

**Progress made against all the NAFOLA Outputs: Updates as of December 2016 (plus evidence or sources of additional information)**

**List of NAFOLA Outputs, Indicative Activities and Budget**

Output	Indicative activities	Budget	December 2016 Updates	Evidence (e.g. publications/reports/etc)
<b>Component 1: Knowledge based land use planning and policy change hasten gazettement of eleven community forests (CFs) and mainstreaming of forest resources in productive policies</b>			<b>Knowledge based LUP planning and policy change</b>	
Output 1.1 Nine communities assisted to legalise their CFs	1.1.1 Undertake an assessment of the stage of gazettement for the 11 CFs, and make workplan for completing gazettement process	17,000	13 CFs were assessed in regards to the stage <sup>1</sup> of gazettement they were in, February 2015. 4 were found to have been gazetted prior to the start of NAFOLA project. 7 were found to be at stage one of gazettement (i.e. interest in gazettement registered with the Directorate of Forestry). 2 were found to be on the second stage of gazettement where interim committees were set up and discussions on indicative land uses and resource mapping initiated. As a result of the assessment, 13 work plans were developed and are being updated annually. Post-gazettement supporting is provided for in the 4-registered CFs while 9 are being prepared for gazettement. As of December 2016; 2 CFs are at the final stage of gazettement (final dossiers prepared for submission to the Minister for gazettement); 5 CFs are at stage three of gazettement (i.e. biophysical and socio-economic	Annual summary on the stage of gazettement 2016, Ministry of Agriculture Water and Forestry

<sup>1</sup> There are four stages towards gazettement. Stage 1 involves registration of interest in CF, awareness creation and initiation of community organization. Stage 2 involves demarcation of boundaries, establishment of interim management bodies and developing constitutions. Stage 3 involves gathering of socio-economic and biophysical data for preparation of forest resource management plans and benefit distribution plans. Stage 4 is about submission of dossiers to the Minister of AWF for gazettement.

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			data collected and being processed to inform management plans) and 2 CFs at stage 2 of gazetting.	
	1.1.2 Assist CFs to complete stage 1 of gazettement - milestones 1 to 3 (Awareness, Registration of Interest and Initiating the Process and Community Organisation	75,000	Stage 1, i.e. awareness, registration of interest and initiating the process and Community Organisation, of gazetting process completed for 7 CFs.	Signed application letters by traditional authorities for all the 9 targeted CFs; minutes on stakeholder's assessments and areas of cooperation; proceedings on awareness raising sessions in all 9 CFs.
	1.1.3 Assist CFs to prepare Indicative Land-use and Resource Mapping, demarcation and to obtain Approval of Community Forest Boundaries (milestones 4 to 6).	200,000	Community forest boundaries were agreed upon in 8 CFs. In one of the CF there are local unresolved disputes over the CF boundaries (Ongandjera). Such disputes will need to be resolved prior to the submission of the dossiers for gazetting. Indicative land use and resource mapping were agreed upon in 7 CFs (except Otjimbinde and Epukiro). These will be validated in early 2017 when the resource management plans will be finalised.	There is no formal evidence yet, however there are draft letters on the boundaries of all the 9 CFs prepared (pending signatures of traditional authorities). Such letters will become public documents once they are submitted as part of the dossiers.
	1.1.4 Assist communities to under socioeconomics and bio-physical assessments and use the information to prepare provisional CF management plans and bye-laws, and provisional CF level M&E plans (milestones 7-9)	334,824.96	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Socio-economic assessments conducted in 8 CFs (Epukiro pending)</li> <li>• Forest inventory data base system developed</li> <li>• Forest inventory (biophysical) data collected in 9 emerging CFs</li> <li>• Forest inventory data collected in 3 gazetted CFs (except Otjiu-West)</li> <li>• Constitutions and bye-laws for 8 CFs (Epukiro pending) developed through a participatory process</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Draft socio-economic reports for 6 CFs formulated. Reports for 2 CFs (Otjombinde and Omundaungilo) under formulation.</li> <li>• Data base system operational</li> <li>• Forest inventory data for 9 CFs entered into the data base system</li> <li>• Draft constitutions prepared (pending signature of TAs)</li> <li>• Draft management plans for Otjituuo, Ehirovipuka, Uukolonkadhi, Ongandjera, Otshikushithilonde</li> </ul>

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Draft management plans developed for 5 CFs</li> </ul>	
	1.1.5 Assist CFs to Develop Benefit and Cost Sharing Arrangements and negotiate and Draft Community Forest Agreement: To submit applications for the Declaration of Community Forests and follow up the gazette process to its logical conclusion (milestone 10)	70,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Benefit distribution plans agreed upon in 8 CFs (Epukiro pending)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Draft benefit distribution plans (pending signature of traditional authorities).</li> </ul>
Output 1.2 Three CFs supported to formulate & implement integrated forest resources management plans	1.2.1 Assist 3 CFs to undertake detailed integrated resource (Forests, range and agriculture) assessment studies to produce information for the land use planning	110,000	<p>12 out of 13 CFs (9 emerging CFs and 3 gazetted CFs) were supported to formulate and implement integrated forest resources management plans. These were achieved through the Forest Inventories that integrates LUP and all resources in one system/document called the integrated forest management plans.</p> <p>By end of 2016, there are no Land use plans for a single CF, however for Otjondjupa and Omaheke the proposed boundaries and resource uses in African Wilddog, Otjituu, Otjombinde and Epukiro were incorporated into the Integrated Land Use Plan (ILUP) of the Otjondjupa and Omaheke Regions, which was led by the MLR and supported by the GIZ</p>	Draft Management Plans and Forest Inventories of 12 out of 13 CFs
	1.2.2 Facilitate the use of information to formulate draft land use plans	15,000		
	1.2.3 Disseminate the draft land use plans, solicit comments, finalise and publish plans, including registering them with the relevant authorities (and facilitate use of the use of the provision of the land use plans in outcome 2)	0	To be undertaken in 2017	

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Output 1.3 Strengthening Organisational Capacity for effective Community Forest Management	1.3.1 Refine the capacity needs assessment performed during PPG and draft a capacity building strategy (including training programs, develop training material, negotiate extra staff members from relevant authorities, etc.)	10,000	There is ongoing strengthening of the organisational capacity of the MAWF at national and regional levels for improvements and effective Community Forest Management. By 2016, capacity needs assessment for the responsible and directly mandated directorate, i.e. Directorate of Forestry was updated and capacity development strategy formulated. Capacity needs assessment for 13 Forest Management Bodies and selected communities will be refined in 2017 and subsequent implementation to be undertaken in 2017.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refined capacity scorecard for the Directorate of Forestry</li> <li>Strategy for capacity development</li> </ul>
	1.3.2 Facilitate delivery of training programs and other capacity development activities for the technical staff of relevant ministries	25,000	Training on the following topics for the Directorate of Forestry (DoF) and Project Liaison Officers (PLOs) delivered: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Milestones for gazetting</li> <li>Inventory methods and tools</li> <li>Participatory rural appraisal</li> <li>Writing scientific reports</li> <li>Developing management plans</li> </ul> Staff members of the DoF, Directorate of Agricultural Engineering and Extension Services (DAPEES) and PLOs were trained on methods to assess rangeland and livestock conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Guidelines for scientific report writing, May 2016</li> <li>Proceedings of training sessions</li> <li>Dry Season Baseline Assessment on rangeland and livestock conditions, January 2016</li> </ul>
	1.3.3 Facilitate delivery of training programs and other capacity development activities for the CFs (management committees and individual farmers/livestock keepers)	25,000	Training on the following topics for forest management committees and community members were delivered: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Participatory Rural Appraisal –</li> </ul>	Proceedings of training workshops/meetings

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			<p>50 community members from Otjituuo, African Wilddog, Onkumbula and Ehirovipuka</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conducting forest inventories – 80 community members from Okongo, Uukolonkadhi, Ehirovipuka, Otjombinde and Epukiro</li> <li>• Financial management, issuing of permits, customer care and report writing in Oshaampula</li> <li>• Training on roles and responsibilities of Forest Management Committee (FMC) in Otjiu-West.</li> <li>• Training on roles and responsibilities of FMC, bookkeeping in Okongo.</li> </ul>	
	1.3.3 Organise and facilitate learning missions, exchange visits (internal to Namibia)	10,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Exchange visit of farmers from African Wilddog to farm Tareentaal to learn about production of animal feed from bush encroaching species</li> <li>• Exchange visit of <i>Ximenia caffra</i> harvestors from Oshaampula to Ohangwena region</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Field visit report to farm Tareentaal, April 2016</li> <li>• Field visit report for <i>Ximenia caffra</i> harvestors of Oshaampula to Ohangwena Region, April 2016</li> </ul>
Output 1.4: Policies harmonised, support local governance and reflect value of forests in national development programs	1.4.1 Undertake an assessment of the effectiveness of the current national, regional and local forums/networks for facilitating dialogue on CBNRM, and in particular effectiveness of mainstreaming CPP policy recommendations into local resource management, and formulate a plan for making them effective	0	Undertake an assessment of the effectiveness of the current national, regional and local forums/networks for facilitating dialogue on CBNRM in 2017.	
	1.4.2 Facilitate local, regional and national dialogue on CBNRM, its potential for	10,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consultative meetings held</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Workshop proceedings</li> </ul>

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	local and national economic development, and lessons of implementation, and use opportunities to mainstream SFM into productive sector policies		<p>with the Ministry of Environment and Tourism and NACSO on harmonisation of conservancies and community forestry</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implementation of guidelines on harmonisation of conservancies and community forests at local level.</li> <li>• Consultative meetings held with Ministry of Land Reform on harmonisation of land uses in communal areas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Participated in a workshop hosted by MLR on harmonisation</li> <li>○ Contributed to issue paper on areas of potential conflict between community forestry and other land uses</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Response letter from Attorney general on potential overlaps on land uses in communal areas</li> </ul>
	1.4.3 Undertake total forest valuation (in conjunction with assessments under activity 1.2.1), disseminate information widely, finalise, publicise	0	Valuation of timber and non-timber products in CFs will be initiated in 2017	
<b>Component 2: Adoption of improved production technologies reduces pressure on forest resources.</b>				
Output 2.1: Conservation agriculture piloted:	2.1.1 Undertake an assessment of the current levels of adoption of CA in the 13 CFs, and lessons on CF from the country, the region and abroad, and develop CA implementation and management strategies (also taking the CF plans into account) to ensure enhanced agricultural productivity and minimise environmental	30,000	Current levels of CA adoption at national level assessed through participation on the CA national and regional (Omaheke and Ohangwena) forums. NAFOLA was part of the national steering committee on the review of current CA practices in Namibia	Workshop proceedings on CA national workshop, December 2015

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	impacts.		and formulation of a roadmap for CA implementation.  Assessment of the current levels of adoption at CF level will be undertaken in early 2017.	
	2.1.2 Training courses for local communities & farmers on the implementation of CA and agroforestry practices.	30,000	The MAWF is the leading agency on CA. As such, the MAWF established a forum that coordinates all CA activities at the national level, including development of training manuals for communities and farmers. NAFOLA project is represented on the forum. It has contributed to the development of training manual on CA and actively tested the application of the manuals on extension staff and communities in Omaheke region. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supported training workshop for DAPEES staff members on CA in Omaheke (2 CFs), October 2016</li> <li>Supported training workshop for farmers in Omaheke on CA, November 2016</li> </ul> The project also supported the establishment of the Omaheke CA coordinating forum in 2015.	Proceedings of training sessions for DAPEES and farmers
	2.1.3 Support implementation of CA and agroforestry practices as well as incorporating suitable traditional practices to improve crop production and forest cover, by strengthening delivery of extension service.	130,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support the Directorate of Forestry with the development of a Forest Extension manual</li> <li>Establishment of CA demonstration plots in Omundaungilo</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Draft Extension manual, December 2016</li> </ul>
	2.1.4 Using the FIRMs, increase supply of fertilisers and agricultural extension	70,000	NAFOLA applied the FIRM approach to increase the supply of	NAFOLA asset register for the tractors

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	services to enhance CA efforts.		seeds and agricultural extension services in Omaheke region through the Regional CA Forum. To this effect. 2 tractors were purchased for the hotspots in Omaheke and 1 tractor for the hotspots in Ohangwena region. The farmers are using the tractors in land preparation and planting. The first CA planting season in Omaheke started in November 2016. Furthermore, CA demonstration sites were established in Omundaungilo in 2015.	
	2.1.5 Establishment of tree plantations and nurseries to provide source trees for agroforestry, including the identification of suitable crops and plantation trees.	50,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support the Directorate of Forestry with the development of a Tree Planting Strategy [developing of terms of reference, recruitment of consultant, facilitate workshop to review of draft tree planting strategy]</li> </ul>	Draft Tree Planting Strategy, December 2016
Output 2.2 Improved livestock practices piloted in Omaheke, Oshikoto and Otjozondjupa hotspots;	2.2.1 Review of current pastoralist practices, livestock management plans and policies and identification of gaps and recommendations for the local communities.	20,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assessment of rangeland management practices, range conditions and livestock conditions in 4 CFs (Otjombinde, African Wilddog, Oshaampula and Ehirovipuka)</li> <li>Set up a monitoring framework – annual data collection</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dry Season Baseline Assessment on rangeland and livestock conditions, January 2016</li> </ul>
	2.2.2 Development of integrated and holistic animal husbandry and livestock management strategies that enhance production and minimise environmental impacts.	30,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Draft integrated and holistic animal husbandry and livestock management strategies that enhance production and minimise environmental impacts developed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Draft strategies on integrated and holistic animal husbandry and livestock management, January 2016</li> <li>Proposal to implement strategies in Otjombinde – in collaboration with SGP</li> </ul>



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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proposal to implement strategies in Otjombinde under discussion</li> </ul>	
	2.2.3 Awareness & training for livestock farmers on holistic livestock management practices	3,000	Sensitisation of farmers undertaken through the baseline studies. Targeted training to be undertaken from 2017.	
	2.2.4 Improved extension services provision in the local communities to improve community knowledge on animal health and productivity.	65,000	DAPEES staff members trained on methods to assess and monitor livestock health and productivity in Otjombinde, African Wilddog, Oshaampula and Ehirovipuka. This is expected to contribute to improving extension services. Extension staff are participating in the monitoring programme for livestock and rangeland conditions. Monitoring results will be used to develop an extension training manual for DAPEES and communities in 2017.	Summary on key extension issues identified during implementation of the monitoring programme.
	2.2.5 Improved feed supply and veterinary services to enhance animal health and productivity.	65,000	The project is piloting the production of animal feed from invader bush. In the pilot, different feed rations are being tested on livestock in a communal setting. The aim is to recommend locally produced feed for rural communities and for the larger Namibian market – utilising locally available material. In addition, selected livestock in 4 hotspots are supplemented with multi-vitamins to assess the impact of supplementation on livestock conditions.	Progress reports on the trial Baseline report on livestock supplementation

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Output 2.3 Improved marketing of sustainably harvested forest and livestock products piloted.	2.3.1 Undertake a comprehensive assessment of marketable forest, non-forest and livestock tradable products (building on the PPG assessment), identify potential markets and undertake cost benefit analysis of the promising chains; develop marketing strategies for each potential proven worthwhile by the cost benefit analysis	70,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assessment of income generating options in community forests undertaken in Okongo, Uukolonkadhi, Otjiu-West, Ongandjera and Otshikutshitilonde</li> <li>Determination of cosmetic and value chain for “resurrection bush” initiated in Kunene</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Income generating options in Community Forests, November 2015</li> <li>Investigating a potential new indigenous natural project for Kunene Community Forests, September 2016</li> </ul>
	2.3.2 Disseminate market strategies and support the development of marketing capacity in the CFs (e.g. facilitate cooperatives; provide security for loans, link producers to high value markets	120,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support carpentry production in Okongo and Onkumbula CF through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construction of workshop</li> <li>Provision of equipment and tools</li> <li>Training of CF members on production</li> </ul> </li> <li>Training of community members in Oshaampula on bee-keeping</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inauguration of carpentry workshop in Okongo</li> <li>Minutes from training sessions</li> </ul>
	2.3.3 Value addition of livestock products through establishment of abattoirs and livestock processing plants and storage facilities.	70,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construction of livestock marketing facility in Otjombinde 70% complete</li> <li>Draft proposal to strengthen livestock value chain under discussion</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reports on status of construction</li> <li>Draft proposal to strengthen livestock value chains</li> </ul>
	2.3.4 Monitor uptake and effectiveness of marketing activities to sustainable forest management and local economic development, publish and share lessons	10,000	Marketing strategies for established wood and non-wood products will be developed in 2017. This will include a monitoring framework.	
Output 2.4 Fire management strategy is piloted in Omaheke, Oshikoto, Kunene and Otjozondjupa hotspots	2.4.1 Identification & review of fire control strategies & fire management practices in selected hotspots.	5,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Meeting facilitated between MAWF and MET on development of a national integrated fire management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Minutes of consultative meeting, June 2016</li> <li>Conference proceedings, November 2016</li> </ul>

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			<p>policy and strategy in June 2016</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conference on integrated fire management facilitated in November 2016</li> </ul>	
	2.4.2 Development of appropriate fire control strategies incorporating SADC protocols and best practices; and dissemination of information to local communities.	5,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Working group, with members from MAWF, MET, freehold farmers, regional councils/town councils established to develop the the integrated fire management strategy that incorporates SADC protocol established</li> <li>• It was agreed at the national conference that fire management strategies for community forests should be part of the integrated forest management plans (instead of stand-alone strategies). As a result, the integrated forest management plans for Omaheke, Oshikoto, Kunene and Otjozondjupa hotspots will all have a component on fire management. These will be produced in early 2017.</li> </ul>	
	2.4.3 Provision of equipment and training to enhance local community capacity to deal with fires.	100,000	Directorate of Forestry provides fire-fighting equipment. The funds have been reallocated to 2.3.3 – value addition to livestock	
	2.4.4 Development of a fire monitoring system incorporating fire interval sequencing information to enhance management strategies and enhance fire control practices among local communities.	60,000	A fire monitoring system is in place, by the Directorate of Forestry. It will be aligned with the strategy. Some of the funds have been reallocated to 2.3.3 – value addition to livestock	

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Output 2.5 Bush-control program is piloted in Omundaungilo, Okongo, Ongandjera, Otjituuo and Otjku-Tjithilonde	2.5.1 Development of appropriate bush control strategies for the selected hotspots based on best practices and recommendations from the Namibia rangelands and bush encroachment forum.	20,000	Concerns were raised at the inception meeting on the selection of sites for the bush control pilot. It was agreed at the inception meeting that Otshikushithilonde was not bush encroached and should not be a pilot site for the bush control project. The pilot sites were revised after the inception meeting to target the areas that are more encroached. Otjozondjupa was selected because it was considered to have the highest level of encroachment (Debushing Project, 2016). On recommendation from the Debushing Project, an animal feed pilot project has been set up in African Wilddog. Otjituuo and African Wilddog were both considered for the pilot project. At the time of selection, there were disputes between the conservancy and interim Forest Management Committee in Otjituuo, hence African Wilddog was selected for the pilot project. Based on the pilot project in African Wilddog, the bush control program will be rolled out to 4 other CFs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Memorandum of Agreement signed between NAFOLA and De-bushing project on animal feed production.</li> <li>• Draft business concept produced, to be refined in April 2017 after the initial trial phase</li> </ul>
	2.5.2 Disseminate information to local communities & Implement bush clearing & bush management programs.	30,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participation and exhibition at Africa Drought Conference 2016, Okakarara Trade Fair, Okondjatu Trade Fair</li> </ul>	
	2.5.3 Rehabilitation of rangelands through grass reseeding programs and rehabilitation of dense woodlands to	115,000	A bush clearing pilot project is established in African Wilddog CF. Prior to the establishment of the	

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	improve tree-grass dynamics and perennial grasslands.		pilot, the extent of bush encroachment was assessed and confirmed to be between 2500 to 5000 bushes/ha. Key encroaching species were determined from the baseline assessment as well as through community interaction. <i>Acacia (Senegalia) mellifera</i> was selected for harvesting because it is reported to be the most problematic species in the CF, in terms of outcompeting grasses, reducing productivity of land and inhibiting animal movements. Bush harvesting equipment with multiple functions was purchased. The equipment is used for harvesting, production of feed and cutting of wood to produce fire-wood. The Directorate of Forestry provided training to the communities on harvesting methods and protection of other species. Rehabilitation of cleared areas will be initiated in 2017 in consultation with the Directorate of Agricultural Development and Training (DARD)	
	2.5.4 Programs for the management and utilisation of Invader bush as an energy source.	40,000	Bush clearing program being piloted in African Wilddog CF	Progress reports
Output 2.6 Energy saving and alternative energy program implemented	2.6.1 Assessment of wood consumption levels in the selected hotspots and review of gaps and recommendations as well as feasibility of alternative energy sources.	20,000	Assessment of wood consumption done through the PRAs in 8 Community Forests	Socio-economic reports for 8 CFs
	2.6.2 Development of suitable alternative energy sources as well as exploring the use of bricks and brick-making as an	50,000	Draft business model/implementation strategy for brickmaking developed	Draft Strategy for implementation of brickmaking project

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	alternative to using poles for construction to minimise wood consumption and enhance sustainability.			
	2.6.3 Provision of equipment & training to enhance capacity in the utilisation of alternative energy sources and utilisation of alternative building & construction materials such as brick-making and brick-laying.	100,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2 Brick-making projects established in Ongandjera and Uukolonkadhi</li> <li>Firewood production from invader bush initiated in African Wilddog CF</li> </ul>	
	2.6.4 Value addition of forest products based on recommendations from the market assessments including establishment of processing plants.	81,210.20	Refer to 2.3.2 Valuation of timber and non-timber products in CFs will be undertaken in 2017. Marketing strategies for established wood and non-wood products will be developed in 2017. This will include a monitoring framework.	
Output 2.7 System for monitoring of forest and range condition and land productivity is in place	2.7.1 Development of a monitoring and evaluation program for SFM and SLM, harmonising the CF-level M&E plans.	35,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>System for monitoring range conditions developed and being implemented</li> <li>System for monitoring forest condition developed</li> </ul>	Baseline results on range conditions in 4 CFs Draft forest inventory reports
	2.7.2 Data collection for M&E, including mid-term and final evaluations	0		
	2.7.3 Data sharing, including publications and linkages to UNCCD PRAIS	20,000	Data sharing and linkages to UNCCD PRAIS to be strengthened from 2017	Poster summarising results on rangeland conditions in 4 CFs
<b>Project Management: Effective project administration, M&amp;E and coordination has ensured timely and efficient implementation of project activities</b>				
Effective project administration, M&E, and coordination have enabled timely and efficient implementation of project activities.	Establish project offices in the 13 CF hotspots,	55,000	13 Regional Officers established and the central Project Management Office	
	Recruit skilled HR for efficient management and coordination of project components with the Project Manager providing supervision to the 7 regional implementation officers and 14 CF project	56,694.08	Staff members recruited in line with the Prodoc	

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	liaison officers for the CF hotspots.			
	Establish project monitoring mechanism	0		
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>2,457,729.24</b>		