTRIBUTIONS BY DONOR/S):</p> <p>GEF GRANT: US\$ 962,000</p> <p>CO-FINANCING FROM PROJECT PARTNERS:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2010</th> <th>2009</th> <th>2008</th> <th>2007</th> <th>2006</th> <th>2005</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="7" style="text-align: center;">PERSONNEL</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FSC-IC (including regional coordinator)</td> <td>10,000</td> <td>50,000</td> <td></td> <td>60,000</td> <td>60,000</td> <td>90,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CIFOR</td> <td>5,000</td> <td>10,000</td> <td></td> <td>15,000</td> <td>15,000</td> <td>23,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FSCNI</td> <td>15,000</td> <td>45,000</td> <td></td> <td>25,000</td> <td>20,000</td> <td>65,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FSC-IC</td> <td></td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>7,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>IMAFLOA</td> <td>10,000</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>4,500</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="7" style="text-align: center;">OPERATING COSTS</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FSC-NI</td> <td></td> <td>25,650</td> <td></td> <td>33,300</td> <td>-</td> <td>4,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CIFOR</td> <td></td> <td>-</td> <td>2,000</td> <td>3,407</td> <td>79,850</td> <td>3,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PROFOREST</td> <td>2,000</td> <td>3,000</td> <td></td> <td>1,775</td> <td>840</td> <td>1,625</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FSC-IC</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>1,700</td> <td>-</td> <td>50,000</td> <td>800</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TOTAL (Personnel + Operating Costs)</td> <td>42,000</td> <td>133,650</td> <td>3,700</td> <td>142,982</td> <td>225,690</td> <td>49,850</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="7" style="text-align: center;">OVERALL TOTAL AMOUNT</td> </tr> <tr> <td>IN-KIND</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>788,597</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CASH</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>3,700</td> </tr> <tr> <td>OVERALL TOTAL AMOUNT</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>792,297</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	PERSONNEL							FSC-IC (including regional coordinator)	10,000	50,000		60,000	60,000	90,000	CIFOR	5,000	10,000		15,000	15,000	23,000	FSCNI	15,000	45,000		25,000	20,000	65,000	FSC-IC		-	-	-	-	7,000	IMAFLOA	10,000			4,500			OPERATING COSTS							FSC-NI		25,650		33,300	-	4,000	CIFOR		-	2,000	3,407	79,850	3,000	PROFOREST	2,000	3,000		1,775	840	1,625	FSC-IC			1,700	-	50,000	800	TOTAL (Personnel + Operating Costs)	42,000	133,650	3,700	142,982	225,690	49,850	OVERALL TOTAL AMOUNT							IN-KIND						788,597	CASH						3,700	OVERALL TOTAL AMOUNT						792,297
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1.10	<p>PARTNERS AND LEVERAGED RESOURCES:</p> <p>The main project partners are described below, with the resources they leveraged for the project summarized above. Additional resources to continue with or expand project activities and objectives were also secured, as a result of the GEF project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • USD 240,000 leveraged by FSC Mexico from the HSBC bank for the development of management plans for X-noh –Cruz • USD 50,000 from UNDP – in 2007 for capacity building in support of the project in Cameroon • USD 50,000 from Opération pour la protection de la forêt Camerounaise et ses ressources (OPFCR) for field testing of the SLIMFs standard in 2009 																																																																																																																							

DESCRIBE COLLABORATION WITH PARTNERS. SPECIFY SUPPORTING ORGANIZATIONS AS WELL AS COOPERATING AGENCIES AND STATE THEIR ROLE.

UNEP: The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) provides leadership and encourages partnership in caring for the environment by inspiring, informing, and enabling nations and peoples to improve their quality of life without compromising that of future generations. UNEP as the GEF Implementing Agency was responsible for overall project supervision to ensure consistency with GEF and UNEP policies and procedures, and provided guidance on linkages with related UNEP and GEF-funded activities. The UNEP-GEF Co-ordination monitored implementation of the activities undertaken during the execution of the project. It was also responsible for clearance and tracking of financial and progress reports.

CIFOR: The Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) was established in March 1993 and is a member of the Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research (CGIAR). Its mandate is to contribute to the sustained well-being of people in developing countries, particularly in the tropics, through collaborative strategic and applied research and related activities in forest systems and forestry, and by promoting the transfer of appropriate new technologies and the adoption of new methods of social organization for national development. CIFOR provided the monitoring and scientific backstopping through the provision of technical oversight and ensuring the scientific quality and objectivity of the results and outcomes. CIFOR together with FSC ensured that project implementation was in accordance with the objectives and activities as outlined in the project document.

FSC IC: The Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) is an independent, non-governmental, not-for-profit organization established to promote the responsible management of the world's forests. The FSC International Center provided the institutional and administrative control necessary to implement the GEF project. It provided the coordinating mechanism for working with national counterparts in Brazil, Mexico and Cameroon. Finally, through inclusion of the project results in its own operational procedures, international policies, standards and guidance FSC provided the mechanism for ensuring that the results of the project are taken up in all the tropical countries in which FSC operates. The FSC International Center worked closely with CIFOR and the FSC National Initiatives in Brazil, the FSC Regional Office in Cameroon, the FSC National Initiative in Mexico and ProForest.

FSC NATIONAL INITIATIVE, BRAZIL: The FSC Brazilian National Initiative has long experience of forest standards development and testing in Brazil, and has an especially strong track record in the development and promotion of markets for certified non-timber forest products. It implemented the GEF project activities in Brazil.

FSC OFFICE CAMEROON: The Cameroon FSC regional office was just getting established at the commencement of the project and had a dual role including overseeing the GEF project implementation in Cameroon as well as promoting FSC in Africa to ensure that Africa's forests are well managed and that the timber from these forests has a good access to markets in the North. It implemented the GEF project activities in Cameroon.

FSC NATIONAL INITIATIVE, MEXICO: With the possession of some of the largest areas of community managed forest worldwide, and some of the longest experience of community forest certification, FSC Mexico implemented the GEF project activities in Mexico.

PROFOREST: ProForest is an independent consulting company specializing in the responsible management of natural resources. It helps to develop and implement sustainable policy and practices for forests, agricultural commodities and conservation. It provided additional technical support, drawing from its extensive experience in certification and standards development and in particular in the areas of high conservation value forests and small and low intensity managed forests.

List the additional resources leveraged (beyond those committed to the project itself at time of approval) as a result of the project (financial and in-kind).

The project has been a catalyst in many respects; new alliances and approaches, as well as additional resources and additional opportunities prompted by the project are cited here.

FSC system:

- The GEF project has provided a basis for FSC and other organizations to work together on issues related to increasing economic benefits to small and community forest operations. For example the FSC-Fairtrade Pilot project that explores the dual certification of community and small timber operations in developing countries is already being pursued. The products originating from small and community based operations will be labeled as FSC and FLO (Fairtrade Labelling Organizations).
- The GEF project has triggered a number of issues to be pursued by FSC in relation to establishing a streamlined system to facilitate and enhance the certification of small and community forest operations. This has been done through revising some of the system documents and standards such as the FSC-STD-20-007 b section 2.1 a) and b) – that waives off the need for small forest operations to translate forest management public summaries into one of the FSC official languages (English and Spanish) if these are not official languages of the countries concerned. Additionally, FSC is undertaking work to develop a unique label for products coming from community forest operations.
- Deriving from the GEF project work, FSC has set up unit and webpages to specifically deal with small holder issues which among other things will be through: a) the CEFCo project (www.cefcoproject.org) to develop and pilot test a mechanism to decrease the costs and burden of certification for small producers in Europe through the certification of forestry service contractors. Under this new certification model, landowners and contractors would divide responsibility for meeting FSC standards, and each receive a certificate verifying compliance with their part of the standards; b) participation in ongoing dialogues such as The Forests Dialogue (<http://environment.yale.edu/tfd/dialogues/locally-controlled-forestry/>) with regard to forestland and forest-products enterprises managed by smallholders, community groups, and forest-dependent peoples.

	<p>Cameroon:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through the GEF project, securing of ongoing financial support for the FSC office in Cameroon was possible in terms of stationery and internet connection all worth USD 450 per month as well as equipment support from UNDP with 2 desktops and a laptop. Ongoing financial support from different organizations in Cameroon was established including: a) Forest Governance Facility (FGF) that provides about USD 500 per month to cover transportation and accommodation during the meetings, and production of working papers; b) REPAR which contributed to the Parfait's (FSC Cameroon President) participation at its 4th meetings for an estimated cost of USD 1000 per month covering transportation, lodging, production of working papers; and c) Network for the Environment and Sustainable development in Africa (NESDAC) with a contribution to FSC-CMR participation can be estimated at USD 500 per month (2 meetings monthly out of Yaoundé) and production of working papers on specific thematic. GEF project providing an opportunity for the GEF project implementers in Cameroon to manage and implement other international projects including: a) Private Public Partnership-PPP GTZ/FSC: Strengthening FSC-NIs in Amazon, the Congo Basin and China, from March 2007 to November 2010; and b) FSC-CMR/UNDP: adapting FSC certification of SLIMFS to facilitate the access of their products to market, from July 2007 to March 2009. <p>Mexico:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The FSC national initiative in Mexico used the GEF project resources/infrastructure to develop the forest management standard for small and community operations alongside the forest management standard for big operations and without the GEF project, this would not have been possible. The leveraging of a USD 240,000 loan by FSC Mexico from the HSBC bank for the development of management plans for X-Noh Cruz. X-Noh developing its Biodiversity Management Plan prompted the other <i>ejidos</i> belonging to a regional organization (23 in total) to generate and apply for funding for their own Biodiversity Management Plans. Following X-Noh's example and as a first step in this exercise, these <i>ejidos</i> mapped (coarsely, without methodology) the "high value" areas they wished to set aside for conservation (totaling 37,000 ha) to eventually create a corridor. <p>Brazil:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> During and following the GEF project biodiversity and HCV training workshop in Belem in December 2009, the workshop participants formed a committee to take a lead in developing the national high conservation values (HCV) for Brazil. However considering that this was beyond the scope of the GEF project, no follow up had been made so far.
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2. Project Status

2.1	INFORMATION ON THE DELIVERY OF THE PROJECT	
ACTIVITIES/OUTPUTS (AS LISTED IN THE PROJECT DOCUMENT)	STATUS (COMPLETE/ONGOING)	RESULTS/OUTCOMES (MEASURED AGAINST THE PERFORMANCE INDICATORS STATED IN THE PROJECT DOCUMENT)
<i>Output 1: High Conservation Values identified & under management in the project areas</i>	Completed	High Conservation Values were identified and managed through the management plans.
Activity 1.1 Draft versions of High Conservation Value Forests (HCVF) criteria used for quick assessment of conservation values of 2 target sites with forest owners	Completed	In Cameroon, Mexico and Brazil, HCVs of the 6 target sites were identified, assessed and mapped against Principle 9 and 6 of FSC that relate directly to biodiversity.
Activity 1.2 Participatory development of biodiversity management plans including specific management prescriptions for identified HCVs (including NTFPs and biodiversity values)	Completed	Participatory development of biodiversity management plans were developed for Cameroon, Mexico and Brazil.
Activity 1.3 Undergo independent evaluation to confirm compliance with criteria and indicators	Completed	The biodiversity and High Conservation indicators were field tested by certification bodies during the entire testing of the SLIMFs standards in Cameroon, Mexico and Brazil.
<i>Output 2: Generic tools for the field identification, management and monitoring of areas of importance for biodiversity conservation in small and low intensity managed</i>	Completed	FSC step-by-step guide - Good practice guide to meeting FSC certification requirements for biodiversity and HCVF in Small and Low Intensity Managed Forests.
Activity 2.1 Baseline survey of management of biodiversity conservation in certified small forests and NTFP operations to identify gaps and existing informal solutions	Completed	Baseline survey report

Activity 2.2 Standardized indicators for monitoring of biodiversity in certified forests specified and agreed with stakeholders	Completed	List of indicators now is available in the FSC data base, and was finalized after stakeholder review.
Activity 2.3 One workshop with forest owners/managers, ecologists, certifiers, conservation specialists to develop criteria for identification, monitoring and management of areas of HCVF/biodiversity in small forests and NTFP operations	Completed	Workshops were conducted and reports are available. Criteria were developed.
Activity 2.4 Two field tests of criteria (in 1 small and 1 forest used for NTFP)	Completed	Criteria were developed and field tested.
Activity 2.5 Develop final version of criteria based on workshops and field tests	Completed	Toolkits were developed in each of the countries: Cameroon, Mexico and Brazil.
Output 3: Locally appropriate certification standards for assessment of management of HCVF and biodiversity in small and low intensity managed forests developed		Developed and approved by FSC-IC.
Activity 3.1 Identify gaps in existing forest certification standards for HCVF/biodiversity conservation in small forests and NTFP operations	Completed	Gap analysis reports
Activity 3.2 Workshop of standards development groups to develop regionally appropriate definitions of 'small' and 'NTFP operation'	Completed	Workshop reports
Activity 3.3 Multi-stakeholder workshops at regional (sub-national) level (2 per country) to develop appropriate indicators and verifiers for biodiversity and HCVF aspects of forest management standards	Completed	Workshop reports
Activity 3.4 Carry out consultation on draft standards at a national level.	Completed	Consultations were made in each country.
Activity 3.5 Conduct field trials of the draft standards at trial sites to ensure practicality, simplicity and effectiveness	Completed	Certification body reports
Activity 3.6 Revise as appropriate via workshops / drafting committee meetings	Completed	Committee meeting minutes and reports
Activity 3.7 Submit to recognized standards endorsement body	Completed	Standards submitted to FSC IC for endorsement and approved.
Activity 3.8 Short feedback report to FSC on setting standards for biodiversity conservation in small forests and NTFP operations	Completed	Feedback report that combines activity 3.8 and 4.5
Output 4: Capacity developed and information disseminated about guidelines and standards for small scale forest owners, NTFP operations and those that work closely with them	Completed	
Activity 4.1 Produce simple step-by-step guide to meeting certification standards for HCVF/biodiversity in small forest and NTFP operations	Completed	Step-by-step guide: Translated into Spanish, French and English
Activity 4.2 Develop materials for practical training courses on identification, management and certification of HCVF/biodiversity for certification bodies, forest managers	Completed	Training materials developed and available in Spanish, French and English
Activity 4.3 Three regional training courses (1 in each project country) for groups working with small forests and NTFP operations on identifying and managing HCVF/biodiversity values and certification requirements	Completed	Regional training course was conducted; list of participants is available
Activity 4.4 Two international planning meetings for project partners	Completed	Meeting minutes

Activity 4.5 Short feedback report on the lessons learned from the 3 countries' efforts to develop methods and standards. This to be aimed at FSC NI in other tropical countries wishing to carry out similar work	Completed	Feedback report that combines activity 3.8 and 4.5
Output 5: Innovative financing mechanisms and incentives for biodiversity conservation identified	Completed	
Activity 5.1 Identify legal framework for incentives for conservation	Completed	Report was available and disseminated
Activity 5.2 Identify potential markets/incentives (nationally and internationally) for products/services of certified biodiversity conservation in small forests & NTFP operations	All completed	<p>Reports on innovative financing mechanisms are available for Cameroon, Mexico, Brazil, and Latin America.</p> <p>From the MTR, it was confirmed that the full realization of Activity 5.4 (establishing ongoing funding mechanism) was not feasible and instead sources of funding would be identified rather than created. These identified sources of funding would not only be limited to the project sites but also to other FSC certified SLIMFs operations in the countries concerned. Activity 5.3 was also looked at in similar way where donors would not be taken to the field but rather identified (and where possible contacted) and the Activity would be developed under/together with Activity 5.2.</p>
Activity 5.3 Develop marketing tools/ activities: take potential 'buyers' to the forest for field demonstrations of practical biodiversity conservation benefits in small forests and NTFP operations		
Activity 5.4 Establish funding mechanisms for demonstration sites		
Activity 5.5 Information dissemination	Completed	The report is with the FSC national initiatives and is due to be published on the FSC website
Output 6: Monitoring and Evaluation		
Activity 6.1 Annual evaluation visits by project partners (CIFOR, FSC International Center)	Completed	Detailed updates have always been made in the technical project reports
Activity 6.2 Establish standardized data collection and reporting system for monitoring biodiversity indicators in certified forests	Completed	The biodiversity indicators now in the data base for Certification Bodies
Activity 6.3 Steering committee meetings	Completed	All steering committee meetings minutes are available

2.2

LIST LESSONS LEARNED AND BEST PRACTICES

- Drawing from the outcomes of the GEF project specifically the standard development process in Mexico, FSC found that the stand-alone SLIMF standard development process has also encouraged the development of full national standards and this has proved to be generally more efficient and instrumental both in terms of generating a full standard and in generating appropriate indicators for SLIMF operations. Using the opportunity to incorporate SLIMF requirements into the full standard has resulted in the approval of a full national standard for Mexico, by building on the old draft national standard that has stalled for years and using the work on SLIMF to bring it in line with current FSC requirements. Such an approach produces greater gains for FSC in terms of fulfilling its mission and for funders wishing to support the system and meet their objectives.
- Developing global and generic tools for small holders while keeping them still relevant for different countries can be challenging - this is even more important if there are marked differences between types of forest use/management, types of individuals/organizations managing the forest, level of education/awareness (of say FSC, HCVs, etc.), and terms/language used among SLIMF operations. Thus the adaption of generic tools to develop specific tools to respond to the specific circumstances of any given country or region remains paramount.
- It is typical that while a project implementation is underway, like-minded projects/initially unidentified projects might emerge and it can be challenging to collaborate and build synergies with these kinds of projects that might have common and different interests. Although attempts were made during the project to collaborate with such projects/organizations, greater results could have been attained through the incorporation into the project a clearly defined framework or strategy for dealing with such issues.
- Staff turnover during project implementation is not uncommon and can affect the implementation of projects especially those with an international scope. With the staff turnover amongst the GEF project partners (UNEP, FSC-IC, FSC National offices and ProForest), some activities such as keeping timelines, the same understanding of the project aims and the objectives of the projects, and continuous building on previous project activities might have suffered to some extent. Thus, building a framework or mechanisms to allow for greater face-to-face or conference phone interactions and discussions becomes very essential especially for ensuring the continuation of project implementation monitoring. The Steering Committee meetings via physical meeting, tele/skype conference were paramount in keeping the project on track.
- With the project already ongoing, teasing out realistic project outcomes vis-a-vis the available financial resources is a very important step in redefining those areas that can be achievable, as was revealed during the MTR. Examples of this are the outcomes and outputs that could not be attained during this project: a) the overly ambitious objectives to establish a financing mechanism which would be challenging for a project of this size, and b) the certification of additional 1.5 million hectares as a result of the GEF project – which would normally take effect after the end of the project considering that most of the initial activities would be inputs to the development of the streamlined/simplified standards as final products; and c) promoting the application of the SLIMF standards in 7 additional tropical countries, through regional training courses for groups developing and promoting certification standards in those countries – This attempt at replication was not a realistic aim given the project's small budget and the extent of work and time required to develop stand-alone SLIMF standards apt for worldwide dissemination and replication.
- Co-financing both in kind and in cash proved to be useful especially to fill in for those project areas (e.g. translations and printing) that were extremely underfunded and yet very important. It would very useful for future projects with an international scope to estimate the amount of translations needed during the project implementation.
- FSC is a stakeholder based system with various cross-cutting themes as well as requirements. This is particularly important in areas and countries where FSC is young or completely new. As a result this could imply that in some cases the project experienced some delays in order to first provide a basic understanding of what FSC/forest certification is all about. Thanks to UNEP and GEF that allowed for this flexibility of the project implementation time frame.
- A communication strategy on project and project outcomes plays an important role in creating awareness and dissemination of project results. This was emphasized during the MTR, and was made possible via publishing the GEF project information, the FSC website and the GEF project link on the GEF project partners. Furthermore, making presentations of the GEF project in various events has also been paramount.
- A further lesson learned is that it is not financially worthwhile for small operations to be certified unless there is a financial gain. This has led to a Full Size Project (FSP) on ecosystem services going forward for GEF approval with the aim of generating revenue from activities other than timber production. An example of how such a multi-generation income scheme can arise out of certification is the Mexican communities with which the project worked which not only produce timber for sale but also receive subsidies for carbon sequestration. They export mushrooms to Asia and run a small ecotourist resort.
- In addition to financial revenues, the project also noted how forest certification can benefit communities by building social capital. Ascribing to FSC requires that communities organize, delegate, prioritize and reach agreements which are processes that have the value of creating social organization skills and a common understanding around environmental and social values that might not come about if not driven by the methodical and high-standard certification process.
- Lastly, it is worth mentioning that the GEF project has had specific and general influences on the FSC system both in strategic and operational terms. To mention but a few, some of the noted influences have been: the revision of the existing FSC standards to take into account small forest operations; the setting up of a unit to specifically deal with community and small holder operations; and the drafting of a policy on how to validate work produced by external organizations/initiatives that is important and relevant to meeting FSC's mission – an example being the Environmental Risk Assessment methodology presented by Tim Synott to the GEF mid-term evaluation team while in Mexico and which the team found relevant to the GEF project objectives. Thus future projects could always prioritize analyzing the impact of the project both at the strategic and operational levels.

2.3	<p>STATE HOW THE PROJECT HAS NURTURED SUSTAINABILITY. IS THE PROJECT OR PROJECT METHODOLOGY REPLICABLE IN OTHER COUNTRIES OR REGIONS? IF YES, ARE THERE ANY CONCRETE EXAMPLES OR REQUESTS?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As a result of the GEF project, the generic tools which have been developed -and based on which country-specific tools can be developed- are important for ensuring the sustainability of the GEF project outcomes. The specific tools that have been developed and that are intended for uptake by other forest operations include the following: a) <i>FSC step-by-step guide - Good practice guide to meeting FSC certification requirements for biodiversity and High Conservation Value Forests in Small and Low Intensity Managed Forests</i>, b) <i>FSC user-friendly guide to FSC certification for smallholders - Make more out of your forests</i>, and c) <i>Guidance on the interpretation of FSC Principles and Criteria to take account of small scale and low intensity</i>. • The FSC database for impact indicators of FSC certification in relation to environmental (biodiversity), social and economic aspects was developed. The FSC accredited certification bodies are responsible for populating the database and entering data on the defined indicators for the monitoring of biodiversity. • A webpage has been specifically developed as a repository for all the information and work related to the certification of smallholder forest operations. Furthermore, the establishment of a specific social program unit at FSC-IC to deal with the certification of small holder forest operations should be seen as important in ensuring continued building on the GEF project outcomes. • Training materials for the identification, management and monitoring of biodiversity and HCVs have been produced and with adaption can be used for developing training materials in other countries. • The replicability of integrated sources of revenue based on valuation of the provision of ecosystem services through FSC certification is to be tested in a GEF FSP on ecosystem services with operations in Chile, Indonesia, Nepal and Vietnam.
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3. LIST OF ATTACHED DOCUMENTS

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) FSC step-by-step guide - Good practice guide to meeting FSC certification requirements for biodiversity and high conservation Value forests in small and low intensity managed forests, March 2009 2) Guidance on the interpretation of FSC principles and criteria to take account of small scale and low intensity, FSC-gui-60-001 V1-0, May 2009 3) FSC user-friendly guide to FSC certification for smallholders - Make more out of your forests! November 2009 4) Forest management standard for SLIMFs in Cameroon 5) Forest management standard for SLIMFs in Brazil 6) Forest management standard for SLIMFs in Mexico 7) Adapted FSC step-by-step guide - Good practice guide to meeting FSC certification requirements for biodiversity and high conservation value forests in small and low intensity managed forests, for Cameroon 8) FSC user-friendly guide to FSC certification for smallholders - Make more out of your forests for Mexico 9) FSC user-friendly guide to FSC certification for smallholders - Make more out of your forests for Brazil 10) Innovating financing mechanisms for Latin America: FSC Certification and Innovative Forest Income Sources 11) Innovating financing mechanisms for Brazil: FSC Certification and Innovative Forest Income Sources 12) Innovating financing mechanisms for Cameroon: FSC Certification and Innovative Forest Income Sources 13) Innovating financing mechanisms for Mexico: FSC Certification and Innovative Forest Income Sources 14) Biodiversity management plans for Xnoh Cruz in Mexico 15) Biodiversity management plans for Santiago Comaltepec in Mexico 16) Biodiversity management plans for Santiago Analco in Mexico 17) Forest management plans for community forests in Acres, Brazil 18) Forest management plans for community forests (COMARU) in Amapa, Brazil 19) Legal framework for incentives for biodiversity conservation_ forests - Tomme Rosanne Young, 2006 20) Annual economic analysis of community forest projects in Cameroon_ AKOA AKOA Richard Junior – November 2007 21) FSC fact sheet on high conservation value forest and biodiversity-2008 22) FSC small and community forests related general assembly motions 2008 23) FSC discussion paper: Options for developing innovative market mechanisms and new opportunities for small operations in the South (with particular reference to areas of high conservation value), October 2006 24) FSC training materials on high conservation values and biodiversity management [English, French, Spanish and Portuguese] 25) Gap analysis report: Activity 2.1: Results of the baseline survey of management and conservation of biodiversity in certified SLIMFs, April 2006
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List of workshops

Mexico

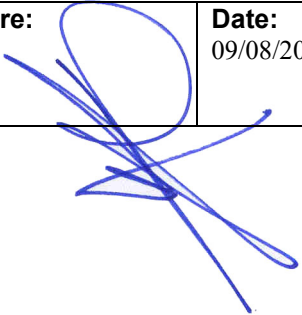
- HCV biodiversity training workshop in Mexico: 3-4 December 2009
- Forest managers, forest land owners and "organizations/groups working with small forests and NTFP operations (activity 4.3)"- Michoacán Mexico: 03 September 2009
- Workshop related with activity # 3 of the project: Work shop in Raddison Hotel on September 29, 2008 Mexico
- Standard development committee meeting in Radisson Hotel Mexico city: June 15, 2009
- Workshop of standards development groups to develop regionally appropriate definitions of 'small' and 'NTFP operation (Activity 3.2): Mexico City: January –June 2008
- Multi-stakeholder workshops at regional (sub-national) level (2 per country) to develop appropriate indicators and verifiers for biodiversity and HCVF aspects of forest management standards -Chetumal, Durango and Oaxaca, Mexico: January –June 2008
- Experts Workshop on HCV indicators by ProForest in Jalapa and (Q.Roo), Chetumal , Mexico: October 06 -09 2006

Cameroon

- HCV biodiversity training workshop, Cameroon: 3-4 December 2009
- Activity 3.3 national workshop for the discussion and validation of certification standards for HVC and biodiversity, Cameroon: 1-2 October 2008
- Verification of the forest management standard indicator and verifiers (activity 3.6) Cameroon: June 2008
- Assessing HVC in SLIMF for certification purposes - Yaonde, Cameroon : 11-12 June 2009
- Forest management regional standard for the Congo basin countries in Cameroon Douala: 30 August – Sept 03 2009
- Tests of criteria and indicators of High Conservation Value Forests, Yaonde, Cameroon: April 24, 2006

Brazil

- HCV and biodiversity training workshop Brazil: 19-20 December 2009
- National workshop on forest management standard, Brazil: July 2009
- Multi-stakeholder workshops at regional (sub-national) level to develop appropriate indicators and verifiers for biodiversity and HCVF aspects of forest management standards (GEF Activities 3.2/3.3 -) Brazil: 7-8 February 2008,
- HCV Resource Network Stakeholder Workshop: Sao Paulo, Brazil, 22-23 January 2007
- HCV workshops by ProForest in Rio Branco Acre, Brazil: 20 Sept 2006

Name of authorized official of Executing Agency:		Name of Project Manager: Dr Robert Nasi	
Title:			
Signature:	Date:	Signature: 	Date: 09/08/2010