



## FIRST CALL FOR FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT OF PROJECTS BY THE “4 PER 1000” INITIATIVE

### **Background**

[The “4 per 1000” Initiative’s first call for formative assessment of projects](#) was launched on 15 July 2019. It was supported by The World Agroforestry Center. The aim of this call was to promote the emergence of projects that could be assessed by the Scientific and Technical Committee (STC) of the “4 per 1000” Initiative, in order to support project holders in their search for human and financial supports for implementation in the field.

The objective of this formative assessment is two-fold: a) to improve project activities and design to increase the chances for approval by funders (Modality 1), and b) to aid project proposers, through expert advice, in achieving goals that conform with the aims of the “4 per 1000” Initiative and to have methods in place to monitor progress during and following project implementation (Modality 2). Thus, Modality 1 applies to new projects looking for funding for implementation, while Modality 2 applies to on-going projects looking for "recognition" within the framework of the "4 per 1000" Initiative through assessment by the STC.

The assessment by the STC of the “4 per 1000” Initiative is carried out with help from external reviewers if required, using [the set of criteria, indicators, methods and units of measurements](#) developed by the STC, and approved by the Consortium of Members of the “4 per 1000” Initiative.

After completion of the assessment process, the project holder receives a report that includes the assessment result and recommendations from the STC.



### **Projects received**

Thirteen projects were submitted to the first call (Table 1)

Table 1: Projects submitted to the first call for formative assessment of projects of the “4 per 1000” Initiative.

| N°    | MOD | INSTITUTION                                     | COUNTRY                                | PROJECT  |
|-------|-----|---|--|--|
| PFA1  | 2   | Land O'Lakes Venture37                          | Manica and Tete Provinces (Mozambique) | Resilient Agricultural Markets Activity – Beira Corridor   |
| PFA2  | 1   | MUCODEF   | North West Region of Cameroon          | Participatory soil carbon stock management program in north west region cameroon.                |
| PFA3  | 2   | Inga Foundation                                 | Honduras                               | Land for Life  |
| PFA4  | 1   | ACCALODE  | Bamako Mali                            | Village agroforestry program with fertilizer trees   |
| PFA5  | 1   | Ind LLC - AGRICOAL®                             | USA                                    | AGRICOAL desert soil amendment project   |
| PFA6  | 1   | GIERI asbl/LANDCARE NETWORK DRCONGO             | Democratic Republic of the Congo       | Wheat for People and Climate   |
| PFA7  | 1   | CIRAD   | Ivory Coast                            | Soil restoration and multifunctionality of degraded forest landscapes in Ivory Coast (TERRI4SOL) |
| PFA8  | 1   | SAS BioRenGaz                                   | France                                 | BioRenGaz  |
| PFA9  | 1   | South 40 Limited                                | New Zealand                            | Urban Pyrolytic Biochar  |
| PFA10 | 1   | South 40 Limited                                | New Zealand                            | Forest Waste burn and char   |
| PFA11 | 2   | NUTRITION & SANTÉ et Association Objectif Terre | France                                 | Objectif terre   |
| PFA12 | 2   | InnovaFeed                                      | France                                 | FrassiNova   |
| PFA13 | 1   | Granja Co laborativa                            | Ecuador                                | Recuperación de suelo para la mitigación del cambio climático                                    |



### **Results of the assessment**

The projects have been assessed by the STC members and the summary report of the assessment together with the recommendations to improve the project were sent to the project holders at the end of January.

Taking into account the summary report and the recommendations from the assessment of every project, the STC and the Executive Secretary of the “4 per 1000” Initiative consider that projects PFA1, PFA3, PFA6 and PFA7 are in line with the objectives of the “4 per 1000” Initiative and hope that each of these projects will be supported by appropriate funding from funders compatible with the goal of the Initiative. This information has been communicated to the project holders of these projects. The remaining projects received recommendations on how to improve the project in order to be in line with the objectives of the “4 per 1000” Initiative.

**PFA-1, Resilient Agricultural Markets Activity – Beira Corridor (RAMA-BC)**, was submitted by **Nicholas Dexter**, Chief of Party of **Land O’Lakes Venture37** (address: Talhão 166, Bairro 4 ao lado do Triângulo, Chimoio, Manica, Mozambique; tel: +25 8844933937; email: [ndexter@la.dolakes.org](mailto:ndexter@la.dolakes.org)) as Modality 1. The project aims to increase agricultural yields through climate smart agricultural practices. It is based on continuous ground cover and minimum interventions. Thereby it reduces soil disturbance and erosion and reduces land degradation. The project holders plan to restore 8500 ha of degraded lands. Increased agricultural yields and integration of fertilizer trees reduces the need to clear fresh forest areas for agricultural production. It further ensures a long-term soil health and carbon sequestration. Soil cover and minimum tillage improve soil physical properties improving soil water infiltration and retention, and reduce soil surface runoff, temperature and evapotranspiration. The increase in agricultural productivity results in increased household income and hence the family can send children to school and afford better sanitation. Dietary diversity ensures the family has a more balanced diet than could be afforded from predominantly cereal diets. Training of staff and local partners will incorporate valuable lessons learned through our partnership with the 4 per 1000 initiative, particularly related to the development of protocols and the implementation of trials and monitoring processes.

**PFA-3, Land for Life**, was submitted by **Michael RALPH HANDS**, Program Director of **INGA Foundation** (address: Higher Penhale, PL22 OHY, Lost Withiel, Cornwall, UK; Tel: +44-1208-872321; email: [mhands400@btinternet.com](mailto:mhands400@btinternet.com)) as Modality 2. The project aims to implement environmentally, socially and economically sustainable production for local vulnerable communities in an area of 750 ha of severely degraded land in Honduras in about 7 years. The project, although does not directly aim SOC increase, would get strong SOC gain. It is, in addition, positive on other aspects such as addressing family farming, the way of implementation (seeds, fertilizers, training and monitoring offered...). The project plans planting N-fixing trees as alleys



and it is very likely to have positive outcomes on biophysical soil aspects. Priority is yields, second erosion and land degradation and third soil carbon. It will offer real field options to small farmers.

**PFA-6, Wheat for People and Climate (WPC)**, was submitted by **Patrick KAKA NGENDO**, Coordinator of **GIERI asbl** / Landcare Network Democratic Republic of Congo (address: 201 Av, Bukavu, Sud Kivu, RD Congo; Postal Code: 577 CYANGUGU, RWANANDA; Tel: +243856436279; email: [Patrickkaka@gieri.org](mailto:Patrickkaka@gieri.org)) as Modality 1. This WPC project aims to popularize farming practices that increase soil carbon, minimize physical, chemical and biological disturbance of the soil and promote functionally efficient biological diversity in the soil, thereby improving overall soil health. In order to achieve this goal, this project will wrap the best practices around the cultivation of wheat (*Triticum spp.: common*) with a rotation of beans (*Phaseolus Vulgaris*) with farmers in the Eastern Kivu provinces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The project will promote the food security in the region with improved soil function, increased amount of carbon stored in the soil and reduced GHG emissions while maintaining or increasing yields.

**PFA-7, Soil restoration and multifunctionality of degraded forest landscapes in Ivory Coast (TERRI4Soil)**, was submitted by **Julien Demenois**, researcher of **CIRAD** (address: TAB 02/115, 34398 Montpellier Cedex 5, France; Tel: +33 467615560; email: [Julien.demenois@cirad.fr](mailto:Julien.demenois@cirad.fr)) to Modality 1. The TERRI4Soil project intends to contribute to the preservation and restoration of organic carbon stocks by taking into account the multifunctionality of territories combining agricultural, forest and post-forest dimensions and the implementation of a national strategy "4 per 1000" / "Triple A" in Ivory Coast. Considering the intended practices and methods (improved agroforestry, improved carbon input into the soil, reduced mineral N fertilizer) and the circular approach, the project will likely accumulate SOC or diminish SOC loss and at the same time potentially reduce GHG emissions and / or increase CO<sub>2</sub> removal from the atmosphere. The latter supposing that improved agroforestry would result in greater biomass synthesis. The improved management will likely increase the water household of the production systems; and higher SOC levels should increase soil health / soil quality. This can lead to better resilience and adaptation capacity to climate extremes. The project does not directly affect the production of food products as it concerns cocoa production. Indirect effects on the supply and stability of food products are expected due to income stability. Moreover, the project results may remove pressure on land and therefore preserve food producing areas. The strength of the project is its inclusive approach involving stakeholders from the ministry to the land owners



### Feedback from the project holders

A questionnaire was sent to the project holders to evaluate their degree of satisfaction with the assessment process.

Responses are shown in the following figures (9 out of 13 responses were obtained).

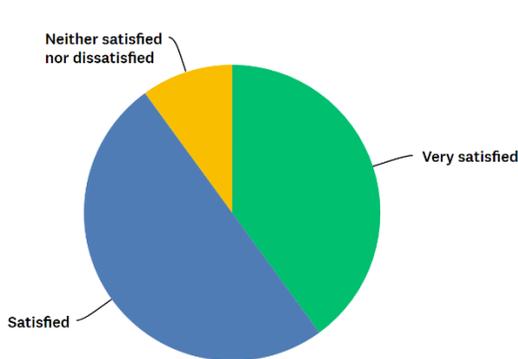


Fig 1: Overall satisfaction with the assessment

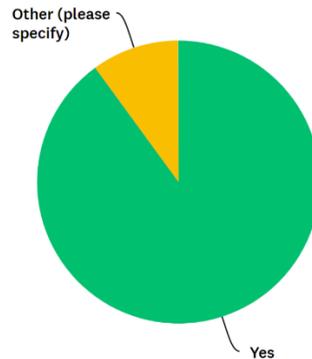


Fig 2: Ease of filling out the questionnaire

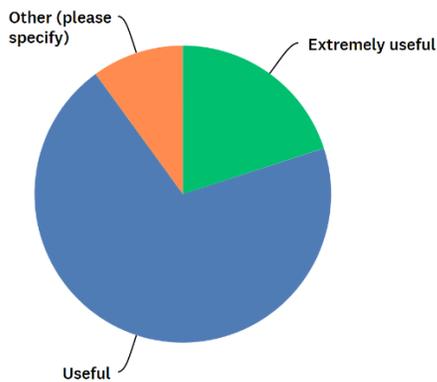


Fig. 4: Usefulness for improving the project

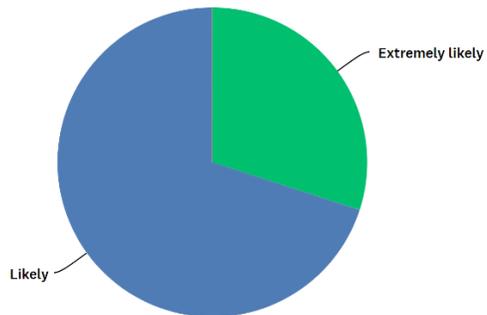


Fig. 5: Recommend the assessment to others

Finally, eight out of 9 projects holders think this assessment could help them to secure funding for their project.