

CRP Performance Matrix

Name of CRP : Forests Trees and Agroforestry: Governance, Livelihoods and Landscapes (FTA)

Flagship Projects	Expected outcomes 2015 (Quantified)	Expected Outcomes 2016 (Quantified)	Means of verification*
Flagship Project 1:	Baseline tree intensification option x context matrices co-developed with public / private consortia (communities of practice) in large scaling domains in at least six countries (likely Peru, Kenya, Ethiopia, Mali, Niger, Vietnam), covering at least 10 million people and 100 million ha. IDO 4,5.	Nested-scale planned comparisons of the cost effectiveness of different tree intensification options co-initiated across large scaling domains in at least six countries (likely Peru, Kenya, Ethiopia, Mali, Niger, Vietnam), covering at least 10 million people and 100 million ha. IDO 4,5.	<u>Monitoring:</u> evidence log; stakeholder interviews; media analysis (incl websites of communities of practice in each country); event evaluation; policy documents. <u>Learning:</u> episode study; flagship-level performance story report.
	Public / private consortia in six countries (likely Indonesia, Kenya, Ethiopia, Mali, Rwanda, Peru) are informed by FTA knowledge on alternatives for value chain development, extension provision and seed and seedling supply for large scaling domains, covering at least 10 million people and 100 million ha. IDO 3,4	Public / private consortia in six countries (likely Indonesia, Kenya, Ethiopia, Mali, Rwanda, Peru) initiate a systematic evaluation of the cost effectiveness of alternatives for value chain development, extension provision and seed and seedling supply for large scaling domains, covering at least 10 million people and 100 million ha. IDO 3,4	<u>Monitoring:</u> evidence log; stakeholder interviews; media analysis (incl websites of communities of practice in each country); event evaluation; policy documents. <u>Learning:</u> episode study; flagship-level performance story report.
	Communities of practice in four countries (likely Peru, Kenya, Rwanda, Vietnam) use FTA knowledge in recognizing policy/institutional reform to lift barriers to sustainable and equitable tree management in large scaling domains, covering at least 6 million people and 60 million ha. IDO 1,2	FTA and public/private consortia conduct systematic testing of policy / institutional reform to lift barriers to sustainable and equitable tree management in large scaling domains in six countries (likely Peru, Kenya, Rwanda, Mali, Burkina Faso, Vietnam), covering at least 10 million people and 100 million ha. IDO 1,2	<u>Monitoring:</u> evidence log; stakeholder interviews; media analysis (incl websites of communities of practice in each country); event evaluation; policy documents. <u>Learning:</u> episode study; flagship-level performance story report.
Flagship Project 2:	COMIFAC recommends to member countries FTA-informed policies and practices for timber concession management in the Congo Basin. IDO 1, 4, 5	National governments in three Amazonian countries (among Peru, Colombia, Brazil, Ecuador) use FTA recommendations to promote policies to legalize hunting and bushmeat trade, taking into account women's and men's roles and benefits. IDO 1,2,4,5	<u>Monitoring:</u> evidence log; stakeholder interviews (eg COMIFAC, Amazonian countries); media analysis (incl websites); event evaluation; policy documents (eg on timber concession management, hunting and trading of bushmeat). <u>Learning:</u> episode study; flagship-level performance story report.
	Key actors in global restoration efforts adopt FTA-informed guidelines for selecting, collecting and managing well adapted and genetically diverse planting materials. IDO 1, 6	Four universities in developing countries adopt three training modules developed by FTA. IDO 6	<u>Monitoring:</u> evidence log; stakeholder interviews; media analysis (incl websites); event evaluation; policy documents. <u>Learning:</u> episode study (eg on the global cacao collection); flagship-level performance story report.
	The Global Strategic Cacao Collection established as a virtual collection. IDO 1,6	Tree seed centers and development NGOs in Africa and Nepal adopt the interactive map tool produced by FTA. IDO 6	<u>Monitoring:</u> evidence log; stakeholder interviews; media analysis (incl websites); event evaluation; policy documents. <u>Learning:</u> episode study; flagship-level performance story report.
Flagship Project 3:	National agencies in >5 countries responsible for CBD, UNCCD and UNFCCC conventions use FTA analysis and data on changes in tree cover inside and outside forest and its likely consequences for ecosystem services and human nutrition in green accounting procedures, and reporting of and planning for national commitments to related SDG's. IDO 1, 4, 6.	Development agencies in >5 countries start using sentinel landscape characterization data for planning gender-sensitive sustainable development interventions in the established broad domains of similarity. IDO 2, 3, 4, 6	<u>Monitoring:</u> evidence log; stakeholder interviews; media analysis (incl websites); event evaluation; policy documents. <u>Learning:</u> episode study; flagship-level performance story report.
	Local governments in >5 countries start using a new FTA-developed framework for planning land use for sustainable development with multiple environmental services, integrating low emission development, buffering against extreme events, biodiversity conservation, restoration options and adaptation in a gender-sensitive context. IDO 1, 2, 3, 6	National planning agencies in at least ten countries use FTA evidence to take into account consequences of changes in forest and tree cover on human nutrition and vulnerability to shocks and disasters in strategies for SDG attainment (incl green economy and low-emission development). IDO 1, 2, 6	<u>Monitoring:</u> evidence log; stakeholder interviews; media analysis (incl websites); event evaluation; policy documents (eg country submissions to international bodies). <u>Learning:</u> episode study; flagship-level performance story report.
	At least five countries use FTA evidence in designing gender equitable fund- and market based financing mechanisms (including REDD+) for integrated rewards for ecosystem services with appropriate levels of conditionality. IDO 1, 6	At least ten countries and key subnational entities use FTA evidence to develop quantitative targets for tenure reform as contribution to conflict resolution, food security and integrated sustainable development goal achievement, with attention to gender-specific tenure aspects. IDO 1, 2, 4, 6	<u>Monitoring:</u> evidence log; stakeholder interviews; media analysis (incl websites); event evaluation; policy documents. <u>Learning:</u> episode study; flagship-level performance story report.
Flagship Project 4:	FTA-generated knowledge informs UNFCCC (specifically SBs, ADP, GCF and SCF) and at least 10 early mover countries in creating more efficient, effective, and equitable (3E+) REDD+ policy within the 2015 international climate agreement. IDO 1, 2, 6	FTA-generated knowledge informs UNFCCC policy and countries in implementing post-2020 new climate agreement including MRV, accounting rules, compliance and finance. IDO 1, 2, 6	<u>Monitoring:</u> evidence log; stakeholder interviews; media analysis (eg UNFCCC website regarding 2015 climate agreement and REDD+, REDD+ Information Hub); event evaluation (eg Global Landscapes Forum); policy documents (national communications to UNFCCC on REDD+). <u>Learning:</u> episode study; flagship-level performance story report.
	National agencies in 3 countries use FTA knowledge to inform the design of National Action Plans to increase resilience to climate variation and shocks. IDO 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	FTA-generated knowledge contributes to UNFCCC Agriculture Roadmap development (jointly with CCAFS) and better coordination and cohesion of mitigation and adaptation finance. IDO 1, 6	<u>Monitoring:</u> evidence log; stakeholder interviews; media analysis (incl websites); event evaluation (eg SCF Forum); policy documents (eg National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), submissions to the UNFCCC). <u>Learning:</u> episode study; flagship-level performance story report.

Flagship Projects	Expected outcomes 2015 (Quantified)	Expected Outcomes 2016 (Quantified)	Means of verification*
	National agencies in at least five countries are made aware by FTA knowledge products of synergy opportunities, tradeoffs, and challenges regarding joint mitigation and adaptation. IDO 1, 2, 6	UNFCCC (specifically ADP, SBSTA, GCF), and at least 5 countries use FTA knowledge in the design of Joint Mitigation and Adaptation policies. IDO 1, 6	<u>Monitoring:</u> evidence log; stakeholder interviews (eg COMIFAC); media analysis (eg UNFCCC website regarding JMA); event evaluation; policy documents (eg National Communications on mitigation policy implementation; country level NAPs). <u>Learning:</u> episode study; flagship-level performance story report.
Flagship Project 5:	Key global business and sustainability platforms, and select government agencies informed by FTA research on options for enhancing inclusive investment and business models in three countries (likely including Brazil, Indonesia, Mozambique) . IDO 1, 6	Select investors and government agencies in three countries (likely including Brazil, Indonesia and Mozambique) use FTA knowledge in the process of developing more inclusive and sustainable business models, and options for enhancing responsible investment. IDO 1, 2, 6	<u>Monitoring:</u> evidence log; stakeholder interviews; media analysis (incl websites); event evaluation; policy documents (eg business platforms, investors and government agency reports). <u>Learning:</u> episode study; flagship-level performance story report.
	Transnational and national initiatives supporting timber legality and verification in three producer countries (Indonesia and two in Central Africa) consider FTA-informed options to minimize impacts on local forest users. IDOs 2, 3	At least two processes aimed at improving the articulation of international sustainability standards into national sustainability standards for two commodities (timber and oil palm) are informed by FTA research. IDOs 3, 6	<u>Monitoring:</u> evidence log; stakeholder interviews; media analysis (eg websites of roundtables and certification bodies); event evaluation; policy documents. <u>Learning:</u> episode study; flagship-level performance story report.
	FTA lessons on impacts of property rights and tenure regimes are taken into account by policy makers and practitioners in their strategic and operational planning in three countries (likely Indonesia, Peru and Uganda). IDO 1, 2, 3	Policymakers and practitioners use FTA knowledge to help identify, prioritize and integrate concrete action points into the planning processes for strengthening tenure reform implementation in three countries (likely Indonesia, Peru and Uganda). IDO 1, 2, 3	<u>Monitoring:</u> evidence log; stakeholder interviews; media analysis (incl websites); event evaluation; policy documents (eg national and sub-national strategies, planning documents and action plans). <u>Learning:</u> episode study; flagship-level performance story report.

Notes: The outcomes should be aggregated from cluster-level to the flagship level. The matrix should not contain outcomes at the Cluster Activities-level.

To present all outcomes at the flagship-level, additional rows can be inserted for each Flagship Project as needed.

At the end of 2015 and 2016, CRPs need to report actual levels of the selected outcomes for each year.

Metrics for these outcomes must be consistent with the CRP's annual reports and its POWBs.

* For verification please provide web links, contact person or other appropriate means of verification.