

# IMPLEMENTATION COMPLETION MEMORANDUM (ICM)

*Revised Template version May 2007*

## A. BASIC TRUST FUND INFORMATION

*Most basic information should be automatically linked to SAP TF Master Data and IBTF*

TF Name: GEF MSP-LAC: Southern Cone Development Marketplace 2005

TF Number: 055848

Task Team Leader Name/TF Managing Unit: Carter Brandon

TF Amount (*as committed by donors*):\$200,000

Recipient of TF funds (*Bank/Recipient, if Recipient state name of recipient government and implementing agency*): World Bank

Type of TF (*Free-standing/ programmatic/ new TF for an ongoing program*): free-standing  
Single/Multi Donor: single donor

Donor(s) Name(s): Global Environment Facility,

TF Program Source Code: TF602001

Purpose of TF (*Co-financing/Investment financing/ Debt Service/ Advisory Activities-Bank/Advisory Activities-Recipient, etc*): Investment financing

TF Approval/IBTF Clearance Date: June 14, 2005

TF Activation Date: 7/1/2005

TF Closing Date(s): 4/30/2007

Date of ICM Submission to TFO: January 14, 2008

Cost and Financing Table: Note, the IBRD and Other contributions are based on a pro-rated share of the general activities of the regional Development Market-place, of which the GEF-financed window was part.

Cofinancier	Original	Actual
GEF	200,000	190,001
IBRD/IDA	60,000	191,000
Recipient	0	20,000
Other	20,000	95,001
	280,000	496,002

### Rating Summary

The overall development and environmental impact of the grant was satisfactory.

Category	Rating
Overall TF Outcome	Satisfactory
Overall Risk to Development Outcome	Satisfactory

Bank Performance	Satisfactory
Recipient Performance	Satisfactory

## **B. TRUST FUND DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES AND DESIGN**

### 1. Original (and Revised) Trust Fund Development Objectives

*Provide original statement of objectives from the approved/cleared IBTF. If original objectives have been changed, explain the timing and nature of the revisions, their justification and approval authority given.*

To fund innovative NGO approaches to global environmental issues – and to generate and share knowledge with the development community.

### 2. Original (and Revised) Trust Fund Activities/Components

*Provide original activities/components to be financed by the Trust Fund. If original activities/components have been changed, identify them, and explain the nature of the revisions, their justification and approving authority.*

Within the framework of the Southern Cone Development Marketplace (SCDMP), the grant financed 20 projects with global environmental benefits, each receiving a US\$ 10,000 grants. The broader SCDMP, beyond including a total of \$1 million in awards (all at \$10,000 per winner), included a Knowledge Forum bringing together different actors from MERCOSUR and Chile, such as, NGOs, the media, academia, think-tanks, government officials and grassroots organizations. The overall theme of the SCDMP was Youth; and the theme of the GEF-financed window was Youth and the Environment, focusing on environmental project with global environmental benefits.

The SCDMP and Forum took place in Buenos Aires on 29-31 of May, 2005. The GEF winder selected projects with innovative environmental activities involving youth and at the same time mainstream global environmental awareness in Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay. Eligible focus areas were Biological Diversity, Climate Change, International Waters and Land Degradation, four of the operational programs of the Global Environmental Facility (GEF). Overall eligibility was formulated as broadly as possible to foster competition during the Development Marketplace event. Nevertheless, during the selection process the projects were obviously evaluated on the basis of their compliance with the objectives of the Grant.

### 3. Outcome Indicators

*Provide original performance benchmarks to be measured in the assessment of outcome If none were established, explain why not.*

Given the nature of the Development Marketplace competition, where projects were selected as part of the Grant activities, no performance benchmarks were established for this Grant. Neither were any outcome indicators established for the Grant. However, at the project level project, basic outcome indicators were established by each grant recipient in collaboration with the World Bank. The majority of these indicators are participation-related, such as the number of youth trained in global environmental issues, but some have also included physical indicators such as the number of trees planted, the number of dissemination materials produced, the number

of training events, etc. Given the small size of the projects and the focus on community level organizations without experience in project design, the indicators were typically designed and agreed upon without baseline values.

During implementation, each recipient organization evaluated its achievement of the objectives on the basis of the indicators established. The rating was from 1-5. Based on the self-reporting, the level of achievement was high, as only a few projects reported that they had not fully achieved the individual project objectives whereas the majority rated their implementation progress as a 5.

#### 4. Other Significant Changes in Trust Fund Design

*Describe and explain the rationale for any changes made in design, scope and scale, implementation arrangements and schedule and funding allocation*

None.

## **C. OUTCOME**

### 1. Relevance of TF Objectives, Design and Implementation

*Discuss how the Trust Fund objectives, design and implementation are proved relevant to current global/regional/country priorities and the Bank's sector strategy*

The Bank's commitment in the youth sector in the Southern Cone was strong even prior to the Southern Cone Development Marketplace. Nonetheless, thanks to the tremendous response in all four countries (Argentina, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay) generated by the project competition and the Knowledge Forum, the Bank managed to forge new partnerships and was able to explore new and innovative methods of cooperation and outreach. (Over two thousand proposals were received, and the SCDMP grew, due to World Bank fund-raising with other donors, governments, and the private sector, from providing for only 25 awards to 100.) As a result, a great number of initiatives with a youth connection have been implemented in these countries in recent years, such as the Small Grants Program (which focused on youth issues for two years); a youth ESW ("Today's Youth in Argentina - An Untapped Potential", FY2007); a youth network (Y2K) established (FY2007), and a youth employment program (FY2008). The Development Marketplace typically supports bottom-up solutions involving the civil society and grassroots organizations, which is an important pillar of the Bank's development strategy across the Southern Cone.

### 2. Achievement of TF Development Objective

*Discuss and rate the extent to which the Trust Fund development objectives have been met, with linkage to outcome indicators. This includes an assessment as to whether the actual output/deliverables were successfully completed, compared to the expected output, for each activity/component of the Trust Fund. For activities where the output is a report or a dissemination event such as a workshop, conference, training, or study tour, discuss and rate the Quality, Presentation and Dissemination. Applicable reports and/or documents are to be attached to the ICM*

The achievement of the Grant objectives was satisfactory. Twenty environmental projects were selected for GEF-financing the Environment Window of the Southern Cone DMP out of more

than 1000 eligible project proposals. (There were more than 2,000 proposals received, but half were not environment-related.) Ten of the winning proposals were presented by organizations in Paraguay, nine in Chile and one in Uruguay. (Argentina NGOs were not eligible for the GEF-financing window, due to the presence of the GEF-financed Decentralized Medium-Sized Grant Program in Argentina.)

A multitude of concrete training and capacity-building opportunities were made possible through the funding. While a more detailed project overview including a brief description of each project are included in Annex 1, estimated total outputs include:

- 7,100 youth benefited directly from project activities;
- 5,550 trees planted;
- 12 small investments were completed (ranging from greenhouses to a school solar panel to a radio station);
- 4 community publications or field guides completed and printed;
- 2 new micro-enterprises started (one in solar panels, one in agriculture); and
- 55 workshops, field trips, plays, concerts, or group research activities conducted.

Out of the 20 projects financed by the Grant, 25 % dealt with Conservation issues, Biodiversity or Protected areas; 25 % of the projects concerned Education, Capacity-building or Awareness-raising regarding environmental issues; 10 % were dedicated to Energy efficiency initiatives; 10 % to Land Management; 10 % to Reforestation; 10 % to Tourism initiatives incorporating Environmental Concerns; and 10 % to Job Training and Environmental Awareness. Eighteen of the twenty projects have fully disbursed and were completed in line with the proposed activities and adhering to the time-frame of 1 year. Two projects only disbursed the first tranche of \$5,000 as they experienced lack of interest of beneficiaries in one case and construction problems in the other.

The projects' outputs range from: (i) theoretical and practical workshops and training being undertaken, (ii) hands-on activities such as tree planting, installation of solar panels, application of sustainable land management practices, (iii) the elaboration of outreach material like tourism guides, flyers and videos, to (iv) innovative awareness-raising initiatives being undertaken such as radio programs, theatre plays and art workshops. Through the projects' self-reporting mechanisms on indicators and over-all rating it was clear that almost all projects perceived that they had fully achieved their objectives (see Annex 1 for details).

One of the unique characteristics of the projects has been the focus on increasing both environmental and civic values by providing youth with knowledge on global environmental issues and the capabilities to voice their views and apply this knowledge as well as improving their self-esteem through hands-on activities.

### 3. Efficiency

*Describe the degree to which the Trust Fund activities have been efficiently implemented, in terms of their associated costs, implementation times and economic and financial returns.*

Considering how many different activities were carried for \$200,000 of GEF financing, including the project competition, the Knowledge Forum, and the implementation of 20 projects, the degree of efficiency can be rated as high. Furthermore, the impacts of the project activities on the communities involved per dollar invested is considerable. The funds have really made a difference, capacitating a large number of beneficiaries and youth for a relatively small total amount of money, thus assisting in raising environmental awareness and giving rise to an interest in conservation, energy efficiency, sustainable development and environmental values in general.

#### 4. Development Impacts, including those that are Unintended/Unrelated to TF Objectives

*Discuss all other outcomes and impacts achieved under the Trust Fund (including unintended, positive and negative). Where relevant, discuss how the Trust Fund has contributed to the development/strengthening of relevant institutions, mobilization of other resources, knowledge exchange, recipient policy/program implementation, replicable best practices, introduction of new products, New Forms of Cooperation with Other Development Institutions/NGOs, etc., which would not have been achieved in the absence of the Trust Fund.*

In addition to achieving the Grant objectives, the project activities contributed in creating networks and new partnerships for the recipient organizations, as well as leveraging additional funds. Many organizations started collaborating with other stakeholders in the community, for example schools, universities, municipalities, and private companies to mention some. From the point of view of the recipients, many emphasized the positive capacity building impact that the projects had at the institutional level, in particular in terms of managing a project and receiving training on methods for monitoring and evaluation and financial reporting. Other positive results were the knowledge sharing that the projects brought about at the local level mainly thanks to the new partnerships forged.

Ideally more information on GEF priorities and objectives would have been communicated early in the project design phase of the SCDMP to better ensure that project proposals had a clear global environmental focus. Some proposals only indirectly achieved global benefits and instead focused more on local or regional environmental problems. The World Bank team worked with the winning NGOs to better focus their projects and \$10,000 grants on outputs oriented to global benefits. As explained above, however, there were no measures of outcome indicators under the overall project design.

#### 5. Overall TF Outcome

*Justification for overall outcome rating, taking into account the Trust Fund's relevance, achievement of each TF development objectives, efficiency and development impact. (Rating Scale would be consistent with the six point scale used in ISR/ICR: Highly Satisfactory (HS), Satisfactory (S), Moderately Satisfactory (MS), Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU), Unsatisfactory (U) and Highly Unsatisfactory (HU))*

The overall outcome has been rated as Satisfactory. Looking at the overall impact of all the project activities it is impressive how large a number of youth that have been reached by the different activities. The results achieved for such minimal funding brought about tangible global environmental benefits (outputs) at the local level. The broad spectra of outputs include: (i) incorporation of environmental concerns and knowledge into tourism, such as training youth to work as guides in ecotourism ventures, producing environmental guides, etc.; (ii) education and

awareness-raising on alternative energy sources with concrete practical application to provide sanitary hot water; (iii) generation of work opportunities and extra income for the youth involved as the organic products that were grown and sold at the local markets; (iv) innovative ways of putting across knowledge and awareness on issues such as biodiversity conservation, sustainable development, use of natural resources, through theatre, participatory art projects using recycled material, and start up micro-companies, to mention a few; and (v) practical initiatives such as tree planting to contain erosion, or technical assistance to apply sustainable land management activities practices. The activities have not only brought about capacity-building at the individual level but also in terms of the institutional capacity of the recipient organization in project implementation and financial management.

## **D. Risk to Development Outcome**

### **1. Follow-On Results and/or Investment Activities**

Identify and provide a description of the role played by this TF that led to those follow-up activities or investments checked below. (Check all that are applicable):

*Activity/Investment:*

Recipient/Other Investment;  Grant Project/Program;  Bank Project;  IFC Financial Project/Activity, Other (explain)

About half of the recipients were able to leverage additional national resources on the basis of the GEF/World Bank SCDMP award. However, since our supervision activities stopped with the final report, we have no systematic information on which projects have had follow-on activities.

### **2. Replicability**

Describe and rate the extent to which the Trust Fund has generated useful lessons and methodology that are replicable in other sectors and/or regions.

The replicability of the activities is high particularly regarding the training, capacity-building and awareness-raising initiatives that could either be scaled-up or incorporated as components of larger projects. The lessons learnt regarding the implementation of hands-on activities involving youth and focusing on global environmental issues can be drawn upon for other projects in the region or for similar projects in other regions.

### **3. Overall Risk to Development Outcome**

*Rate how likely, and for how long, the outcomes will be sustained after completion of Trust Fund activities, and the likelihood that some changes may occur that are detrimental to the*

*achievement of the TF development objectives. These may include factors such as technical, financial, economic, social, political, environmental, government ownership/commitment, other stakeholder ownership, institutional support, governance and natural disasters exposure. (Rating Scale would be consistent with the four point scale used in ISR/ICR: Negligible to Low (L), Moderate (M), Significant (S) and High (H))*

The overall risk to sustaining the outcome of projects over the long and medium-term has been rated as Low. Considering the small size and the short duration of the projects the sustainability aspect is rather complicated, since many of the activities concerned pilot-initiatives. However, the main sustainability indicators used for the project were the forging of new partnerships or raising of additional resources as a direct result of the grant-financed project activities. Fourteen of the 18 projects that completed implementation reported that they had managed to create new partnerships; and half also raised additional funds totalling almost US\$ 20,000 (which represents nearly 10 % of the Grant awarded to the 20 projects).

## **E. PERFORMANCE**

### **1. Bank**

*Rate and justify rating on how well the Bank carried out its specific responsibilities assumed under the Trust Fund. If the TF financed Secretariat functions, describe how well the Secretariat carried out its roles and responsibilities, and its exit strategy, if any. If the Bank is executing Recipient work on behalf of Recipient, describe how well the rationale for Bank execution (as specified in the IBTF) was realized. (Rating Scale would be consistent with the six point scale used in ISR/ICR: Highly Satisfactory (HS), Satisfactory (S), Moderately Satisfactory (MS), Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU), Unsatisfactory (U) and Highly Unsatisfactory (HU))*

The Bank performance under this TF is rated as Satisfactory. The SCDMP competitions and selection process was highly satisfactory, as evaluated by both regional management and observers from the Bank's DMT office. Once the 20 winning NGOs were selected for GEF financing, there were minor delays brought about by the preparation, approval and signing of all legal documents, and the processing of the first disbursements. This is attributable to slightly different legal requirements in each of the four countries; a lack of a country office in Chile; and the workload presented by 100 SCDMP grantees in total. As a result some of the projects received the funds a month or so later than expected which caused initial delays in the implementation but without compromising any project objectives.

Notwithstanding -- or perhaps because of -- the small size of the grants, supervision of 20 projects has proven highly time-consuming and many staff-hours were required for project supervision. This is because all of the grantees were first-time recipients of funds from an international organization, and their fiduciary, legal, and technical monitoring capacities were low. Consultants hired with Trust Fund money were responsible for the administrative work related to the processing of legal agreements, monitoring and supervision of the implemented projects. Without the consultants on the DMP team, the workload would have proved difficult to handle.

It is worth noting that all twenty projects were designed to fit with World Bank Development Marketplace guidelines. For instance, the project duration was 1 year rather than 3 years as a normal GEF-MSP. Moreover, the World Bank's requirements of due diligence prior to project implementation in terms of financial management, procurement and safeguards, etc., were minimized and/or adjusted to the small size of the projects. Each grant recipient received two disbursements – one upon signing the legal agreement, and one conditioned upon the approval of an intermediate progress report after 6 months. In order to ensure high standards of monitoring and evaluation, in addition to this mid-term report, all projects were obliged to submit a final report including a complete financial report on the use of proceeds. Furthermore, an important part of the supervision task for the DMP-team consisted in visiting the projects, learning more about the activities and beneficiaries, and assisting in resolving potential problems that occurred during project implementation. Almost all the projects received field visits (15 of the 20 projects).

2. Recipient (for Recipient-executed TFs only)

*Rate and justify rating on how well the different tasks that were expected from the Recipient under this Trust Fund were carried out. (Rating Scale would be consistent with the six point scale used in ISR/ICR: Highly Satisfactory (HS), Satisfactory (S), Moderately Satisfactory (MS), Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU), Unsatisfactory (U) and Highly Unsatisfactory (HU))*

Subproject execution is rated as Satisfactory. None of the recipients had any prior experience in working with the World Bank or any other international organization, which made reporting requirements related to the implementation progress and financial management a new and sometimes overwhelming experience. Under the circumstances and with additional training before project implementation, the activities were carried out satisfactorily. 18 of the 20 selected projects were fully executed and complied with the established reporting requirements.

## **F. LESSONS LEARNED / RECOMMENDATIONS**

*Describe the most significant positive and negative lessons learned from the success or failure of the grant activity and, as appropriate, make constructive recommendations for each stakeholder involved (Donor/Bank/Recipient/Development Community)—based on the assumption these stakeholders might decide to undertake a similar activity at a future time.*

With very little funding it is possible to reach out to grassroot organizations and other community-level institutions and make a difference in terms of their grappling with global environmental issues at the local level. Some of the most successful project initiatives were based on links between global environmental issues and dilemmas faced by youth on a daily basis. The lessons were that employment, energy scarcity, and resource management are linked to both local and global concerns -- thereby making something potentially rather abstract quite tangible. Many youth involved in this program were able to apply their acquired knowledge in concrete ways to these global issues, such as by creating job opportunities out of emerging resource management ideas, or replacing unsustainable source of energy with alternative solar energy.



One of the main lessons learned from this SCDMP is the importance of providing early training to NGOs involved in project preparation in order to ensure higher project quality and greater compliance with GEF-specific procedures. Such training should include work on basic indicators, definition of global benefits, financial reporting, sustainability and overall GEF priorities.

To increase the proportion of strong proposals received, the Bank could have strengthened in its application materials the importance of strict GEF eligibility criteria. This would have reduced the number of proposals received with questionable global environmental benefits.

Some of the most successful project initiatives intended to integrate the global environmental issues into dilemmas faced by the youth on a daily basis -- such as lack of employment, or energy scarcity, or food shortages -- thereby making something potentially very abstract surprisingly concrete. The involved youth were thus able to apply the acquired knowledge in very concrete ways, such as in creating local job opportunities or replacing unsustainable source of energy with alternative sources. This mix of theoretical and practical concepts enabled the youth to better apply knowledge relating to the global environment to their daily lives.

The Bank's SCDMP team that had successfully managed the DMP project competition and knowledge forum mostly stayed on for the supervision phase. This improved the mutual understanding of the necessary monitoring and evaluation activities. In fact, field visits by the Bank's team helped create strong bonds between the World Bank and the recipient organizations.

## **G. ICM PROCESSING AND COMMENTS**

### 1. Preparation

TTL at Approval: Carter Brandon

TTL at Closing: Carter Brandon

Comment of TTL at Closing: This version of the ICM template was recommended by GEFSEC. As noted, it was

Prepared by (if other than TTL): n/a

Date Submitted to Approving Manager: Jan. 14, 2008

### 2. Approval

Manager: Laura Tlaiye, LCSEN

Date Approved by Manager:

Manager's Comment:

### 3. TFO Evaluation of ICM Quality

TFO Reviewer:

TFO Rating on the Quality of ICM (*Satisfactory or Unsatisfactory*):

Comment and Justification for Rating Given by TFO:

## Annex 1 -- Southern Cone Development Marketplace – GEF-funded projects

Country	Project Description	Main Outputs
<b><u>Chile</u></b>		
<b>FD2292 (ONG Corporación de Agroecología y Desarrollo de la Patagonia): “Rescuing native flowers from Chiloé. An inclusion process for vulnerable and/or disabled youth”</b>	Activities to raise awareness and protect native flowers of the region.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2 greenhouses in two different schools were built (one of which was for disabled people, and included special access ramp).</li> <li>• 2 field visits were carried out</li> <li>• 6 workshops were carried out and a drama was performed.</li> </ul>
<b>FD1913 (FIDE XXI): “Appreciating the biodiversity of the subantarctic woods and wetlands of Magallanes, Tierra del Fuego and Cabo de Hornos”</b>	Capacity-building for students interested in biodiversity conservation, valuation of priority protected area sites, and ecotourism opportunities in Magallanes and Tierra del Fuego.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 13 youth were trained on the importance of the conservation of biodiversity.</li> <li>• The 13 trained youth provided training on biodiversity conservation to 240 children at different schools.</li> <li>• 5 field visits to different sites (Cabo de Hornos, Bahía Las Lomas, Tres Puentes, etc.) were carried out. 25 elderly people joined the visit.</li> </ul>
<b>FD2373 (Corporación Ambiental del Sur): “The sunlight as an energetic alternative”</b>	Promote solar panels as an alternative energy source, and train students to install sanitation systems providing hot water through solar panels.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 79 students were trained on renewable energy and environment</li> <li>• 2 field visits were carried out</li> <li>• A solar panel was installed as a pilot at the school to provide hot water.</li> <li>• Some of the students are planning a start up micro-enterprise to manufacture and install solar panels.</li> <li>• Some of the students have started to use the solar energy in their homes, reducing the burning of wood as energy source.</li> </ul>
<b>FDM78 (Corporación Rudolf Steiner): “CULTIVA. An educational strategy of participatory reforestry in the Cerro Calan”</b>	Tree planting and installation of irrigation systems as a means to combat land degradation in the mountains close to Santiago.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More than 4.000 native trees and bushes were planted.</li> <li>• 14ha were reforested.</li> <li>• 4,000 youth from 20 different schools from Santiago were trained and participated in the reforestation.</li> </ul>
<b>FD2068 (Centro de Turismo Comunitario del Valle de Colliguay): “Environmental Commitment”</b>	Training of students and accredited guides involved in the protection of the Colliguay Valley. Preparation of a guide to the local ecosystem.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A Regional Seminar on Coastal Wetlands and a Workshop on Rural Tourism were carried out.</li> <li>• A group of youth from Colliguay was trained and accredited as “Environmental Tour Guide”.</li> <li>• An Ecotourism Guidebook on Colliguay written and printed.</li> </ul>
<b>FD2290 (Consejo Juvenil Puren)</b>	Training of students and their supervisors involved in the	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Workshops to build networks between youth and local authorities.</li> </ul>

	protection of the biodiversity-rich Nahuelbuta region.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training events, particularly of supervisors (training of trainers).</li> </ul>
<b>FD1754 (Junta de Vecinos de El Trebal)</b>		The project was cancelled after the first disbursement.
<b>FD2160 (Asociación Indígena de Estudiantes y Jóvenes Pewenche)</b>	Raise awareness and provide capacity-building among local youth with regard to alternative sources of energy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Workshops</li> <li>• A pilot project installing solar panels</li> </ul>
<b>FD1794 (Grupo Juvenil Millantu)</b>	Project to prevent illegal cutting of trees in the native forest through extensive outreach.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Field visits to threatened forests.</li> <li>• Pro-forestry concerts and workshops given.</li> </ul>
<b><u>Paraguay</u></b>		
<b>FD1912 (AIEHP): “One kid, one tree”</b>	Capacity-building to community stakeholders in the benefits of micro tree nurseries and the reforestation of nearby areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 600 children from 2 different schools were trained in gardening.</li> <li>• A greenhouse in a school was created.</li> <li>• 1,000 native trees and fruit trees seeds were planted.</li> </ul>
<b>FD2302 (GEAT): “Association of youth engaged with a sustainable environment”</b>	Create a meeting and training center for environmental education, to give classes on topics ranging from land management to recycling and composting.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A group of voluntary youth was created.</li> <li>• 125 children and youth from 3 rural schools were trained on organic horticulture, sustainable land management, recycling of vegetable and animal waste.</li> <li>• 3 greenhouses were created.</li> <li>• Group research on existing trees and woods around the schools.</li> <li>• A learning visit to an agro-ecological center.</li> </ul>
<b>FD1878 (Moisés Bertoni): “Conservation and sustainable use of the Reserva Forestal Tapyta: Educational guide for the rural youth in Paraguay”</b>	A project linking conservation and art through field visits and workshops. Beneficiaries were taught to identify and draw local plant species, and the illustrations were used in a local field guide.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 11 youth from different communities conducted research on the different types of <i>helechos</i> (a native plant) in the Reserva Tapyta.</li> <li>• 21 members of different communities interviewed about the names and potential use of the different types of <i>helechos</i>.</li> <li>• 1,000 copies of a guide with the information gathered were printed.</li> </ul>
<b>FD1822 (Centro Paraguayo de Cooperativas): “Joaju Pyahu Yvy Marané y rá”</b>	Technical capacity-building on organic production, mainly through field meetings, extension, and the provision of basic equipment. Also, assistance in marketing organic produce through both awareness-raising and teaching of basic skills.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 25 youth organized in 9 groups received training on sustainable land management and sustainable use of natural resources.</li> <li>• Productive micro-enterprises are carried out by the 9 groups.</li> <li>• 5 marketplaces to commercialize the products obtained were carried out.</li> </ul>
<b>FD2431 (CECTEC): “Environmentally healthy communities”</b>	Development of plans for environmentally sustainable farms. Capacity-building was carried out mainly in the field and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 40 youth were trained on sustainable land management and elaborated work plans for their orchards.</li> <li>• 50 families incorporated in their</li> </ul>

	through investments in community forestry nurseries.	orchards good land conservation practice. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3 greenhouses of plants and fruit trees were created in the community of Taguató.</li> </ul>
<b>FD2413 (IIPA): “Development of environmental leaders in Ñeembucú”</b>	Provide capacity-building to train youth, youth leaders, and guides in ecotourism concepts, including a manual on camping. A local education center was built to support local training.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 40 youth were trained on environmental conservation and civic values.</li> <li>• 5 small sub-projects were designed by youth.</li> <li>• A 2-day workshop on ecotourism.</li> <li>• A 2-day ecological camp.</li> <li>• Creation of a Sustainable Development Council of Youth</li> </ul>
<b>FD1988 (IDEA): “Community Development Guidebook in Jaguareté Forest”</b>	Preparation of a community development guide covering a range of topics such as reforestation, natural resources management, conservation, and organic farming techniques.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A Community Development guidebook was developed.</li> <li>• 145 families were trained on environmental education, friendly land management, integrated pest management, etc.</li> <li>• 10 estates were reforested with fruit trees and incorporated environmentally friendly techniques.</li> </ul>
<b>FD 1063 (Ciudadanos por la Reforma)</b>		The project was cancelled after the first disbursement.
<b>FD1018 (Guyra): “Pantanal Paraguay: Communicating values and principles”</b>	Provide training on biodiversity conservation and sustainable resource use designed to promote environmental values. Activities included the set-up of a youth oriented community radio station.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 16 workshops on environmental communication and education were carried out in Bahía Negra, Alto Paraguay. 40 youth participated in the workshops.</li> <li>• A radio station was set up.</li> <li>• A census of existing aquatic birds in the marshland was carried out by the youth. 1234 birds were counted up.</li> </ul>
<b>FD2395 (CIGAS): “Youth supporting protected areas”</b>	Using theater, plays, participatory workshops, on-site training in a nearly national park, and hands-on projects, engage youth in learning about protected areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 40 youth performed 2 dramas on different environmental issues in 7 schools from Ybycui, Acaha and Asunción, reaching 1.500 students.</li> <li>• 450 trees were planted in Mbocaya Pucu and Minas Cue.</li> </ul>
<b><u>Uruguay</u></b>		
<b>FD2118 (Asociación Educación Solidaria): “Being able to grow up”</b>	Youth capacity-building through workshops on sustainable development, ecotourism, job-training, and leadership. Practical workshops in producing bricks out of recycled plastics, and also brick-laying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 40 youth were trained on recycling, brick-making and masonry, with an environmental perspective.</li> <li>• 4 poor families’ houses were repaired by the youth.</li> </ul>