Annual Plan of Work and Budget (POWB) Template for CRPs for 2014

Name of the CRP: Forests, Trees and Agroforestry

RESEARCH PROGRAM ON Forests, Trees and Agroforestry

Led by CIFOR

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Official start date of the CRP (as per its PIA): 1 JULY 2011

A. Narrative of major planned work

The Forests, Trees and Agroforestry CRP works to optimize tree contribution to human wellbeing and environmental health. FTA contributes to this objective through six Intermediate Development Outcomes:

1. Policies supporting improved livelihoods and sustainable and equitable resource management adopted
2. Greater gender equity and women's empowerment in decision-making and control over forest, tree and agroforestry resource use
3. Enhanced income from goods and services derived from forestry and agroforestry systems
4. Increased and stable access to nutritious food by rural and urban poor
5. Production of wood, food, fuel and other products from forestry and agroforestry systems increased
6. Biodiversity and ecosystem services (including carbon sequestration) from forests, trees and agroforestry resources conserved or improved

Flagship 1 will deliver outputs on tree germplasm improvement and access, tree and forest management options, value chain innovations, extension methods and policy options. These elements are combined using an iterative co-learning paradigm to address fine scale variation in context, through which research is increasingly embedded within the development praxis of downstream partners. This enables outputs to feed through research to action uptake streams, particularly involving policy influence, market development and technology advances that are often required in concert to produce outcomes such as improved markets for tree products and adoption of forest and tree management practices that improve and sustain productivity of trees, crops and livestock. Analysis and synthesis of existing data sets for gender differentials in the value chains of Non-timber forest products (NTFPs) at the forest and farm interface, and gender-responsive methods and approaches to address gaps between men and women in access and rights over forests and trees as well as extension practices form key outputs. We concentrate on improving tree resources within a smallholder production system context, working closely with the Humid Tropics and Dryland Systems CRPs, through joint projects, co-location and the development and use of common methodology. We focus on the tree component, while system CRPs focus on the integration of trees, together with other interventions, to improve whole system productivity and resilience.

Flagship 2 research will improve the conservation, availability and sustainable use of forest and tree resources, including priority tree genetic resources, across the forest to farm gradient; the management of forests and woodlands for multiple products and services, including both timber and food; and the restoration of diverse forest ecosystems on degraded lands. Research focuses on understanding the status and response of trees and other forest resources to threats including harvesting and climate change; developing strategies to address those threats (including tools for tracking timber); evaluating and promoting approaches for resolving conflicts over rights to and benefits from forest and woodland resources; incentives and policies to favor better management (e.g. certification); and determining how to sustainably restore diverse forest ecosystems for increased and equitable benefits to women and men. Flagship 2's main interaction with other CRPs includes: CRPs 1.1 and 1.2: traits and seed sources, CCAFS: impact of climate change on the distribution and sustainability of trees, CRP4: food trees.

Flagship 3 research will increase understanding of patterns and drivers of tree cover transitions and other land use change, quantification of the livelihood and environmental consequences of land use and its change, policy options to sustain and maximize environmental and social benefits from

multifunctional landscapes, institutional innovations for managing multifunctional landscapes and the strengthening of learning processes to enhance negotiated decision making in landscapes. These outputs will support decision-making processes to recognize the benefits derived from trees and natural resources at a landscape level. Emphasis is placed on understanding the gender dimensions of forest and tree transitions and on enhancing women's bargaining in negotiated processes. Outcomes will include improved decision making processes, which are evidence based and inclusive, increased adoption of institutional innovations that strengthen management of multifunctional landscapes, and improved policies for recognizing multiple benefits from agricultural and forest landscapes. Ecosystem services are also a key aspect of CRP5 (WLE) and through joint workshops a shared understanding is emerging between the two CRP's how learning landscapes can link the local, public/policy and scientific understanding and appreciation of these services. The buffer concepts in CRP6.3 are also of interest to CCAFS.

Flagship 4 research will contribute to reduced greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and augmented carbon stocks through climate change mitigation policies that aim at better management of forests and trees while increasing local and societal resilience through forest-, agroforestry- and tree-based adaptation measures. Deforestation, and vegetation fires associated with land clearing, account for half the GHG emissions from agriculture worldwide and 12 to 14 % of total global GHG emissions. Harnessing forest, trees and agroforestry for climate change mitigation; enhancing climate change adaptation through forests, trees and agroforestry; and engagement and training activities to build knowledge and capacity on the role of forest-sector and related markets, trade and investment on climate are 2014 priorities. Our research on REDD+ will address governance issues, innovative, reliable monitoring and verification of carbon and non-carbon benefits, research on subnational REDD+ project activities, landscape carbon scenario development and benefit sharing mechanisms in order to support evidence-based policy-making. We will continue our routine gathering of sex-disaggregated data in both adaptation and mitigation but prioritize the synthesis and dissemination of policy lessons on gender integration in mitigation and adaptation processes. Furthermore, working in tandem with Flagship Projects in CCAFS, we will contribute to knowledge on the roles of forests in adaptation and mitigation in agricultural and mosaic landscapes.

Flagship 5 research will enhance the understanding on the impacts of globalized trade and investment in food, fiber and energy on forests and people's livelihoods, and opportunities for advancing towards sustainable land use and commodity supply with equitable distribution of benefits. We will support innovative approaches to improve corporate governance, corporate sustainability initiatives, alternative financing mechanisms, and more inclusive investment and business models. Research activities will assess how finance and investments aimed at expanding the supply of timber and agricultural commodities (e.g. oil palm, soybean, beef) to domestic and global markets place pressures on forests and affect people's livelihoods, and the type and magnitude of their social and environmental impacts. In addition to understanding the gendered impacts of large-scale land acquisitions for food and fiber, research will contribute up to three case studies to the cross-CRP, gender comparative study on gender, norms and values. t will also examine the effectiveness and shortcomings of existing policy and legal frameworks and social responses to manage those impacts and their trade-offs, and will propose policy options, with a multi-level governance perspective, for both producer and consumer countries, as well as improved approaches for international and national multi-stakeholder platforms, to support sustainable commodity supply and equitable benefit sharing. Flagship 5 will work with CCAFS' Mitigation Flagship via low-emissions agricultural development to establish collaborative research supporting sustainable agricultural commodity supply, reducing pressures on forests conversion.

Gender will continue to be integrated into relevant projects through the framing of research questions, collection of sex-disaggregated data, the application of gender-relevant frameworks and approaches in analysis and in the mobilization of appropriate partnerships throughout the research and action cycle. The FTA's gender strategy was the first to be approved and is currently under implementation, with the integration of a specific gender component to the FTA's broader monitoring, evaluation and impact assessment strategy in 2014 to better plan for, monitor and learn from gender-responsive research. A gender module is being developed for use in FTA's Sentinel Landscapes and the implementation of a cross-theme, global comparative study on gender and forest commodity value chains will begin in 2014. Our growing team of gender research experts delivers support to projects and staff through the provision of capacity strengthening activities and easy access gender research and data collection

methods and toolkits. We will continue to provide gender research fellowships in 2014 and beyond (six fellowships have been awarded to date). We consider most of our research (barring purely bio-physical) to have gender relevance and will continue pursuing our approach in which gender concerns are integrated into projects that do not necessarily have gender as the primary topic of inquiry, as well as projects implemented solely to generate deeper understanding of gender differentiation.

In 2014 Sentinel Landscapes will roll out primary baseline data collection to all network sites, while continuing to be a knowledge platform for research and development partners in the sites. In line with the Consortium Open Access and Data Management policy, datasets will be published in the course of the year. Add-on modules for institutional strength and human health at the landscape level will be developed and implemented. The primary baseline collection is gender informed, whereby in a subset of landscapes a gender focused add-on module will be tested. In the two pilot landscapes (Nicaragua/Honduras and Burkina Faso/Ghana) the baseline datasets will be used to design an on-farm trial to understand farmers' decision making and their perceptions of trees.

The Communications portfolio will continue to provide innovative and effective outreach, and the Monitoring, Evaluation and Impact Assessment team will complete a number of impact assessments within the context of an FTA-wide planning, monitoring and learning framework.

FTA is the first CRP to be evaluated by the Independent Evaluation Arrangement. Evaluation results are expected by mid-2014 and will help shape the content, structure, and approach of the FTA extension (2015-16) and Phase 2 (2017 onwards) proposals.

B. Tables

See next pages.

Table 1 - Planned key activities for 2014 to produce IDOs and outputs, with associated planned budgets

Level of organisation within the CRP	Description of planned key activities at each level of internal organisation	Expected results of planned key activities	Planned budget ($ 000s)
Level n-1: Flagship Project	Provide a list of all the Flagship Projects (level n-1) which constitute the full CRP (level n). Indicate, where relevant, the geographical areas where the Flagship is implemented. Number Flagships from 1 to x	Expected progress toward the CRP IDOs, and indicators of this progress	Budget per Flagship Project
1	**Enhancing the contribution of forests, trees and agroforestry to production and incomes of forest dependent communities and smallholders** Country focus for 2014: BOLIVIA, BRAZIL, BURKINA FASO, BURUNDI, CAMEROON, CHINA, COLOMBIA, CONGO (DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC), CÔTE D'IVOIRE, ECUADOR, ETHIOPIA, GABON, GUINEA, INDIA, INDONESIA, MALAWI, MALI, MOZAMBIQUE, NICARAGUA, NIGER, KENYA, PERU, PHILIPPINES, RWANDA, SIERRA LEONE, TANZANIA, THAILAND, UGANDA, VIETNAM, ZIMBABWE, ZAMBIA Gender research dimension: How can women's participation and bargaining power in NTFP (and other products) value chains be improved in order to reduce inequity in household benefits? What kinds of platforms can supply timely market information and feedback, especially to women?	Outcomes: : Improved access to markets and better market function for tree and forest products; adoption of improved tree germplasm and management practices for improved livelihood system productivity through more intensive use of trees, crops and livestock and capacity in NARES and NGOs enhanced to deliver this; coupled, where relevant, with policy reform and building of appropriate institutional capacity	26,997 W1-2: 5,430
2	**Managing and conserving forest and tree resources for today's and tomorrow's needs** Country focus for 2014: BELIZE, BOLIVIA, BRAZIL, BURKINA FASO, CAMEROON, CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC, CHINA, COLOMBIA, CONGO (DRC) COSTA RICA, , CÔTE D'IVOIRE, ECUADOR, EL SALVADOR,	Outcomes: Improved management for multiple resources and more equitable benefit sharing from production forests and woodlands. Increased availability of tree resources and services.	11,136 W1-2: 5,003

	ETHIOPIA, FRENCH GUIANA, GABON , GUATEMALA, GUYANA, HONDURAS, INDIA, INDONESIA, KENYA, KYRGYZSTAN, MALAWI, MALAYSIA, MEXICO, MOZAMBIQUE, NICARAGUA, PANAMA, PERU, PNG, RWANDA, SURINAM, TANZANIA, UGANDA, VENEZUELA,ZAMBIA, ZIMBABWE. Regions: CENTRAL AMERICA, SOUTH AMERICA, EAST AFRICA, MIDDLE AFRICA, WEST AFRICA, SOUTHEAST ASIA, CENTRAL ASIA, SOUTH ASIA, MELANESIA. Gender research dimension: What are the preconditions for gender-equitable participation and benefits in forest rehabilitation and reforestation schemes? How can gender-specific knowledge be integrated into silvicultural practice?		
3	**Landscape Management for environmental services, biodiversity conservation and livelihoods** Country focus for 2014: INDONESIA, VIETNAM, THAILAND, CAMBODIA, LAOS, CHINA, NEPAL, INDIA, BURKINA FASO, CAMEROON, ETHIOPIA, UGANDA, MALAWI, TANZANIA, ZIMBABWE, ZAMBIA, NIGERIA, DRC, GHANA, MALI, TOGO, COTE D'IVOIRE, MADAGASCAR, SENEGAL, GUINEA, HONDURAS, PERU, NICARAGUA, BRAZIL, BOLIVIA, GUATEMALA, EL SALVADOR, COSTA RICA, MEXICO, COLOMBIA, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC. Regions: CENTRAL AND LATIN AMERICA, SOUTH AND SOUTHEAST ASIA, AFRICA (EASTERN, SOUTHERN, WEST AND CENTRAL) Gender research dimension: What are the gender-specific impacts of the implementation of payments for environmental services (PES) schemes? What	Outcomes: More empowered local decision making using inclusive negotiated and evidence based processes, increased adoption of institutional innovations that strengthen management of multifunctional landscapes, and improved policies for recognizing multiple benefits from agricultural and forest landscapes.	13,120 W1-2 5,529

	approaches, including timing, sequencing and overall design of PES negotiation processes, are necessary for ensuring gender-equitable and effective participation?		
4	**Climate change adaptation and mitigation** Country focus for 2014: BOLIVIA, BRAZIL, BURKINA FASO, CAMEROON, CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC, COLOMBIA, CÔTE D'IVOIRE, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO, EQUATORIAL GUINEA, ETHIOPIA, GABON, INDIA, INDONESIA, KENYA, LAOS, MALI, MOZAMBIQUE, NEPAL, PANAMA, PAPUA NEW GUINEA, PERU, PHILIPPINES, SIERRA LEONE, TANZANIA, UGANDA, VIETNAM Regions: CENTRAL AFRICA, EAST AFRICA, WEST AFRICA, SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA, SOUTHEAST ASIA, SOUTH ASIA, LATIN AMERICA Gender research dimension: Research on differential impacts of climate change and adaptation and mitigation initiatives on women's and men's tenure rights and livelihoods, and how climate negotiations and planning processes can be structured to allow for the effective representation and/or participation of women and disadvantaged groups	Outcomes: Reduce emissions of greenhouse gases and augment carbon stocks through better management of forest- and tree-based sources, while increasing local and societal resilience through forest-, agroforestry- and tree-based adaptation measures.	27,395 W1-2: 6,644
5	**Enhancing the opportunities and managing the impacts of globalized trade and investment** Country focus for 2014: BRAZIL, CAMEROON, COLOMBIA, CONGO (DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC), ECUADOR, GABON, INDONESIA, LAOS, MALAYSIA, MOZAMBIQUE, PERU TANZANIA, ZAMBIA Gender research dimension: How are benefits of (formal and informal) access and use of forest	Outcomes: Targeted corporations and governments in select both producer and consumer countries, adopt innovative approaches to corporate governance, corporate sustainability initiatives, alternative financing mechanisms, and improved investment and business models to promote more inclusive and sustainable forestry and	5,450 W1-2: 3,728

	resources linked to global trade differentially distributed between men and women? What measures are needed to safeguard the rights of women and other vulnerable groups from large-scale commercial investments? What kinds of institutional arrangements are required to link measures and actions at the local level to national and transnational networks in order to make international trade and investment more accountable and cognizant of local-level differentiation and impacts?	agricultural development.	
6 (note this is a pseudo-FP but there is no place in the template to position these important elements)	Overarching themes, Innovation platform and Cross-cutting support functions • Gender • Sentinel Landscapes • Communications • Monitoring, Evaluation and Impact Assessment • Management Support Unit	These elements provide an enabling set of tools, approaches and services to the Flagship Projects towards better gender integration, baseline development, M&E and overall management support.	5,854 W1-2: 5,595
Level n-2: Cluster of activities[1] For each Flagship Project, list the relevant Clusters of activities; use one row for each activity Cluster. Number each Cluster with two digits: that of the Flagship Project to which the activity cluster 'belongs' and that of the Cluster itself within the Flagship (e.g., 1.1 for Cluster 1 in Flagship 1)	For each Cluster of activities, indicate: - objectives pursued - geographical location(s) of the work - type of methods used (e.g., diagnosis survey, on-farm trial, ...) - Gender research dimension (if relevant). If there is a gender dimension, its expected results must be translated in the outputs and research outcomes in next column	Expected outputs (results of discovery and proof of concept phases of R&D, see Annex 1) and research outcomes (results of pilot phase of R&D, see Annex 1)	Budget per Cluster of activities
1.1 Enhancing productivity and	Objectives pursued: NARES (including NGO sector) promote and farmers adopt improved tree germplasm	**Outputs in 2014:**	20,947

[1] Clusters of activities are designed by the CRP and there should be around 5 Clusters per Flagship

sustainability of smallholder forestry and agroforestry practices, including food security and nutritional benefits, through better management of production systems	and management options appropriate to local circumstances that increase productivity and sustainability of smallholder farm and forest systems. Geographical locations for 2014: BOLIVIA, BRAZIL, BURUNDI, CAMEROON, CHINA, COLOMBIA, CÔTE D'IVOIRE, ETHIOPIA, INDONESIA, KENYA, MALAWI, MALI, NICARAGUA, NIGER, PHILIPPINES, PERU, RWANDA, TANZANIA, UGANDA, VIETNAM Types of methods used: We have developed and adopted, together with both downstream and upstream partners, a novel research 'in' development methodology: (http://blog.worldagroforestry.org/index.php/2013/11/29/one-small-change-of-words-a-giant-leap-in-effectiveness/). Within this, systematic methods of local knowledge acquisition are combined with high-end science, such as interpretation of remote sensed imagery, natural vegetation mapping with climate change adjustment and genomics (particularly related to soil function). In 2014 this Cluster of Activities will deliver: 5 project documents, 18 publications, 15 guidelines, 2 databases and 3 tools.	• Propagation methods for *Allanblackia,* breeding protocols for *Dacyroides edulis* and characterisation of genetic diversity in *Khaya senegalensis* in East and West Africa, and propagation methods for indigenous fruit species in Vietnam. Combination of growth and wood quality traits of indigenous species in Niger and evaluation of three tree species for bioenergy production in China. • Tree management options developed for sustainable land management in East Africa and Southeast Asia; sustainable intensification of tree-crops in East and West Africa, Southeast Asia and Central America; enhancing soil health globally and in East and Southern Africa and integration of timber trees on farms in South East Asia and Central America. • Tools for matching tree species and management options to sites and circumstances developed and tested for use on smallholder farms and forests. Option x context matrices developed for five regions with respect to: soil and water conservation in East and West Africa, livelihood intensification in Vietnam and Indonesia; and	

		agroforestry in the Peruvian Amazon. **Progress towards Outcomes in 2014:** • The 'option x context' concept was published (on line) in December 2013 and has drawn keen interest from both upstream and downstream partners. National partners, in Peru, Ethiopia and Rwanda have shown interest in adopting a co-learning approach.	
1.2 Increasing income generation and market integration for smallholders through utilisation of forestry and agroforestry options	Objectives pursued: Smallholder farmers and forest users become more aware of market operation and interact more effectively with other actors in value chains to gain better access to markets and realise higher value from their products. Geographical locations for 2014: BOLIVIA, BRAZIL BURKINA FASO, CAMEROON, CONGO (DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC), KENYA, MALAWI, MOZAMBIQUE, NIGERIA, PERU, RWANDA, TANZANIA, ZAMBIA, ZIMBABWE Types of methods used: Value chain analysis, mixed methods (including farmer survey) applied to evaluation of extension methods, the five capitals approach, specifically adapted to understanding market access and function, and nested analysis of tree seed and seedling systems together with the contexts in which different options are likely to work.	**Outputs in 2014:** • Guidelines for establishing value chains that integrate marginalised people, specifically women, into agricultural and forest product markets in West Africa and Latin America. • Extension approaches for agroforestry interventions and alternatives evaluated and frameworks for their application developed in East and West Africa with specific focus on novel methods of farmer-farmer extension. • Tree seed and seedling supply systems analysed regionally in East, West and Southern Africa,	1,624

	In 2014 this Cluster of Activities will deliver: 9 project documents, 10 publications, 4 guidelines, 1 database, 1 tool, and 1 baseline.	South and South East Asia and Latin America. **Progress towards Outcomes in 2014:** • Farmer to farmer extension methods have shown promise and garnered interest amongst national partners in three African countries.	
1.3 Improving policies and institutions to enhance social assets and secure rights to forests, trees and land	Objectives pursued: National and local institutions develop, implement and negotiate policies, legislation and regulatory norms that remove barriers to tree retention and use in agricultural and forest margin landscapes and encourage their contribution to rural livelihoods. Geographical locations for 2014: BOLIVIA, BRAZIL, CAMEROON, CHINA, COLOMBIA, CONGO (DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC), ECUADOR, ETHIOPIA, GABON, INDIA, INDONESIA, KENYA, MALAWI, NICARAGUA, PERU, PHILIPPINES, RWANDA, TANZANIA, THAILAND, UGANDA, VIETNAM, ZAMBIA, ZIMBABWE Types of methods used: The major methods that will be used are policy review and analysis, impact assessment (including social and economic survey of policy outcomes, needs and constraints), and policy engagement through national policy dialogue. Gender disaggregation and gender specific research focus will be central in all of the research within this activity cluster	**Outputs in 2014:** • Influencing policies formed and their implementation in relation to forest and agricultural land zoning in the Peruvian Amazon (covering 54 million ha), national tree planting in Ethiopia (targeting 100 million trees) and national agroforestry policy in India and Zambia. • Global reviews of how national policies on migration, urbanisation and remittances impact forest dependent people; and barriers to agroforestry adoption. • Regional reviews of 1) how institutional arrangements to manage forest land impact smallholders and 2) how they benefit from NTFPs in Africa; and 3) impact of national policies on management of	3,501

	In 2014 this Cluster of Activities will deliver: 9 project documents, 12 publications, 1 tool, 5 policy briefs, and 1 baseline.	sloping land and 4) territorialisation processes in south and south east Asia. **Progress towards Outcomes in 2014:** Invited to take part in policy dialogues in Peru, Ethiopia India and Zambia. Launch of draft agroforestry strategy for Zambia in November 2013.	
1.4 Impact model	Geographical locations for 2014: BURKINA FASO, GUINEA, SIERRA LEONE, TANZANIA, UGANDA, VIETNAM Types of methods used: A battery of impact assessment methods including farmer survey, focus group discussions, yield assessments, livelihood analyses and modelling. In 2014 this Cluster of Activities will deliver: 3 project documents and 2 baselines.	**Outputs in 2014:** • Refined impact assessment protocol for the flagship. • Impact study of the joint ICRAF-CIFOR LAMIL project in West Africa and detailed analysis of impacts of trees on crop yield in Malawi and Zambia. • Baselines for assessing trees for food security in Uganda and Burundi, **Progress towards Outcomes in 2014:** CIFOR and ICRAF have committed to joint impact assessment of the LAMIL.	924
2.1 Diversified Forest Management (DFM)	Objectives pursued: In priority sites forest and woodland managers implement improved practices that sustain multiple products and services of which the benefits are equitably shared	**Outputs in 2014:** • Ecological, genetic and socioeconomic knowledge for DFM • Guidelines, practices, tools and approaches for diversified	4,131

	Geographical locations for 2014: BELIZE, BOLIVIA, BRAZIL, BURKINA FASO, CAMEROON, CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC, COLOMBIA, CONGO (DRC) COSTA RICA, , CÔTE D'IVOIRE, ECUADOR, EL SALVADOR, FRENCH GUIANA, GABON , GUATEMALA, GUYANA, HONDURAS, INDIA, INDONESIA, KYRGYZSTAN, MALAYSIA, MEXICO, MOZAMBIQUE, NICARAGUA, PANAMA, PERU, SURINAM VENEZUELA,GLOBAL REGIONS: CENTRAL AMERICA SOUTH AMERICA, EAST AFRICA, MIDDLE AFRICA, WEST AFRICA, SOUTHEAST ASIA, CENTRAL ASIA, SOUTH ASIA, Types of methods used: Collection of ecological data; surveys and interviews of users and managers of resources; participatory research disaggregated by gender; sampling and measurements of trees; literature reviews; genetic analyses of trees; development of databases and tools; collaborative development and testing of guidelines; policy evaluations; baseline studies; training courses, fellowships; long term research plots. In 2014 this Cluster of Activities will deliver: 8 project documents, 17 publications, 6 guidelines, 3 databases, 2 tools, 1 policy brief, 1 website, 2 events, and 26 training sessions, 1 baseline study, 2 networks	forest and woodland management that take into account trade-offs • Policy recommendations for DFM • Awareness of and capacity for DFM improved through training tools and events, extension materials, demonstration sites and dissemination **Progress towards Outcomes in 2014:** • Guidelines and strategies for conservation of priority tree species integrated into Niassa reserve management plan and community development plan in Mozambique; DNA and Isotope tool to identify illegal logs made available to actors in national governments; publication by COMIFAC of guidelines for sustaining resource access by communities on timber concession	
2.2 Tree Genetic Resources (TGR)	Objectives pursued: International and national conservation actors (conservation organizations, government agencies, forest managers) are effectively implementing and coordinating actions to conserve the genetic resources of priority species fundamental to rural livelihoods	**Outputs in 2014:** • Approaches for characterizing and prioritizing species and populations for conservation and use developed and applied	6,653

	and/ or environmental services (implies capacity for flexible, at times, rapid, response) Geographical locations for 2014: BURKINA FASO, CAMEROON, CHINA, COLOMBIA, CÔTE D'IVOIRE, ETHIOPIA, KENYA, MALAWI,, PNG, RWANDA, TANZANIA, ,UGANDA, ZAMBIA, ZIMBABWE Regions: SOUTH AMERICA, CENTRAL ASIA, MELANESIA, SOUTH ASIA, EAST AFRICA, SOUTH AFRICA, WEST AFRICA, Types of methods used: Threat analysis tools; spatial analyses; genetic analyses; phenotypic characterization; databases; syntheses of data; literature reviews; video based training tools; spatial analyses; modelling tools; synthesizing data and making it available in a simple form; collaborative development of guidelines; collaborative development of standards; costing study; development of proposal for funding needs; collaborative development of strategy; publication of articles and editing of special issues of journals; training courses; fellowships; mentoring; presentation of action plan/strategy to country representatives In 2014 this Cluster of Activities will deliver 2 project documents, 5 guidelines, 19 publications, 2 databases, 3 tools (distribution maps), 2 policy briefs, 2 baseline studies, 1 website, 1 training session, and 4 videos.	• Value and status of priority tree species understood and documented • Effective, efficient and equitable approaches for genetic conservation developed and their complementarity understood • Information, tools, awareness, capacity, networks, collaboration and policies to translate knowledge and strategies into conservation and better use of TGR • Selection and promotion of priority germplasm for use in other activities and themes **Progress towards Outcomes in 2014:** • Publication of State of the World's Forest Genetic Resources report and Action plan; • Presentations to regional meetings of key actors in Asia; • Fund-raising strategy and dialogues with donors to secure funding for the Global Strategy for the Conservation and Use of Cacao Genetic Resources; • Agreement on the development of a network to facilitate the	

		safe movement of cacao germplasm; • Agreements on implementation of global coconut GR strategy and coconut research agenda; • Formal launch of COGENT International Thematic action Groups	
2.3 Forest Restoration	Objectives pursued: Public and private entities and civil society carry out restoration of productive, self-sustaining forest ecosystems that equitably benefit local people (men, women and marginalized groups) Geographical locations for 2014: COLOMBIA, CHINA, ETHIOPIA, KENYA, TANZANIA, UGANDA Regions: SOUTH AMERICA, EAST AFRICA, EAST ASIA, GLOBAL Types of methods used: Literature review; seed collection and planting trials; syntheses of knowledge; field evaluations; publication of state of knowledge: presentation of ideas in conferences; In 2014 this Cluster of Activities will deliver: 1 project document, 5 publications, 1 guideline, and 1 event.	**Outputs in 2014:** • Ecological, genetic and socioeconomic knowledge for forest restoration • Guidelines, practices, tools and approaches for forest restoration • Policy options to stimulate diverse, effective and equitable forest restoration • Awareness and capacity improved through the development of training tools and events, extension materials, demonstration sites and dissemination **Progress towards Outcomes in 2014:** • Publication of synthesis of state of knowledge as a book by FAO; • Collaboration with mining company on restoration in Colombia	352

3.1 Understanding patterns and drivers of forest (tree cover) transition in decline and restoration phases	Objectives pursued: Research contributes to recognition by government agencies and in public debate of tree cover and forest transitions as a basis for realistic land use and development planning and institutional reform of land use regulation. Geographical locations for 2014: INDONESIA, VIETNAM, THAILAND, CAMBODIA, LAOS, CHINA, BURKINA FASO, CAMEROON, ETHIOPIA, UGANDA, MALAWI, TANZANIA, ZIMBABWE, ZAMBIA, NIGERIA, DRC, GHANA, MALI, TOGO, COTE D'IVOIRE, MADAGASCAR, SENEGAL, GUINEA, HONDURAS, PERU, NICARAGUA, BRAZIL, BOLIVIA, GUATEMALA, EL SALVADOR, COSTA RICA, MEXICO, COLOMBIA, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC. Regions: WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA, SOUTHEAST ASIA, LATIN AND CENTRAL AMERICA Types of methods used: Analysis of remotely sensed imagery is the basis for interpretation of tree cover change, ranging from global MODIS data sets at 1 km2 resolution, to high-resolution imagery at case study level. Explicit specification of the confidence intervals around interpreted images based on ground-truthing points not used in the primary interpretation is key. Methods for participatory landscape analysis, analysis of drivers of tree cover change and economic drivers have been described in *van Noordwijk M, Lusiana B, Leimona B, Dewi S, Wulandari D (eds). 2013. Negotiation-support toolkit for learning landscapes. Bogor, Indonesia. World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF) Southeast Asia Regional Program.* An analysis of global	**Outputs in 2014:** • Empirical data sets of quantitative and qualitative tree cover transitions across major ecoclimatic zones • Empirical data on changes in spatial pattern of tree cover within landscapes in relation to segregation/ integration of functions • Methods for monitoring and quantifying tree cover refined and linked to data uncertainty • Proximate and ultimate drivers of land use and tree cover change: inference from spatial patterns, macro-economic statistics and bottom-up driver info • Policy levers and negotiation opportunities to influence drivers of tree cover transitions, rehabilitation and/or agroforestry transformation **Progress towards Outcomes in 2014:** The open science meeting of the Global Land Project (FutureEarth) will be used for sharing results with scientists and policy-shapers. The results for changes in tree cover	3,045

	tree cover change in the past decade will use human population density, forest/non-forest land use classifications and climate as stratifiers for comparisons between regions. Connections will be made with ongoing "Trees Outside Forest" efforts, as well as analysis of changes in terrestrial carbon stocks. In 2014 this Cluster of Activities will deliver: 14 publications and 3 datasets.	outside forest will feed into events at (and in preparation for) the conference of parties of Convention of Biological Diversity (CBD) as well as UNFCCC (climate change). Global efforts to support national scale agroforestry policy frameworks that bridge between agriculture and forestry, rather than specify new policy domains can now build on major steps in key countries such as India and Indonesia.	
3.2. Understanding consequences of tree cover transition for livelihoods, environmental goods and services & adaptive policy	Objectives pursued: Land use planners and practitioners use principles and methods resulting in clearer and more transparent recognition of conservation and development trade-offs in land and rights allocation, as well as adjustments to economic incentives. Local resource managers in tree-based multiple use landscapes use cost-effective and replicable tools and approaches to appraise likely impacts of changes in land use on watershed functions, biodiversity and carbon stocks as well as on the economic productivity of the landscape Geographical locations for 2014: INDONESIA, VIETNAM, THAILAND, CAMBODIA, LAOS, CHINA, NEPAL, INDIA, BURKINA FASO, CAMEROON, ETHIOPIA, UGANDA, MALAWI, TANZANIA, ZIMBABWE, ZAMBIA, NIGERIA, DRC, GHANA, MALI, TOGO, COTE D'IVOIRE, MADAGASCAR, SENEGAL, GUINEA, HONDURAS, PERU, NICARAGUA, BRAZIL, BOLIVIA, GUATEMALA, EL SALVADOR, COSTA RICA, MEXICO, COLOMBIA, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC. Regions: ASIA, AFRICA, AND LATIN AMERICA	**Outputs in 2014::** • Tools for and case studies of quantifying buffering of water flows and other hydrological ES linked to tree cover (quantity, quality, pattern) and agriculture • Tools for and case studies of understanding biodiversity-based environmental services across stages of tree cover transition, incl. pollination, dispersal • Not just carbon? Quantified tradeoffs between C stocks and other environmental services across tree cover transitions • Gender, age and wealth-specific appreciation of tree cover transitions in relation to	7,719

	Types of methods used: Jointly with CRP5 a think-tank workshop will revisit the relationship between ecosystem services, biodiversity and economic performance indicators, to strengthen the methods for global comparative studies in this regards. We hope to further clarify when, where and how economic valuation methods (as used in the global Ecosystem Services Partnership) are relevant for our CRP. Methods for analysis of various aspects of landscape-level ecosystem services have been described in *van Noordwijk M, Lusiana B, Leimona B, Dewi S, Wulandari D (eds). 2013. Negotiation-support toolkit for learning landscapes. Bogor, Indonesia. World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF) Southeast Asia Regional Program.* Reflection on the concepts behind Payments for Ecosystem Services uses a combination of in-depth case studies, economic analysis and policy dialogues. In 2014 this Cluster of Activities will deliver: 14 publications, 1 database, 1 tool, 8 policy briefs, and 1 website.	demographic transitions and development context • Tested tools and governance mechanisms for adaptive landscape management of ecology-economics tradeoffs including performance-based incentive systems • Policies for the agriculture-forestry interface and strategies for sustaining food security, ecological functionality and rural development in multi-use landscape mosaics **Progress towards Outcomes in 2014:** The results of our analysis will be shared with the Ecosystem Services Partnership and the National and regional networks linked to that effort. We expect to develop linkage with national Green Accounting efforts in key countries, including Indonesia, Viet Nam and Peru. Emerging insights will be shared at the conference of parties of Convention of Biological Diversity (CBD).	

3.3. Actively learning landscapes where innovative response and policy options are being tested	Objectives pursued: Local and external stakeholders negotiate and have access to a range of conditional and performance-based arrangements that support the provision and maintenance of environmental services and biodiversity in productive landscapes. Opportunities for win-win solutions in restoration contexts are fully used, while the hard trade-offs are recognised and contest over them is replaced by negotiation. Geographical locations for 2014: INDONESIA, VIETNAM, THAILAND, CAMBODIA, LAOS, CHINA, NEPAL, INDIA, BURKINA FASO, CAMEROON, ETHIOPIA, UGANDA, MALAWI, TANZANIA, ZIMBABWE, ZAMBIA, NIGERIA, DRC, GHANA, MALI, TOGO, COTE D'IVOIRE, MADAGASCAR, SENEGAL, GUINEA, HONDURAS, PERU, NICARAGUA, BRAZIL, BOLIVIA, GUATEMALA, EL SALVADOR, COSTA RICA, MEXICO, COLOMBIA, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC. Regions: ASIA, AFRICA AND LATIN AMERICA Types of methods used: The networks of learning landscapes use a range of 'action research' approaches to facilitate local learning in optimizing the presence and function of tree cover for local livelihoods and landscape level ecosystem services. Methods for participatory decision making and analysis of compliance with 'free and prior informed consent' have been described in *van Noordwijk M, Lusiana B, Leimona B, Dewi S, Wulandari D (eds). 2013. Negotiation-support toolkit for learning landscapes. Bogor, Indonesia. World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF) Southeast Asia Regional Program.* National-level	**Outputs in 2014:** • Network of 'active learning landscapes' on RES/PES mechanisms maintained and enhanced • Synthesis from action research sites, identifying principles, methods and processes for advancing conservation, use rights and livelihood values • Identification of improved modalities and approaches to effectively support conservation in forest landscape mosaics • Participatory models for reserve management: resource use rights, threats to targeted species, guidelines for monitoring • Impact studies testing assumptions of the CRP6,3 theory of change and output-outcome-impact pathways **Progress towards Outcomes in 2014:** A further synthesis on learning landscapes and incentive systems will link Southeast Asia and East Africa in 2014, feeding into CBD events. We expect that ongoing efforts of the Model Forest network in Central America can be further	1,839

	negotiation and learning platforms will be supported in key countries. In 2014 this Cluster of Activities will deliver: 8 publications, 2 databases, and 2 policy briefs.	integrated with CRP6 efforts in 2014.	
3.4. Integration into relevant policies of the contribution FT&A make at landscape level to food security across forest transition stages	Objectives pursued: Food security policies and policy documents make explicit reference to forests, trees and agroforestry at landscape scale Geographical locations for 2014: INDONESIA, BURKINA FASO, CAMEROON, HONDURAS, PERU, NICARAGUA. Regions: WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA, CENTRAL AND LATIN AMERICA Types of methods used: Econometric methods are used to explore statistical relationships between tree cover data and indicators of child health, nutritional diversity and other aspects of food security. A new network of in-depth case studies will explore hypotheses of causal relations that will help understand better aggregate effects recorded so far, and provide a more direct action perspective on the use of forest and tree resources in supporting food and nutritional security. In 2014 this Cluster of Activities will deliver: 4 publications and 1 event.	**Outputs in 2014:** • Engaging partners and policy makers for integration of environment, agriculture and nutrition • Gaps in understanding the role of forest-based ecosystem services for agriculture identified • Impacts on smallholder agriculture and environment of agri-business expansion evaluated • Investigating relationship between tree cover and diets and nutrition **Progress towards Outcomes in 2014:** As this is a new part of the CRP6 agenda we will share initial results in policy dialogues to further shape our own agenda.	352

4.1 Harnessing forest, trees and agroforestry for climate change mitigation	Objectives pursued: Research will contribute to the development of new forest-and-climate regimes (currently being negotiated at global and national levels) and subnational initiatives related to climate change, forests and trees in ways that ensure that they are effective, efficient and equitable. Geographical locations for 2014: BOLIVIA, BRAZIL, BURKINA FASO, CAMEROON, COLOMBIA, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO, ETHIOPIA, INDONESIA, KENYA, LAOS, MOZAMBIQUE, NEPAL, PANAMA, PAPUA NEW GUINEA, PERU, SIERRA LEONE, TANZANIA, VIETNAM Methods include (i) analysis of policy documents in 13 countries, (ii) media discourse analysis in 13 countries, (iii) remote sensing in 30 landscapes, (iv) socioeconomic household, village and women surveys at 23 subnational REDD+ initiatives in 130 villages (roughly half in and outside of REDD+), and 4,200 households (roughly half in and outside of REDD+), (v) community household surveys in 23 communities, (vi) measurements of biomass and GHG emissions in 12 sites, (vii) assessment of drivers of forest degradation and deforestation in 6 countries; (viii) assessment of forest cover change and efforts to reduce deforestation in 23 sites through time series remote sensing imagery and biomass assessments, (ix) specific one-off studies on emerging key issues and opportunities, (x) landscape scale C modelling, and (xi) formulation of options discussed in multi-stakeholders events and other fora as appropriate. In 2014 this Cluster of Activities will deliver: 10 project documents, 11 publications, 4 guidelines, 6 databases, 1 tool, 6 policy briefs, 5 training sessions, 3 events, and 2 baseline studies.	**Outputs in 2014:** • Informing international and national policy processes on mitigation, e.g. - Analysis and recommendations for developing low emissions development strategies at national level in Colombia and Panama • Informing subnational and local initiatives on mitigation, e.g. - Papers published on the following topics: women and REDD+, proponent challenges and effects on national policies in REDD+ subnational initiatives, and tenure issues - Reports on analysis of REDD+ related tenure and benefit sharing, opportunity costs at household level, methods for cost accounting, equity and opportunity costs, social safeguards, hope and worries of local stakeholders, and assessment of validity of BACI (Before-After, Control-Intervention) impact assessment approach on basis of baseline data - Report on remote sensing-based MRV for near real time monitoring of forest change	16,656

		in Peru to support awareness, control and planning of emissions reduction efforts • Best-practice methods for mitigation **Progress towards Outcomes in 2014:** • Workshops with sub-national actors in Peru and Indonesia presenting tool to assess carbon impacts of different land use decisions and monitoring governance to reach desirable land use futures • Publication of IPCC Wetlands Supplement in February • Government of Peru has confirmed interest in Land Use Planning for Low Emission Strategies (LUWES) and training is being planned jointly with MINAM, good prospects for use of LUWES as a tool for integrating REDD+ into regional development planning • Forest Asia interactions with policy makers • SBSTA and COP decisions on REDD+ and on the place of AFOLU in 2020 climate regime • National strategies for REDD+ in place and being implemented	

		(Zambia, Indonesia, Cameroun, etc.) • National MRV roadmap in Ethiopia • Advice/support to COMESA on MRV in REDD+ • Advice/support to African Union on REDD+ strategies • At least 10 large knowledge-sharing efforts (such as side events, REDD+ and climate change related training sessions) at international, national and local fora (such as Forests Asia May 2014, Jakarta, SBSTA Bonn June 2014, UNFCCC Lima COP December 2014 etc.) • The land use change information system, Terra-I, will be incorporated into Peru's larger MRV system (results to be presented at Lima COP)	
4.2 Enhancing climate change adaptation through forests, trees and agroforestry	Objectives pursued: Research will contribute to the development of national adaptation plans and investments as part of new forest-and-climate regimes and sustainable development planning. Geographical locations for 2014: BURKINA FASO, ETHIOPIA, INDIA, INDONESIA, KENYA, MALI, PERU, PHILIPPINES, TANZANIA, UGANDA, VIETNAM Types of methods used: This research uses a different combination of methods, including data collection on	**Outputs in 2014:** • Informing international and national policy processes on adaptation • Informing subnational and local initiatives on adaptation • Best-practice methods for adaptation	2,881

	farm households (demography, livelihood diversification, use of external inputs, food security and assets, agroforestry practices, Local Ecological Knowledge), developing maps with already collected data, algorithm development for quantitative data analysis and synthesis on various parameters, trainings, workshops/writeshops with partner scientists and other stakeholders, focused group presentation & feedback and finalization of the reports. In 2014 this Cluster of Activities will deliver: 3 project documents, 6 publications, 1 guideline, 5 data set, 3 tools, 2 training sessions, and 1 baseline study.	**Progress towards Outcomes in 2014:** • Knowledge sharing workshop on livelihoods and resilience in coastal wetlands, Bogor, Indonesia • Local adaptation strategy reports and community vulnerability reports (Uganda and Kenya (Mt. Elgon region) A comparative national policy review paper for publication in a peer reviewed journal	
4.3 Understanding the role of forests, trees and agroforestry in achieving synergies between climate change mitigation and adaptation	Objectives pursued: Research will contribute to increased recognition of synergies between M&A. Increased investment in these types of activities in rural communities will then enhance co-benefits of national REDD+ programs. Geographical locations for 2014: BURKINA FASO, CAMEROON, CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO, CÔTE D'IVOIRE, EQUATORIAL GUINEA, GABON, INDIA, INDONESIA, PERU, SIERRA LEONE Types of methods used: This research uses a combination of methods including stakeholder, discourse network analysis, and livelihoods analysis, participatory assessment methods, biophysical modelling, models and tools development, workshops, round table meetings, iterative consultations with stakeholders, and participatory action research methods. Global analysis of gender approaches in adaptation and mitigation literature and subnational initiatives.	**Outputs in 2014:** • Informing international and national policy processes on adaptation-mitigation synergies, e.g. - Report on analysis of policy networks and opportunities for synergies in several countries - Report on analysis of social vulnerability and ecosystem service at local level in several countries - Report on analysis of interactions between climate variability, forest fire and forest management in Asia • Informing subnational and local initiatives on adaptation-mitigation synergies	7,859

	In 2014 this Cluster of Activities will deliver: 10 project documents, 1 publication, 1 guideline, 1 database, 3 tools, 1 policy recommendation, 3 training sessions, and 7 data sets.	• Best-practice methods related to adaptation-mitigation synergies **Progress towards Outcomes in 2014:** Expected adoption of methods for adaptation-mitigation integration by sub-national initiatives	
5.1 Finance, investment and business models	Objectives pursued: Research findings help to devise and implement more equitable and sustainable forest-related investment and business models leading to a higher inclusion of smallholders and the adoption of sustainable production standards in the production of timber, beef, oil palm, and other select agricultural commodities whose expansion places pressures on forests, thus reducing their negative social and environmental impacts while at the same time sustaining economic benefits. Geographical locations for 2014: BRAZIL (State of Para), CAMEROON, COLOMBIA, CONGO (DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC), ECUADOR, GABON, INDONESIA (Sumatra and Kalimantan), LAOS, MALAYSIA, MOZAMBIQUE, PERU, TANZANIA, ZAMBIA Types of methods used: This research uses a different combination of methods which range from (i) inventory of large-scale investments using primary and secondary data, (ii) semi-structured and structured interviews to financial institutions, companies and smallholders to collect information on production systems, finance, and business models, (iii) focus discussions and interviews to key informants representing different stakeholders and actors involved in the upstream and downstream sectors of	**Outputs in 2014:** • Analysis of the large-scale land-based investments and factors shaping business models in 3 select landscapes in Mozambique, East Kalimantan and the State of Para in Brazil • Analysis of the impacts associated with large-scale land investments for oil palm, rubber and other agro-industrial commodities in forest conversion and people's livelihoods in Southeast Asia (Laos and East Kalimantan, Indonesia) and Central Africa (Cameroon, Gabon and DRC), including consideration of specific gender impacts • Options of furniture value chains in Indonesia and associated business models that deliver improved social and environmental benefits	2,740

	the value chains to gather information on patterns, processes and impacts of investments, and (iv) formulation of options discussed in multi-stakeholders events and other for a as appropriate. In 2014 this Cluster of Activities will deliver: 21 publications, 3 databases, 2 tools, 1 policy brief, and 1 dataset.	**Progress towards Outcomes in 2014:** • Improve access to knowledge on different types of companies and business models, and their disparate socio-environmental impacts • Inform policy debates on the scope for enhancing adoption of sustainability practices in regard to specific agro-industrial commodities • Propose options to improve the distribution of economic benefits on timber and furniture value chains	
5.2 Governance systems and mechanisms	Objectives pursued: Research contributes to enhanced state regulations, market-based mechanisms, and public-private institutional arrangements to support public and private governance initiatives at multiple levels as a way to ensure improved sustainable commodity supply and benefit sharing from forest products and agricultural commodities Geographical locations for 2014: BRAZIL (State of Para), , CONGO (DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC), GABON, INDONESIA, MALAYSIA, MOZAMBIQUE, , SINGAPORE, TANZANIA, ZAMBIA Types of methods used: The research on effectiveness of FSC is based on extensive literature review, surveys to certified companies, along with in-depth interviews to key stakeholders. Research on policy frameworks and incentives relies in a range of methods involving focus group discussion, structured interviews and	**Outputs in 2014:** • Lessons learned on the effectiveness of market driven processes and international sustainability initiatives such as FSC and its potential for certification of ecosystem services in Congo, Gabon and Indonesia • Analysis of policy regulations for promoting: - The transition to low carbon agriculture in 3 countries in East Africa (Tanzania, Zambia and Mozambique) - Options for managing impacts of agricultural	2,710

	discussion dialogues with stakeholders at different stages of the research process since the early stages of definition of research questions to discussion of final findings. The research on the role of corporate sustainability initiatives involved more in-depth engagement with targeted companies, along with processes that promote adoption of sustainable practices (e.g. RSPO). In most cases, information is validated in discussion workshops. In 2014 this Cluster of Activities will deliver: 22 publications, 1 database, 2 tools, 3 policy briefs, and 4 datasets.	expansion in forests (e.g. green municipalities in the State of Para, Brazil) - Broader adoption of an integrated law enforcements to deal with environmental crime • A framework and case studies, with emphasis on oil palm, on the role of corporate initiatives in supporting sustainable production in Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore **Progress towards Outcomes in 2014:** • Inform FSC on the barriers and opportunities of forestry certification, and business model options to certify forest ecosystems • Inform policy dialogues on policy options to advance sustainable land use • Engage targeted platforms and companies on ways to improve corporate sustainability initiatives	
6.1 Gender cross cutting	Objectives pursued: Generate an understanding of key institutional, cultural and attitudinal contexts that entrench inequity across a relevant set of issue areas in the Flagships, for example, adoption of technologies and practices, or participation and influence in decision making or knowledge and priorities; Identify policies, technologies and practices that will enhance	**Outputs in 2014:** • Capacity building of scientists and partners in gender concepts, frameworks and methods	1,478

	gender equity in the access, use and management of forests and trees, and the distribution of associated benefits; and offer guidance on how to avoid or mitigate negative impacts associated with relevant processes at multiple levels.	• Sex-disaggregated data & gender analysis, which includes initiating and supporting both cross-theme and cross-CRP research on sentinel landscapes • Adaptive learning and development and implementation of M & E plan • Knowledge sharing, including synthesis of lessons across specified themes of forest use and management, climate change and value chains • Communications, Outreach, Dissemination, including global events jointly organized with partners; gender communications strategy developed for FTA	
6.2 Communication cross-cutting	Objectives pursued: Create an integrated communication program across all centers to maximize impact of FTA outputs. In 2014 the cross-cutting Communications theme will deliver 30 events including approximately 25,000 participants.	**Outputs in 2014:** • Create a strong and dynamic online presence for FTA • Create cutting-edge publications to maximize impact of FTA research findings • Share FTA knowledge outputs to boundary partners • Promote FTA internal communications to maximize synergies	710

6.3 Sentinel Landscapes	Objectives pursued: Create long-term socio-ecological research sites for FTA with a commitment from donors to fund such work and commitment from FTA scientists and management to engage in long-term work to accumulate data, comparisons and experiences. Geographical LOCATIONS FOR 2014: NICARAGUA (EL TUMA, COLUMBUS), HONDURAS (CATACAMAS, SICO); KYRGYZSTAN, TAJIKISTAN, UZBEKISTAN; CHINA, CAMEROON (BOKITO , AYOS, MINTOM); BOLIVIA (PANDO), PERU (UCAYALI, MADRE DE DIOS), BRAZIL (ACRE), COLOMBIA; INDONESIA; MALAYSIA; THAILAND; LAOS; SOUTH AFRICA; INDIA (KODAGU, BRT HILLS, NILGIRIS WAYNAD); BURKINA FASO (KOUNGOUSSI, CASSOU); GHANA (WALEMBELE, BWAKU), NIGERIA In 2014 this cross-cutting Cluster of Activities will deliver: 14 publications, 15 guidelines, 14 databases, 12 tools, 35 datasets, 9 training sessions, and 1 website.	**Outputs in 2014:** • A network of priority landscapes selected • Platform for data archiving and data sharing provided and necessary policies and guidelines in place • Produce a data set that will be widely used and referred to by both donors and partners • Communication and information flow between all CRP6 scientists with respect to sentinel landscapes establishes	1,711
6.4 Monitoring, Evaluation and Impact Assessment	Objectives pursued: An impact-oriented learning culture in FTA that contributes to demonstrably cost effective research. In 2014 this cross-cutting Cluster of Activities will deliver: 3 project documents, 1 publication, and 1 database.	**Outputs in 2014:** • Establish an FTA Planning, Monitoring and Learning Framework • Develop strategic evaluation plan for FTA • Evaluations and Impact Assessments conducted • Initiate joint CRP planning in Burkina Faso	420

		• Enhanced implementation of MEIA tools and approaches in FTA	

Table 2 – Planned CRP gender research budget: expected gender research results and associated budget

Level of organisation within the cRP	Expected Gender research results as described in Table 1	Planned gender research budget ($ 000s)
Level n-1: Flagship Projects that contribute to the CRP gender IDO and if relevant other IDOs that have a gender dimension Use one row per Flagship (same numbering system as in Table 1) and indicate for each Flagship the type of expenses concerned (e.g., capacity strengthening in gender research, collaboration with other CRPs,...) so it is clear there is no double counting with funds in the Clusters of activities below For instance: Flagship 1(title), for capacity strengthening of development partners along the value chain	Expected progress toward the CRP's gender IDO and if relevant other IDOs that have gender equity dimension. Indicate, where relevant, the geographical areas of focus	The numbers in this column reflect the % of the budget in each CA that is either gender specific (100%) or gender relevant (30% or 50% depending on project and activities).
6.1 Enhancing the contribution of forests, trees and agroforestry to production and incomes of forest dependent communities and smallholders	Research will contribute to improved understanding of the following gender-relevant issues: • How to ensure promotion and domestication of high-value NTFP and timber species are based on men's and women's differentiated preferences (products and species)? • How do gender-differentiated roles and control of resources affect species and management preferences and ultimate choices? • How do knowledge and preferences of women and men differ in relation to choices of tree species and management options? • How to consider gender roles and targeted training in different forest/tree management activities to promote complementarity of skills, especially in labour-scarce households? • How to increase women's participation in value chains and reduce inequity in household benefits? • How to ensure scaling-up and extension approaches and interventions are specifically targeted to cultural and gender	9,068

	differences, according to men's and women's different participation in commodities, land use systems and social settings? • How can property rights security for women best be enhanced, particularly with regard to common or communal property? • How to recognize and address different states/levels/types of knowledge between genders regarding forest and tree resources? • How do reforms of forest policies in response to needs in agroforestry affect female farmers or tree managers? • How to ensure gender differences in knowledge and learning styles are understood in the cultural context? • What elements of gender-differentiated rules, norms and practices for collective use and management can be reasonably formalized without undermining men's and women's capacities for collective organization? What are the sustainability and benefit distribution effects of different group structural and functional attributes? • In what ways are forestry officials' implementation practices (e.g., enforcement) gender differentiated? How do they affect men's and women's compliance and incentives for sustainable forest management? <u>Outputs:</u> • One journal article and one policy brief on gender aspects (e.g. participation in, control over incomes, value addition) of NTFP value chains in the Congo Basin. • Special journal issue (i.e. 5 articles) for a comparative assessment of women's tenure/rights, participation in forest decisions, benefits and negotiated processes in Uganda and Nicaragua. • Gender disaggregated dataset (second round) on forest use and management in Uganda and Nicaragua • A practitioner guide/handbook illustrating the use of Adaptive Collaborative Management approaches in transforming gender relations in forest use and management.	
6.2 Managing and conserving forest and tree resources	Research will contribute to improved understanding of the following gender-relevant issues:	2,323

for today's and tomorrow's needs	• How could the different priorities of men and women be considered more equally when defining common priorities? How can understanding the different gender roles help refine priorities? • Do men and women value species and traits differently and play different roles in and/or experience different effects from the drivers of diversity loss? Who loses, relatively and quantitatively when different types of diversity are lost? • Who participates and what are the conditions for participation in the development of certification standards? • Differential gender appropriation of the provision of forest goods and services from rehabilitated forests and gender-specific traditional knowledge as an input of silvicultural practice <u>Outputs:</u> • Sex-disaggregated data and one journal article on gendered effects on income and nutrition with transition from forest to garden hunting in Peru and Brazil • One case study illustrating options for integrating gender into certification instruments in Indonesia • Five gender fellows who have been integrated into 5 different projects will complete their fellowships and publish their analyses in a special issue of a journal; women's and men's different roles in bushmeat hunting will be documented and gender-differentiated management guidelines developed. • Threat analyses will be carried out on tree species in Burkina Faso that are particularly important for women;	
6.3 Landscape Management for environmental services, biodiversity conservation and livelihoods	Research will contribute to improved understanding of the following gender-relevant issues: • How are the perceptions, appreciation and experiences of tree cover transitions influenced by gender? What are the gender impacts of such transitions?	2,579

	• How do different factors that influence transition, including governance arrangements, incentives and institutional reform, interact with gender dynamics to produce better outcomes? • How does preference for "quantifiable" environmental services (ES) vary between genders, based on perceived direct value of ES and foreseeable benefits, influencing level of participation? • How do gender roles influence participation in negotiation of PES schemes? What approaches are necessary for ensuring effective participation? • What are the gender-specific impacts of the implementation of ES schemes? How are benefits distributed between men and women, with what impacts on sustainability and livelihoods? What alternative options and arrangements can narrow and/or eliminate distribution gaps? • How can different abilities to participate and negotiate, including bargaining power, between men and women be accounted for and addressed? • How to empower women by recognizing and strengthening their role in and livelihood benefits from resource management? • What suite of incentives, knowledge and resources is required to enhance reserve managers' gender sensitivity? <u>Outputs</u> • Sex-disaggregated database/dataset • Journal article on Gender and tree cover transition in Efoulan Landscape, Cameroon • Journal article on Gendered preferences and decision making of multifunctional landscapes (Indonesia, Philippines, Vietnam, India, Malawi, Kenya) - theories and evidence • Analysis of the potential of agroforestry in agricultural exploitation in the Bandundu : The role of women in the Congolese context • Peer reviewed report investigating gender-based local knowledge to reduce vulnerability and adapt to climate change	

	• Journal article on gender-specific appreciation of tree cover transitions through adaptive learning on benefit-sharing in RES mechanisms, enhancing landscape buffers and filter functions • Policy brief on gender inclusive landuse planning • Journal article assessing effectiveness of initiatives integrating women into landscape governance • One journal paper on gender, food security and nutrition • One systematic review protocol on gender, forests and food security published	
6.4 Climate change adaptation and mitigation	Research will contribute to improved understanding of the following gender-relevant issues: • How can the interests of women and disadvantaged groups be addressed in national REDD+ strategies? What kinds of measures and obligations can be incorporated into national policy and planning processes to increase the likelihood that the interests, knowledge and needs of disadvantaged groups (including women) are effectively articulated? • How should gender inequalities be addressed in the design and implementation of REDD+ initiatives? What kinds of measures and obligations can be incorporated into planning processes to increase the likelihood that the interests, knowledge and needs of disadvantaged groups (including women) are effectively accounted for in the design and implementation of REDD+ initiatives? • What are the differentiated impacts of REDD+ initiatives on women's rights and livelihoods? How do gender relationships explain these differentiated impacts? • How can national adaptation strategies and policies integrate the interests of women and disadvantaged groups? How should negotiation and planning processes be structured, sequenced and timed to allow for the effective representation and/or participation of disadvantaged groups?	2,013

	• What are the gender-differentiated vulnerabilities of local people to climate change? How do local social and political institutions (e.g., property rights, patronage) shape gendered vulnerabilities? • How to encourage the meaningful participation of women and disadvantaged groups in adaptation initiatives and planning processes? • How can linked M&A policies increase attention to gender issues? • How can M&A subnational initiatives include gender-specific aspects? • What are the best methods for incorporating gender issues in M&A initiatives? <u>Outputs:</u> • One journal article on gender in REDD+ initiatives • Second round, sex-disaggregated data set at household and village levels (4500 households, 130 villages) • One journal article on participatory MRV with gender component • Global database of 235 adaptation projects and (discourse) analysis of attention to gender in activities, outputs and outcomes	
6.5 Enhancing the opportunities and managing the impacts of globalized trade and investment	Research will contribute to improved understanding of the following gender-relevant issues: • What factors explain differential impacts on men and women and their main variations? Do trade and investment intensify existing inequalities? • What options and processes exist for gender-sensitizing codes of conduct for investors? • What are the gender-differentiated impacts of business models or conservation schemes associated with large-scale land investments? • How are benefits of (formal and informal) access and use of forest resources linked to global trade differentially distributed between	1,740

	men and women? What institutional arrangements, including policies, can serve to narrow observed inequalities? • What measures can be designed to safeguard the livelihoods of vulnerable groups (including women) under threat from trade and investment-driven pressures leading to deforestation and forest degradation? <u>Outputs:</u> • Article on gendered effects of oil palm expansion	
Level n-2: Cluster of activities Use one row per relevant Cluster of activities For instance: Cluster of activities 1.3 (title)	E**xpected research outcomes and outputs that have a gender/equity dimension** (from Table 1). This information is already provided in the CA section	
Gender cross cutting and gender elements of Sentinel Landscapes and Management Support Unit	Objectives pursued: Generate an understanding of key institutional, cultural and attitudinal contexts that entrench inequity across a relevant set of issue areas in the Flagships, for example, adoption of technologies and practices, or participation and influence in decision making or knowledge and priorities; Identify policies, technologies and practices that will enhance gender equity in the access, use and management of forests and trees, and the distribution of associated benefits; and offer guidance on how to avoid or mitigate negative impacts associated with relevant processes at multiple levels. <u>2014 outputs:</u> Capacity building: • Three training workshops on gender responsive participatory research in Africa, Latin America and Central Asia • A training workshop on gender integration in proposals • Audio-visual gender learning platform developed	2,144

	• A writeshop in Latin America on mixed methods for integrating gender • Updated database of gender experts Sex-disaggregated data and gender analysis: • Database on gender research in the FTA • Conceptual framework, hypotheses, methods developed and sites and partners selected for cross-theme research on gender in value chains of forest commodities • Conceptual framework, hypotheses, methods developed and sites and partners selected for cross-CRP research on gender, norms and values • Research on gender mainstreaming in forest policies in the ASEAN developed jointly with partners • Closing writeshop for Bioversity gender fellows • Guidelines for gender analysis of Socio-Economic and Institutional Mapping data • Targeted support to following projects: “sloping lands” (Theme 1); “migration” (Theme 1); “economic trade off to REDD and low carbon in Asia” (Theme 5) Adaptive learning: • M&E plan finalized and implemented • In situ biodiversity conservation project evaluated • Gender mainstreaming guide developed • Knowledge to action workshop/side event at IUFRO Congress, Salt Lake City	

	Knowledge sharing and dissemination: • One gender panel at the World Agroforestry Congress, New Delhi. 5 manuscripts submitted to journals. • Three gender panels at the IUFRO World Congress on value chains, climate change & participation and tenure presented. 12manuscripts submitted to special journal feature. • Policy brief on indigenous women, forests and value chains in Latin America • Video on women in agroforestry Outreach, communications: • A workshop on communications for women's empowerment • Communications strategy/guidelines developed for gender • Gender websites updated and maintained • FTA gender brochure developed • Three issues of FTA gender newsletter • Gender café at IUFRO World Congress, Global Landscapes Forum and CIFOR Annual Meeting Translation of products into Bahasa Indonesia, French, Spanish	
TOTAL GENDER BUDGET FOR THE CRP	**19,867 (22% of total budget)**	

Annex 1 – Different phases in Flagship Projects