Annual Plan of Work and Budget (POWB) Template for CRPs for 2015

Name of the CRP: Forests, Trees and Agroforestry

Led by CIFOR

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

This Program of Work and Budget 2015, has been developed under the assumption of a minimum window1-2 allocation of USD 26.5 million and our capacity to compensate for the shortfall in window 1-2 of USD 7.3 million compared to the extension proposal approved by the Consortium Board and the Fund Council. Our capacity to fully deliver is therefore at the level – USD 97 million - presented in the extension proposal. If funding doesn't materialize – and at the date of redaction we have not yet received a finalized Financing Plan for 2015 – the overall delivery and level of achievement will be affected.

A. Narrative of major planned work (2 pages/1000 words maximum)

FTA evaluation concluded about the high relevance of FTA program and emphasized the need for continuing funding. The extension phase will see implementation of evaluation recommendations. The **Management Support Unit** will i) put in place an independent Steering Committee; ii) streamline processes towards more efficiency in portfolio management; iii) continue reinforcing our theory of change; iv) work towards a results-based management (RBM) approach allowing for research that cannot be rationalized within a narrowly defined RBM system; v) increase inter-CRP collaborations. The **Monitoring Evaluation and Impact Assessment** is planning several ex-post and ex-ante impact studies: climate change mitigation research, adoption and impact study of the furniture value chain research, ex-ante impact assessment of the sustainable wetlands research project.

In **Flagship 1**, critical progress will be made in understanding how the effectiveness of key management, market and policy interventions are dependent on context, and on developing a framework for assessing this and embedding it within planning processes at national and local scales. This represents a step change in how research and development organizations work and is tightly coupled to capacity development and gender. Focus will be on options for food and nutrition security in Sub-Saharan Africa, in the context of efficient energy and water use; non-timber tree product markets in South-East Asia; and, smallholder timber in Latin America, and sustainable productivity of tree-crop commodities and management of soil health, globally.

Flagship 2 main focus will be on developing and promoting guidelines for management of bush meat harvesting in countries of the Amazon basin, considering both men's and women's roles; developing approaches to analyzing threats to and conserving the genetic diversity of priority trees through both in situ management and ex situ conservation strategies; developing regional strategies for the conservation and use of FGR; and testing and promoting approaches to collecting planting material from appropriate sources for sustainable restoration of degraded land. A special emphasis will focus on promoting adoption of the objectives of the newly published Global Plan of Action for Conservation, Use and Development of Forest Genetic Resources and promoting diversified management of Congo Basin timber concessions to sustain timber yields and access to food resources by local communities.

The **Sentinel Landscape** baseline characterization will be completed for 7 landscapes (10 countries) in **Flagship 3**, with data sets in open access. We will i) run analyses of landscape level diagnostics of opportunities and constraints for option-by-site matching, ii) publish a series of

monographs, iii) a global synthesis of the effects of tree cover transition on rural income, food security and environmental integrity. Deeper analysis of the way ecosystem services, nutritional diversity and food security are influenced by quantity, quality and spatial pattern of tree cover change will build on existing comparative studies and 'learning landscapes' where action research is testing reward and incentive mechanisms, alongside improved spatial planning and conflict resolution. Further synthesis on the use of economic and market-based instruments will link hydrological impacts to biodiversity and the 'climate smart' agenda of combining adaptation and mitigation. Our understanding of gender-specific preferences for and consequences of tree cover change is increasing through a novel combination of methods.

On the road to the 2015 Paris Climate Conference and beyond, **Flagship 4** is stepping up efforts to provide knowledge, tools, and policy advice towards the formulation of international policy frameworks (e.g. Global Comparative Study on REDD+; work on NAMAS and National Adaptation Plans) that efficiently, effectively, and equitably (3E+) reduce GHG emissions from the AFOLU sector and support the adaptation of people and forests to climate change. This includes gender-specific issues in mitigation (e.g. tenure, safeguards) and adaptation. We are broadening the approach to incorporate multiple landscape functions in land-planning (LUWES) and improve 'co-benefits' such as livelihoods, food production, water and biodiversity conservation. We will model and explore different futures under LEDS, and are increasingly addressing the role of the private sector. We support partners in 29 countries to improve multi-level, -sectoral resource governance for reducing emissions, independent forest mapping and carbon accounting (Terra-I; stepwise MRV approach) and the synergies and trade-offs between mitigation, adaptation and development policies.

Flagship 5 will focus on three major areas of work. First, on investment strategies and business models, assessing corporate strategies for embracing sustainability practices, and analyzing the socio-environmental outcomes from investments, aiming at contributing to enhance their social and environmental performance through more inclusive business models. Second, on addressing governance systems and institutional arrangements, with emphasis on public-private interactions supporting sustainable commodity supply and forest management, and the conditions under which 'hybrid' regulatory and market-based instruments can achieve better outcomes through improved legality, sustainable land use, and social inclusion. Third, on identifying innovative mechanisms for resolving conflicting tenure claims, assessing arrangements, collective action and coordination for tenure security, and strengthening women's rights to resources.

Gender-related outcomes and impacts are spawned where there is thoughtful integration of a gender focus in knowledge generation, innovation and capacity development across all flagships. Moreover, the development of strategic gender research plays an important role in the achievement of the Gender IDO. Within this framework the **Gender Integration Team** focus on: i) Enhancing the integration of gender across FTA Flagships, by fostering the use of gender-responsive participatory research methods and implementing the M&E plan for gender integration; ii) Prioritizing strategic gender research questions addressing women's decision making and control over resources; iii) Strengthening partnerships with gender intermediaries and knowledge brokers.

Capacity Development focus at the harmonization of capacity development practices, systems and data, and establish ICT based systems/platforms for sharing learning resources. We will carry out capacity related organizational analysis of FTA as a program. We will test a model for policy level capacity development engagement in Indonesia and provide support to the Gender Integration Team on capacity development methods.

Communication use communication and knowledge-sharing tools to foster uptake pathways for research findings to target stakeholders and raise awareness and support for the program. Our web-centric approach combines contemporary social media tools with traditional outreach channels. It has a strong focus on M&E, to constantly improve our program, collect usage data on research outputs, and contribute to adoption.

Table 1 - Planned key activities for 2015 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)
Flagship 1: **Enhancing how trees and forests contribute to smallholder livelihoods**	**Key activities:** 1. Enhancing sustainable productivity, food security and nutrition in smallholder livelihood systems through better management of tree and forest resources. 2. Increasing smallholder income from tree and forest products through better market function and extension. 3. Increasing equity and access for smallholders to benefits from trees and forests. 4. Improving the efficiency and effectiveness of how the flagship delivers benefits to smallholders through impact analyses. **Country focus for 2015**: Indonesia, Peru, Kenya, Ethiopia, Mali, Niger, Vietnam, Rwanda, Cote d'Ivoire, Burundi, Uganda, Malawi **Gender research dimension**:	**Outcomes:** 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. (IDO 4,5) Public / private consortia in six countries are informed by FTA knowledge on alternatives for value chain development, extension provision and seed and seedling supply for large scaling domains. (IDO 3,4) Communities of practice in four countries use FTA knowledge in recognizing policy/institutional reform to lift barriers to sustainable and equitable tree management in large scaling domains. (IDO 1,2)	Total: 23,985 W1/2: 4,814 W3: 2,395 Bilateral: 13,643 Proposal: 3,133 [1]Gender: 12.3% Cap. Dev: 6%

[1] Note that the Gender and Capacity Development percentage do not add. Approximately 30% of the activities to be carried out in capacity development are gender relevant or targeted to women participants.

	Focuses on gender transformative outcomes where women are more involved in decision making about management of tree resources, and together with FP5 and PIM on interactions with land and tree tenure, particularly related to tree crop rejuvenation, migration and land-use decisions		
Flagship 2: **Forest management and conservation of biodiversity resources**	**Key activities:** 1. Diversified Forest Management. Evaluating and documenting the potential benefits of managing forests and woodlands for multiple services, resources (including food) and beneficiaries (both men and women) and developing and promoting approaches to diversified and sustainable management. 2. Conservation and use of Tree Genetic Resources: Evaluating the intraspecific diversity of priority tree species and how it can be used and managed to increase production, resilience and value. Analyzing the conservation status of priority trees and their intraspecific diversity and evaluating and promoting options for addressing threats to their continuing availability, through conservation, management and better use of tree genetic diversity. 3. Forest Restoration: Developing approaches to sustainably restoring degraded land with tree-based ecosystems that can adapt to global change, for production and ecosystem services, to help countries meet the Bonn Challenge/Aichi Targets. **Country focus for 2015:** Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville) Congo (Democratic Republic), Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea,	**Outcomes:** Improved management for multiple resources and more equitable benefit sharing from production forests and woodlands (all IDO). COMIFAC recommends to member countries FTA-informed policies and practices for timber concession management in the Congo Basin. (IDO 1, 4, 5) Increased availability of tree resources and services.(IDO 5, 6) The Global Strategic Cacao Collection established as a virtual collection. (IDO 1,6) 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)	Total: 10,492 W1/2: 4,371 W3: 1,491 Bilateral: 3,754 Proposal: 876 Gender: 16.6% Cap. Dev: 30.7%

	Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, South Africa, Tajikistan, Togo **Gender research dimension**: Considering women's needs and preferences when prioritizing tree species and populations; Analyzing gender-specific knowledge and integrating it into silvicultural practice; Analyzing and promoting equitability of participation and benefits from forest and woodland management, use and restoration among women and men.		
Flagship 3: **Landscape management for achieving sustainable development goals (incl. Sentinel Landscapes)**	**Key activities:** 1.Understanding patterns and drivers of forest (tree cover) transition in decline and restoration phases 2. Understanding consequences of tree cover transition for livelihoods, environmental goods and services & adaptive policy 3. Actively learning landscapes where innovative response and policy options are being tested 4. Integration into relevant policies of the contribution FT&A make at landscape level to food security across forest transition stages **Country focus for 2015:** Sentinel Landscape countries: Nicaragua, Honduras, Peru, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Cameroon, Uganda, Kenya, Zambia, India, China, Laos, Indonesia ASB countries: Peru, Brazil, Cameroon, DRC, Indonesia, Viet Nam, Philippines	**Outcomes:** National agencies in at least five countries responsible for CBD, UNCCD and UNFCCC conventions use FTA analysis and indicators 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 SDGs. ➔ Research in Sentinel Landscape and ASB countries is shared with responsible agencies, public events relate this to SDG and green accounting agenda's. (IDO 1,4,6) 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.	Total: 17,282 *W1/2: 6,493 W3: 1,468 Bilateral: 7,769 Proposal: 1,552 Gender: 9.8% Cap. Dev: 7.4% * inc. 1,500 for Sent. Landscapes

	RUPES/PRESA learning landscapes: Indonesia, Philippines, Viet Nam, Nepal, India, Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania Agrarian change landscapes: Indonesia, Nicaragua, Cameroon, Zambia, Ethiopia and Burkina Faso Food security and nutrition landscapes: Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Uganda, Cameroon and Zambia Model forest network learning landscapes: Guatemala, El Salvador, Costa Rica, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Bolivia **Gender research dimension**: The appreciation of environmental services, as affected by changes in quantitative and qualitative aspects of tree cover, is likely gender specific, within the local context. Comparative research of how space in a village-forest gradient is used and appreciated by women and men is the basis for further exploration of gender-differentiated ES perceptions and prioritization in land use decisions. A combination of focus group discussions, household surveys, simulation (role-play) games of land use change scenarios, and agent-based modeling has proven to be productive in triangulating the partially conflicting signals in earlier data from the learning landscape contexts. Exploration of gender specific approaches for enhancing knowledge and understanding of multifunctional landscapes, land –use decision and environmental services Development and assessment of gender informed tools and approaches for decision-making on land use and ecosystem services	➔Across the ASB countries the work on LUWES/LUMENS is shared as spatial frame for managing tradeoffs. (IDO 1,2,3,6) Development agencies in >5 countries start using sentinel landscape methods and characterization data for planning gender-sensitive sustainable development interventions in the established broad domains of similarity. ➔Focus on the front-runners among the sentinel landscape countries. In planning 2015 outputs we also prepare for three 2016 outcomes: Outcome target "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." ➔Further synthesis of the learning landscape networks and active roles in the ES Partnership leads to new outputs that will be actively shared. Outcome target "At least ten countries and key sub-national 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." ➔Jointly with IUCN partnership we demonstrate the utility of sentinel landscape methods and data for monitoring and evaluation of landscape degradation and restoration ➔ Jointly with RRI partnership we share research results in relation to forest rationalization, degazettement and land reform, and active tests of new land and landscape governance models	

		➔ Jointly with Tropenbos and JCU, we will be developing a set of landscape metrics to measure and monitor landscape-scale "performance" and trade-off analysis	
Flagship 4: **Climate change adaptation and mitigation using FT&A**	**Key activities:** 1. Harnessing forest; trees and agroforestry for climate change mitigation 2. Enhancing climate change adaptation through forests, trees and agroforestry 3. Understanding the role of forests, trees and agroforestry in achieving synergies between climate change mitigation and adaptation **Country focus for 2015:** Bolivia, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Colombia, Congo (Democratic Republic), Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Laos, Malaysia, Mexico, Mozambique, Mexico, Mozambique, Nepal, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda, Vietnam **Gender research dimension:** FP4 focuses on addressing gender issues in mitigation policies (such as REDD+, and here particularly the role of safeguards) and adaptation of forests and people to climate change. In particular, FP will focus on women's participation in REDD+ processes in select countries, on how feminist research can inform better integration of gender considerations in REDD+ safeguards, on the role of youth and women in exploiting forest products. We will support the design and implementation of gender sensitive mitigation and adaptation initiatives and policies through the analysis of women's	**Outcomes:** 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 at the Paris 2015 UNFCCC COP. (IDO 1, 2, 6) National agencies in 3 countries use FTA knowledge to inform the design of National Action Plans for adaptation, climate information & forecasts, scenario analysis, gender-specific activities for adaptation to increase resilience to climate variation and shocks. (IDO 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6) 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) FTA-knowledge informs Low Emissions Development Strategies (LEDS) adopted in two countries. (IDO 1,26) Fire-related policies in Indonesia informed by FTA products. (IDO 1,2,6) FTA information about ten tree species' capacity to adapt to future climate is used by forest managers and concession managers in Latin America. (IDO 1,2,6)	Total: 24,767 W1/2: 4,831 W3: 3,623 Bilateral: 12,047 Proposal: 4,266 Gender: 12.4% Cap. Dev: 15.8%

	participation in REDD+ processes and gender considerations in REDD+ safeguards		
Flagship 5 : **Global Governance, Trade and Investment**	**Key activities:** 1.Understanding investment strategies and business models that deliver improved outcomes for forests and people's livelihoods 2. Understanding governance systems and institutional arrangements for supporting sustainable supply and forest resources use 3. Analysis of factors influencing tenure security and options for securing tenure and rights of resource users across forest and tree landscapes **Country focus for 2015**: Bolivia, Brazil, Cameroon, Colombia, Congo, DR Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Gabon, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Laos, Malaysia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Peru, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Vietnam **Gender research dimension**: Understand the factors that affect women and men in the process of agribusiness expansion related to large-scale investments in global agricultural commodities (e.g. oil palm, soy, beef) and timber in forest landscapes; assess whether and how these gendered outcomes vary by business models, and social and institutional contexts; disseminate research findings to inform gender inclusive policies and practices	**Outcomes**: Key global business and sustainability platforms, and government agencies informed on options for enhancing inclusive investment and business models in three countries Transnational and national initiatives supporting timber legality and verification in three countries that minimize impacts on local forest users Lessons on the impacts of property rights/tenure regimes taken into account by policy makers and practitioners in their strategic and operational planning in three countries	Total: W1/2: 4,554 W3: 0 Bilateral: 427 Proposal: 1,141 Gender: 11.2% Cap. Dev: 14.8%
FP 6:	Gender: Support the program in achieving salient, legitimate, credible science that observes the different interests, needs and experiences of women and men and that would support	Gender: The differential capacities, knowledge, preferences and priorities of women and men are reflected across the research cycle including in the identification of research priorities.	Total: 3,536 W1/2: 3,367

Management support unit and cross-cutting themes (Gender, Communication, MEIA, Capacity Development)	transformative change towards gender equality and social inclusion. MEIA_ Development of MEIA strategy, guidelines and tools; implementation of MEIA studies. CapDev: Support and facilitate effective Capacity Development of FTA participant institutions and outside stakeholders through practice and data harmonization and non-practice oriented knowledge	The differential effects of policies, technologies and practices on men and women from different interest groups are identified and addressed to enhance gender and social equity in the access, use and management of forests and trees, and the distribution of associated benefits	W3: 0 Bilateral: 0 Proposal: 169 Gender: 43% Cap. Dev: -
Level n-2: Cluster of activities 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 sustainable productivity, food security and nutrition in smallholder livelihood systems through better management of tree and forest resources	**Objectives pursued:** Methods, approaches and databases for domestication and improvement of at least three priority tree species. Tree management options for sloping land in SE Asia and East Africa, cocoa agroforestry in West Africa, Latin America and Indonesia, food security in East and Southern Africa and coffee systems in East Africa and Latin America.	**Expected outputs :** • Three journal articles and an integrated database on improvement of key tree species including Allanblackia stuhlmannii and other agroforestry fruit tree species from Eastern and Western Africa.	Total: 16.416 W1/2: 2,296 Gender: 1,575

	Methods for developing tree intensification option x context matrices for large scaling domains (collaboration with Dryland Systems and Humidtropics) **Geographical locations of the work:** East and Southern Africa, Latin America, SE Asia, West Africa. **Types of methods used**: Mixed methods are integrated using the 'research in development' paradigm outlined in Coe et al 2014 http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1877343513001437 Essentially this involves characterisation using remote sensing and GIS coupled with household survey; large N, randomly controlled field trials with crowd sourcing and direct measurement of performance; participatory action research within the context of nested scale innovation platforms; system modelling at field and farm scales coupled with scenario development and analysis; laboratory and field trials of impacts of trees on soil health, functional profiling of soil biota using genomic tools, tree propagation and g x e interactions **Gender research dimension (if relevant):** Gender is explicitly considered in relation to both options (designed for transformative outcomes) and context (how present gender relationships condition suitability of options).	• Database of shade tree options for silvopastoral systems and timber volume calculation tool in Central America • Six journal articles and three integrated datasets on smallholder tree and forest management options to improve food and nutrition security covering sloping land in SE Asia and East Africa, cocoa agroforestry in West Africa, Latin America and Indonesia, food security in East and Southern Africa and coffee systems in East Africa and Latin America • Four journal articles on impacts of trees and tree management options on soil health (global). • Six journal articles documenting the options x context approach and its implementation **Progress towards Outcomes in 2015:** 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)	
1.2. Increasing smallholder income from tree and forest products through better market function and extension	**Objectives pursued**: Analysis of market function and ways to improve it for at least two key tree or forest products and for large scaling domains in at least four countries (collaboration with FTA.5 and PIM). Methods for customizing tree seed and seedling supply according to context.	**Expected outputs :** • Six journal articles on market options for improving smallholder income from tree-based systems covering: value chain analysis of beans and banana grown with cocoa in Cote d'Ivoire; analysis of potential for developing geographical indication for homey in Kenya;	Total: 3,551 W1/2: 1,453 Gender: 418

	Methods for customizing agroforestry extension methods according to message, audience (including explicit consideration of gender and diversity) and context **Geographical locations of the work:** East Africa, Latin America, SE Asia, West Africa. **Types of methods used:** Value chain analysis; market opportunity assessments; value chain mapping; five capital approach to assessing impact of value chain interventions on poverty; gender approaches to value chain analyses; RCTs; farmer surveys; focus group discussions; participatory producer organization workshops; key informant interviews **Gender research dimension (if relevant):** Impacts of gender division of labour on benefit flows; how gender affects access to markets and different forms of extension provision.	value chain development for tree products and financial service provision (micro-finance) to enhance food and water security in Africa; impacts of certification on agroforestry product value chains in the Peruvian Amazon and Cameroon / Cote d'Ivoire; farmers entrepreneurial capacity in Indonesia; charcoal value chain and export flows from Zambia. • Technical assistance plans for value chain development and associated capacity development for eleven agroforestry products in Central America; • Methods manual on customising tree seed and seedling supply systems to context • Four journal articles and a methods manual on agroforestry extension options and their suitability to context, covering comparative analysis of approaches to implementing farmer to farmer extension in Uganda and institutionalising them in producer organisations in Kenya the role of RRCs in adoption of tree domestication in Cameroon and upscaling farmer to farmer extension in Sulawesi • Journal article on analysis of the pivotal role of women in marketing products and interactions with male dominated processes of their production and trade in Sulawesi. **Progress towards Outcomes in 2015:** 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.	

1.3 Increasing equity and access for smallholders to benefits from trees and forests	**Objectives pursued:** Review of barriers to smallholders accessing benefits from trees as a result of forest legislation and land tenure in relation to gender in at least four countries in collaboration with FP5 and PIM. Documentation of local knowledge related to tree management in large scaling domains in at least four countries. Development of open access toolkit for visualizing impacts of field and farm level land use decisions on multiple ecosystem services at local landscape scales (with FTA.3). **Geographical locations of the work:** East and West Africa, Latin America, SE Asia. **Types of methods used:** Policy analysis and dialogue **Gender research dimension (if relevant):** The analysis of barriers to smallholders accessing benefits from trees as a result of forest legislation and land tenure is specifically in relation to gender; local knowledge is acquired and interpreted with explicit reference to gender	**Expected outputs :** • Five journal articles and five policy briefs targeting change in regulatory frameworks affecting forest legislation that constrain benefit flows to smallholders including options for commodity crop cultivation and timber production globally and options for multiple use management if timber and NTFPs in Cameroon, DRC and Gabon. • Four journal articles and associated electronic knowledge bases documenting local understanding about tree management and its consequences for developing intervention options to better manage tree cover. • Local knowledge toolkit for using conditionality of statements to evaluate contexts for which knowledge statements are valid. • Two journal articles and a toolkit (Polyscape) for mapping impacts of field level land use decisions on ecosystem service generation at local landscape scales available on an open source platform **Progress towards Outcomes in 2015:** 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.	Total: 3,013 W1/2: 1,037 Gender: 864
1.4 Improving the efficiency and effectiveness of how the flagship delivers	**Objectives pursued:** Impact assessment of fertilizer trees in sub-saharan Africa. Baseline data collection and design of appropriate M&E for agroforestry options for Farmer Managed Natural	**Expected outputs :** • Journal article and integrated dataset analysing impact of trees in fields on crop yield in	Total: 1,006 W1/2: 29

benefits to smallholders through impact analyses	Regeneration across sub-Saharan Africa (Mali, Niger, Burkina Faso, Kenya and Ethiopia). **Geographical locations of the work**: Sub-Saharan Africa **Types of methods used:** Baseline characterisation, randomised control trials, farmer survey, direct yield measurement, cost benefit analysis, participatory monitoring and impact assessment. **Gender research dimension (if relevant):** gender is explicitly considered in data collection and analysis	Malawi, exploring reasons for their high variability at a range of scales. • Report on baseline data collection and M&E design **Progress towards Outcomes in 2015:** Understanding causes of variability in impact provides critical information on the contextual factors that determine it and need to be incorporated in development and evaluation of options.	Gender: 106
2.1 Diversified forest management	**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 **Geographical locations of the work:** Benin, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville) Congo (Democratic Republic) Costa Rica, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Kyrgyzstan, Malawi, Malaysia, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Togo **Types of methods used**: Collection of 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	**Expected outputs :**Ecological, genetic and socioeconomic knowledge for DFM including: • Comparative analysis of gender issues and participatory gender responsive research methods in forest and tree management (Special journal issue) • Approaches to gender-responsive resource management analyzed and tested in 5 countries • Publication on the impact of forest harvesting on recovery of timber and biomass in South East Asia • Two scientific papers on optimizing timber and Brazil nut harvesting in the Peruvian Amazon • Assessment of impact of use on Miombo trees in the Niassa Reserve Guidelines, practices, tools and approaches for diversified forest and woodland management that take into account trade-offs, including: • Guidelines for optimizing combined production of brazil nut and timber in the Amazon region	Total: 4,862 W1/2: 1,210 Gender: 1,321

	evaluations; baseline studies; training courses, fellowships; long term research plots **Gender research dimension (if relevant):** Analysis of gendered knowledge, access rights, priorities and interests to inform diversified forest management recommendations and plans	• Guidelines for sustaining the genetic diversity of target tree species in logged forests in the Congo Basin • Publications on approaches and tools to address wildlife management/hunting in forests • Tool to predict timber stock reconstitution based on regional data • Gender-sensitive conservation and sustainable management practices for 2 food tree species in Africa • Policy recommendations for DFM Awareness of and capacity for DFM improved through training tools and events, extension materials, demonstration sites and dissemination, including: • Three students from Congo Basin complete graduate programmes based on FTA research • One fellow completes research on tree genetic diversity **Progress towards Outcomes in 2015:** Policy briefs to guide Ministries of Forestry and concessionaires in considering the uses of timber tree species and other resources in timber concessions by local villagers (men and women) published and distributed by COMIFAC (Dec 2014) and advocated to national governments and logging companies in COMIFAC member countries. A series of baseline studies in three countries (Brazil, Indonesia, Gabon) finalized, paving the way for the design of counterfactuals to assess effectiveness of forest certification.	

2.2 Conservation and use of tree genetic resources	**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 and/ or environmental services **Geographical locations of the work:** Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Ghana, India, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Nigeria, Peru, South Africa, Tajikistan **Types of methods used:** Threat analysis tools; spatial analyses; genetic analyses; phenotypic characterization; databases; syntheses of data; literature reviews; modelling tools; synthesizing data and making it available in a simple form; collaborative development of guidelines, standards and strategies publication of articles and editing of special issues of journals; training courses; fellowships; mentoring; presentation of action plan/strategy to country representatives, gender-responsive participatory methods **Gender research dimension (if relevant):** Analysis of gendered priorities for tree species and ethno-varieties to guide the selection of species with local value for conservation; analysis of gendered ecological knowledge of priority tree species to inform conservation strategies	**Expected outputs :** Approaches for characterizing and prioritizing species and populations for conservation and use developed and applied, including: • Protocols for genetic monitoring and testing of biodiversity indicators in managed forests (TmFO) • Assessment of the diversity of the cacao genepool in the centre of diversity (Upper Amazon and Mesoamerica), in situ and on-farm including understanding the threats to genetic erosion.(Baseline study) Value and status of priority tree species understood and documented, including: • Threat analysis methods developed and used for priority species in Burkina Faso • Conservation status of cacao landraces and traditional varieties assessed in the upper Amazon and Mesoamerica and scientific methodologies developed to assess the impact of genetic erosion of on-farm genetic diversity • Modeled predictions of climate change impacts on selected priority species in Latin America • Gender-responsive participatory identification of threats to priority tree species in Burkina Faso • Knowledge generated and disseminated about threats to key food tree species in Africa (at species and intra-specific level), Effective, efficient and equitable approaches for genetic conservation developed and their complementarity understood, including	Total: 4,580 W1/2: 2,324 Gender: 372

		• Pilot approach to collaborative development and promotion of conservation and sustainable use guidelines for a priority tree species (Prunus Africana) • Threat analysis, genetic analysis and nutrient analysis that will contribute to future development of strategies for the better conservation of genetic resources of three temperate fruit tree species in Central Asia Information, tools, awareness, capacity, networks, collaboration and policies to translate knowledge and strategies into conservation and better use of TGR, including: • At least one regional strategy developed for implementing the Global Plan of Action for Conservation and Use of Forest Genetic Resources • Promote the implementation of cacao genebank management standards and dissemination of germplasm and related information. • Ensure appropriate level of record keeping in cacao ex situ collections (working at tree level) and potential uptake of GRIN-Global. • Forest Genetic Resources training guide, case studies, courses and fellowships Selection and promotion of priority germplasm for use in other activities and themes, including: • Section "Seednuts for farmers" added to the COGENT website (coconut) with database on planting material • Develop and establish the Global Strategic Cacao Collection (GSCC) as a virtual collection consisting of the most unique and	

		valuable materials according to agreed practices and standards and readily available to any bona fide user. • Guidelines for the evaluation at multiple sites of priority cacao accessions from the Global Strategic Cacao Collection for evaluation and training to build capacity of national partners in evaluating and using cacao germplasm. • Making available a list of the main traits of cacao accessions held in the International Cacao Quarantine Centre at Reading which will help breeders prioritize their germplasm requests and assist them in locating material from local genebanks for inclusion in their breeding trials. **Progress towards Outcomes in 2015:** Threat analysis methods developed and used for priority species in Burkina Faso Core collection of GSCC increased to capture the allelic diversity of the entire cacao genepool, list of key priority traits developed, the accessibility and availability of material promoted in the public domain, messages about sustainable funding mechanisms conveyed to potential donors. Managers of the Niassa Reserve (Wildlife Conservation Society) adopt recommendations about promoting honey hunting practices that do not require burning of the woodland or felling of trees. Ministries of Forestry in Congo Basin countries informed by COMIFAC about sustaining the viability and genetic diversity of timber trees in timber concessions. At least one regional strategy for implementing the Global Plan of Action for conservation, use and	

		development of FGR developed with country representatives.	
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 of the work:** Bolivia, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Gabon, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Peru, Philippines, Congo (Democratic Republic) **Types of methods used:** Literature review; seed collection and planting trials; syntheses of knowledge; field evaluations; presentation of ideas in conferences; gender-responsive participatory methods **Gender research dimension (if relevant):** Identification of species valued by local women and men with potential for forest restoration; analysis and promotion of the role of local women, men and marginalized groups in restoration-related decision-making processes	**Expected outputs :** Ecological, genetic and socioeconomic knowledge for forest restoration, including: • Review of past restoration efforts worldwide in establishing genetically viable populations of trees • Selection of priority species for restoration of tropical dry forest based on functional traits, niche modelling, the distribution of their genetic diversity across Colombia and complementary data from literature and experts 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, including: • Forest Genetic Resources Training Guide case studies arranged in thematic modules and published in an electronic format on http://forest-genetic-resources-training-guide.bioversityinternational.org/ including case study on incorporating genetic principles in restoration practices. **Progress towards Outcomes in 2015:** Progress towards development of guidelines for selecting, collecting and managing well adapted and genetically diverse planting materials including characterization of genetic and functional diversity of priority tree species and climate change modelling.	Total: 1,049 W1/2: 837 Gender: 52

3.1 Understanding patterns and drivers of forest (tree cover) transition in decline and restoration phases	**Objectives pursued:** completion of baseline data collection in 7 Sentinel Landscapes is expected, along with further synthesis of global, regional and local analysis of tree cover change in the light of forest transition hypotheses at the level of patterns, drivers, consequences (ecosystem services, SDG's) and leverage **Geographical locations of the work:** Sentinel Landscape countries: Nicaragua, Honduras, Peru, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Cameroon, Uganda, Kenya, Zambia, India, China, Laos, Indonesia ASB countries: Peru, Brazil, Cameroon, DRC, Indonesia, Viet Nam, Philippines **Types of methods used:** Groundtruthing and remote sensing analysis of land cover change, linked to Land Cover ⇔ Land Use typology, characterization across life cycle of land use systems, driver analysis in statistical data at (sub)national scale, land use change quantification across forest policy domains, allometrics to translate land cover change to emission estimates **Gender research dimension (if relevant):** Gender-based local knowledge is used in 'ground truthing', the legends of land use maps include categories useful to both men and women	**Expected outputs:** • Synthesis and case study papers based on empirical data sets of quantitative and qualitative tree cover transitions across major eco climatic zones**;** Synthesis and case study papers based on 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 • Methods for monitoring and quantifying institutional capacity at the landscape level developed and shared. • Synthesis and case study papers based on policy levers and negotiation opportunities to influence drivers of tree cover transitions, rehabilitation and/or agroforestry transformation • Landscape level indicators to monitor and evaluate livelihoods, environmental goods and services & institutional capacity collected across sentinel landscapes **Progress towards Outcomes in 2015:** Across the ASB countries the work on LUWES/LUMENS is shared as spatial frame for managing tradeoffs: **In** Indonesia the provincial spatial planning process in 6 provinces now uses the emergent LUMENS (Land Use for Multiple Environmental Services) frame and its stepwise procedure into account in policy formulation, finding new ways to make use of spatial information. This is also used to develop sustainable nested system of MRV	Total: 5,336 W1/2: 1,782 Gender: 585

		(Monitoring Reporting and Evaluation) and REL (Reference Emission Levels) from sub-national to national level. A similar method is under development in Cameroon, Viet Nam and Peru, making it likely that we can indeed report on the 'outcome' planned for 2015. This work also support comparative analysis of tree-cover transition through agroforestation between Indonesia, Cameroon, Viet Nam and Thailand, supporting the discussions on Sustainable Development Indicators. In Nicaragua as first among the Sentinel Landscape countries, our analysis of socio-economical and biophysical factors driving tree cover change and its consequences starts to inform local policy processes. Analysis of drivers of agrarian change starts to inform policy processes in Nicaragua, Burkina Faso, Zambia, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Indonesia, as further step towards the intended outcome.	
3.2. Understanding consequences of tree cover transition for livelihoods, environmental goods and services & adaptive policy	**Objectives pursued: w**e will continue with the analysis of case studies and global syntheses on how tree cover change (documented in 3.1) influences various ecosystem services, and how rule- and incentive-based ways to influence land use decisions can be used to enhance ecosystem service levels. **Geographical locations of the work:** Sentinel Landscape countries: Nicaragua, Honduras, Peru, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Cameroon, Uganda, Kenya, Zambia, India, China, Laos, Indonesia ASB countries: Peru, Brazil, Cameroon, DRC, Indonesia, Viet Nam, Philippines	**Expected outputs**: • 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 • Tools for and case studies of quantifying institutional capacity of managing natural resource base at the landscape scale • Tools for and case studies of quantifying land health effects of changes in vegetation	Total: 3,928 W1/2: 1,100 Gender: 447

	RUPES/PRESA learning landscapes: Indonesia, Philippines, Viet Nam, Nepal, India, Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania Agrarian change landscapes: Indonesia, Nicaragua, Cameroon, Zambia, Ethiopia and Burkina Faso Food security and nutrition landscapes: Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Uganda, Cameroon and Zambia **Types of methods used:** Research makes use of multiple networks of case studies, zooming in on contrasts and comparisons that can test propositions and hypotheses at the level of ecosystem services and landscape-level management and governance, including the use of land use planning, tenurial reform and changes in economic incentives. Tool-books with participatory assessment methods are available, and are being updated as part of the research. Analytical methods include econometrical analysis, process-based stock-and-flow models, agent-based models of actor decision making. **Gender research dimension (if relevant):** Gender specificity of appreciation of ecosystem services receives specific attention in studies of water flow and biodiversity. Gender specific appreciation of the trade-offs between provisioning and other ecosystem services is studies by a combination of methods (focus group discussions, role-play games, household surveys and agent-based modelling). Gender receives due attention in analysis of local institutional setups for ES enhancement, including solutions for tenure-related conflicts. Demography and gender-specific shifts in market integration & migration receive attention in a number of the case studies. Development and testing of gender informed tools and approaches for decision-making on land use	structure across stages of tree cover transition, incl. soil fertility, erosion • 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 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 2015:** A more functional interpretation of changes in tree cover for ecosystem services is emerging from comparative studies. Development, test and distribution of tools and approaches towards sustainable landscapes through land use planning process that is integrative, inclusive and informed in improving livelihoods. Beyond the LUWES/LUMNES pathway to applications at local government level, an income pathway is targeting the emerging national processes for "Green accounting". This work is most advanced in Indonesia, China, Peru and Cameroon. Series of training and workshops to develop technical capacities to implement LUMENS tool are supporting the wider (and hopefully critical) application of the tool.	

	and ecosystem services (this includes gender specific appreciation of water, biodiversity, markets and institutions).	In Eastern and Southern Africa the further analysis of Landcare organizations for collective action at landscape scales are supported in gendered analysis of group performance. From this analysis further change ih the organizations can be expected as outcome. Similarly, in Indonesia an analysis of gender relations, norms, values and practices that maintain gender inequities and assessment of implications for forest management structures is expected to stimulate change. Over the past years two rather different streams of work on the broad concept of Payments for Environmental Services have converged, on a view where both economic and social perspectives add value in a socio-ecological system analysis. Combined insights are used to support analysis of emerging practice in China, Indonesia, Vietnam, Philippines, with further attention to the gender aspects of such schemes, the way they are designed, evaluated and interpreted.	
3.3. Actively learning landscapes where innovative response and policy options are being tested	**Objectives pursued:** we will continue to interact with local partners in the learning landscape networks, where local and external stakeholders negotiate and have access to a range of conditional and performance-based gender-sensitive arrangements that support the provision and maintenance of environmental services and biodiversity in productive landscapes This work targets the identification of opportunities for win-win solutions in restoration contexts are fully used, while the hard tradeoffs are recognized and contest over them is replaced by negotiation **Geographical locations of the work:** Indonesia, Vietnam, Philippines, China, DRC, Burkina Faso,	**Expected outputs :** • 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	Total: 4,694 W1/2: 1,423 Gender: 497

	Cameroon, Dominican Republic, Costa Rica, Colombia, Bolivia **Types of methods used:** interactions of science, local and public/policy knowledge systems with synthetic products for tradeoff analysis, visualization of options and scenarios, and negotiation support processes **Gender research dimension (if relevant):** Synthesis of women's role in the implementation of payment for environmental services activities in four ecologies and its impacts on livelihoods	• Impact studies testing assumptions of the CRP6.3 theory of change and output-outcome-impact pathways **Progress towards Outcomes in 2015:** Further synthesis of the learning landscape networks and active roles in the ES Partnership leads to new outputs that will be actively shared. The experience in the 'Model Forest' networks in Africa, the Tropenbos country networks and the RUPES/PRESA learning landscapes is first of all shared within each network and supports the learning landscapes as outcomes in their own right, but the more critical articulation of 'theories of place' helps in cross-site learning. Beyond established networks a further analysis jointly with the RRI partnership shares research results in relation to forest rationalization, degazettement and land reform, with active tests of new land and landscape governance models In a number of landscapes the Participatory Monitoring by Civil Society of Land-use Planning for Low-Emissions Development Strategies project has helped us gain experience with capacity building at levels that connect villages with local government agencies, and that make the abstract concepts of carbon stocks and ecosystem services tangible and concrete at local level. The lessons learned in this project will be shared more widely for broader outcomes in learning landscapes elsewhere.	
3.4. Integration into relevant policies of the contribution FT&A make at landscape level	**Objectives pursued:** we further target policies on food security that recognize the contribution forests, trees and agroforestry make at landscape level across forest transition stages	**Expected outputs:** • Engaging partners and policy makers for integration of environment, agriculture and nutrition	Total: 1,654 W1/2: 687

to food security across forest transition stage	**Geographical locations of the work:** Honduras, Peru, Cameroon, Uganda, India, Cambodia, Indonesia, Zambia **Types of methods used:** Ex-ante trade off analysis and scoping studies **Gender research dimension (if relevant):** Systematic review of data to assess the effect of gender disparities on household food and nutrition security in forested landscapes	• 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 • Assessment of landscape configurations functional for integrating environmental and agricultural benefits • Understanding broader social context (gender) impact on forests and food security **Progress towards Outcomes in 2015**: Research that analyzed the way an increase in agrobiodiversity in patios and home-gardens in 5000 households enhances food and nutritional security is under way in two key landscapes in Central America. Quantification of links between nutrition and tree cover is under way and starts to inform local stakeholders in Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Cameroon, Uganda and Zambia Scoping studies of land sparing/sharing options have been completed in six landscapes: Nicaragua, Cameroon, Burkina Faso, Zambia, Ethiopia, Indonesia, and results are being discussed beyond the direct researchers involved.	Gender: 151
4.1 Harnessing forest; trees and agroforestry for climate change mitigation	**Objectives pursued:** To identify policies and processes that lead to national REDD+ strategies and to understand the opportunities and barriers of benefit sharing mechanisms for effective and efficient implementation and equitable outcomes.	**Expected outputs:** • A series of FTA knowledge products (papers, policy briefs, web content) that analyse national REDD+ policy topics: e.g. performance of policy processes; legitimacy of	Total: 15,345 W1/2: 2,389

	REDD practitioners use multiple streams of data including data generated through community participation in emissions inventories and have access to newly available data for accurately estimating carbon stocks and changes Assessing C stock and change, including peat depth and mapping, GHG emissions and wetland hydrology Studies on low emissions development strategies and adoption of low carbon emission policies at landscape and national scales. Analysis of policy mixes and informing policy choices in new forest law. Analysis of motives for adoption of national forest conservation incentive programs The vision of the SECURED LANDSCAPES project is the development and promotion of sustainable multifunctional landscapes through the adoption of landscape approaches that are effective, efficient and equitable. More specifically, impact is sought as follows: a) Climate smart, eco-efficient and development friendly sustainable multifunctional landscapes developed, piloted and promoted; and b) enabling policy, legal and institutional environment for landscape approaches enhanced. The Year 2015 will focus on consolidating the work done in the last few years of the SECURED LANDSCAPES project as well as further supporting REDD+ processes at national level. To develop safeguard guidelines for REDD+ in the Philippines.	international actors in national arenas; policy coalitions for transformational change; multi-level, -sector governance challenges to REDD+ & LU decisions; guidance for REDD+ safeguards design; case studies on LEDS in two countries • A review of REDD+ implementation in 22 subnational activity sites • Improved technical MRV procedures and technologies; consolidated deforestation estimates for Indonesia; Indonesian carbon accounting tool deployed to the Government • High-level policy dialogues (e.g. UNFCCC side events, Global Landscape Forum in Paris); regional (COMESA, COMIFAC, AU), subnational and national capacity support and training for REDD+ readiness • Pantropical deforestation monitoring system with accompanying methodological development, local case studies and partnership network of stakeholders (terra-I in support of Global Forest Watch; study of independent monitoring of forest and carbon resources) **Progress towards Outcomes in 2015:** Contributes information and guidance for the design of 3E REDD+ policy processes and benefit sharing mechanism at the national level in the implementation of a globally agreed climate policy, which includes 4 journal articles, 5 briefs, 3 events, 1 existing website, 1 blog and 3 updated datasets. 9 journal articles on participatory MRV are in preparation for special issue.	Gender: 1,917

	Knowledge of the 3E+ outcomes (effectiveness, efficiency, equity, livelihoods, rights) at 22 subnational initiatives in six countries. Scrutinizing spatial synergies between REDD projects and biodiversity areas Stepwise approach adopted and made operational to set RELs and develop national and subnational MRV systems that take into account national circumstances, with respect to key drivers of deforestation, degradation, conservation, SMF and rehabilitation. Improved data availability and technical capacity in REDD+ host countries for emissions measurement Best-practice methods for mitigation, informing international and national policy processes on mitigation. Carry out an analysis of land cover trajectory leading up to the establishment of industrial plantations (Oil Palm, and timber plantations) from 1973 until 2013 to understand the true share of deforestation attributed to expansion of industrial plantations and the role of ENSO-fires (in particular the 1982-83 and 1997—fires) generating vast areas of land available for oil palm. To enhance capacities of REDD+ country partners and others at national and international levels to participate effectively in evidence-based decision making Improved design of multilevel institutions and processes to overcome economic and policy barriers to REDD+ implementation and other low carbon land use policies	Instrumentation has been purchased and installed; observations on GHG fluxes, C-stocks, and primary productivity have begun; mitigation hotspot analysis will be concluded. This will produce the following deliverables: 2 journal articles, 1 book, 1 report, 1 brief, 1 blog, and 1 dataset. Continuous maintenance of website for dissemination; set up of online Global Wetlands Carbon Map Tool. CIFOR Occasional Paper and local dissemination article (in Portuguese), and supporting Brazil's MMA in implementation of new Forest Code; Peru national strategy papers. As usual, the specifications of support for national level will be negotiated with national level REDD+ authorities. Implementation of the MoU signed between the government of Peru and ICRAF for training on low emission development planning will be implemented. Work on low emission development planning will also continue in Indonesia, while the development of a land use and land use legend for nesting MRV across scales will be the focus in Cameroon. At landscape level, piloting and further development of emission reduction incentives will continue to build on last years' work. In particular, effort will be put on undertaking comparative analysis of incentive schemes' successes and challenges that have been designed and tested during the project. Effort to consolidate mechanisms for private sector investments in sustainable landscapes. Global methodology development will be consolidated regarded nesting and "leverage	

	To disseminate knowledge, build capacity and strengthen networks of the stakeholders involved in climate change mitigation and adaptation. Reduce deforestation by measuring and monitoring it in near real time **Geographical locations of the work**: Global; Bolivia, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ecuador, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Laos, Malaysia, Mexico, Mozambique, Nepal, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Tanzania, Uganda, and Vietnam. **Types of methods used:** Economic analyses, reviews of benefit sharing mechanisms in other sectors, study of project-level REDD+ implementation costs, study of local equity perceptions, Text Analysis; Survey; Interviews; PNA (policy network analysis), discourse analysis, QCA (qualitative comparative analysis); Spatial modelling, Qualitative research, Field testing; Participatory forums with farmers; Before-after/control-intervention (BACI) analysis to produce counter-factual and longitudinal evidence on the impacts of various forest conservation interventions in REDD+ initiatives. Remote sensing data analysis combined with online atlas for stakeholder engagement **Gender research dimension (if relevant):** Will examine impacts of benefit sharing processes and gender, and produce an info brief**.** A PhD student for gender research in Burkina Faso on policy change and the role of women; 1 study on policy networks and the role of women in REDD+ decision making processes at the national level; and Review paper on how feminist research can	points" and "pathway analysis" of drivers of deforestation. The nesting work will also be applied at country level in Indonesia. We envisage submissions for a special journal issue to share lesson learnt from the two phases of the project so far. Draft safeguards guidelines for REDD+ in the Philippines. Reports and policy briefs shared with national partners and insights taken up in national level LEDS activities. Capacity building through on the job training in building an MRV system. Online mapping platform which include interactive map and open access GIS files. Paper on democratic decentralization in Peru submitted, 5 journal articles and 5 briefs on multilevel governance, land use, and benefit sharing developed, 4 peer reviewed country synthesis reports published, at least 4 sub-national reports and 3 legal studies on the distribution of powers and responsibilities related to land use published, two workshops in Tanzania on future scenarios, two workshops in Mexico on future scenarios, one workshop in Vietnam to present results, at least two results dissemination activity in Peru, brief on the politics of MRV, governance tool disseminated, and blog post produced. Terra-i outputs are available on Terra-i web platform as well as on Global Forest Watch as a beta version (non-validated version).	

	inform better integration of gender considerations in REDD+ safeguards. Use of household data to produce knowledge on differences in impacts of REDD+ subnational initiatives. Use of women's survey in 150 villages to produce knowledge on women's management of forests, roles in implementation of REDD+, and impact of REDD+. Capacity building through training for female participants; and focus on developing country participants. Increase female participation in all processes. Consider gender balance when carrying out interviews and in panel data		
4.2 Enhancing climate change adaptation through forests, trees and agroforestry	**Objectives pursued:** Carry out an analysis of the changing trajectory / geography of ENSO fires of Borneo during 1980-2010, as a function of changing land-cover change including logging intensity and timing and plantation history and timing, as well as function of changing (historic) fire regimes/frequency and forest density. Work in collaboration with Bruno Locatelli and Sean Sloan of James Cook University Mangrove's land-building role and sea level rise Inform national (Kenyan and Ugandan) processes under way for development of climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies, policies and institutions Map the amount of degraded lands Borneo-wide. Here, we define degraded lands as areas of old-growth forest that have been destroyed by fire, and that have not become converted to agriculture. Increased coordination among (Ugandan and Kenya) decentralized governments and sub-national sectoral agencies in planning and implementation of extension and regulation	**Expected outputs:** Scoping study for the use of climate information in National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) in three countries; National and sub-national adaptation recommendation briefs in 2 countries. Published case studies on social vulnerability in forested landscapes of three countries; on forest resilience to fire in Borneo A gender and adaptation analysis; and a study of the role of forest ecosystem services in livelihood adaptation to climate change, both for the Sahel and Afro-montane communities. Review of climate change vulnerability of tree species **Progress towards Outcomes in 2015:** Dataset developed; and a summary of data collection and entry activities is available. Instrumentation has been installed and observations on sedimentation and sea level rise	Total: 2,733 W1/2: 1,017 Gender: 443

	activities around climate change adaptation, rural development and conservation activities, and improved awareness of activities that are more successful in reducing vulnerability within local communities to climate variability Increased local community (Ugandan and Kenya) awareness of the underlying socio-economic, normative, institutional factors that increase vulnerability among different stakeholder groups and activities that are more successful in reducing vulnerability to climate variability. Study impact of climate variability and change on important agroforestry/ forestry species Analyse the impact of climate change on agroforestry species Understand how climate change likely affects forest collection strategies and poverty of rural of household Understand household responses to different types of shocks, including from climate change **Geographical locations of the work:** Global**.** Kenya, Uganda, Indonesia, Malaysia. **Types of methods used:** Remote sensing and GIS, Survey. Review of peer reviewed journal articles, policy papers, and grey literature about of climate change adaptation and mitigation policy context for Kenya and Uganda. Survey assessing changes in national and sub-national stakeholder knowledge and attitudes regarding climate change adaptation and mitigation. IFRI forest plot sampling of vegetation in 4 forest areas around Mt. Elgon 2 each in Kenya and Uganda; IFRI village and forest user group data collection in 4 villages around Mt. Elgon 2 each in Kenya and Uganda; Review of peer reviewed literature on vulnerability	have begun, with the following deliverables: 3 journal articles, 1 report, and 1 dataset. National Adaptation Strategy Reports and Country Policy Briefs for two countries. Community vulnerability analysis and ecosystem analysis reports for two countries, including a summary of the district and national stakeholder workshops. Data analysis on impact of climate variability and change on important agroforestry/ forestry species towards publication in progress. First draft on impact of climate change on agroforestry species to be updated. Commissioned study for high-level World Bank report on poverty and climate change, for COP Paris launch (NB: could perhaps also be counted as 4.3. -- e.g. link to forest stocks at village level), including 1 journal article, 1 blog (link to Flagship 3 developed).	

	of livelihoods around Mt. Elgon; Review of peer reviewed literature on forest cover condition and biodiversity change around Mt. Elgon. Laboratory analysis and field measurements. Nursery experiment/Review. Statistical analysis based on PEN data set **Gender research dimension (if relevant):** Where ever possible, analysis of policies and socio-economic data will highlight gender disaggregated conclusions.		
4.3 Understanding the role of forests, trees and agroforestry in achieving synergies between climate change mitigation and adaptation	**Objectives pursued:** Improved knowledge and methods related to analyzing the vulnerability of communities dependent on forests. Better understanding of policies and measures that support social forestry, and their implications for forest management for enhanced food security, and carbon stocks; Better understanding of carbon stocks and species diversity in shifting cultivation systems and of other forest management systems associated with shifting cultivation communities. Better understanding of multi-locality, and of exchange of resources and information among and beyond the shifting cultivation communities, and thus of factors influencing the associated carbon stocks and REDD+ co-benefits (including food security) of these systems. Devise adaptation and mitigation options to reduce vulnerability and enhance the adaptive capacity across WCA. Conduct coordinated action research, in accordance with a time-bound plan, on non-food or multiple use biofuel crops that can be grown on degraded lands, including under saline conditions, along the entire value chain, in a partnership model; Support local energy provision and offer	**Expected outputs:** Global analysis of [gender and] mitigation-adaptation synergies Analysis of the scope of sustainable agroforestry practice to achieve synergies Comparative analysis of current multi-level policy context and actions, and guidelines for design of integrated approaches to climate change at national level, at least for 5 countries of the Congo Basin plus Kenya International and national policy dialogues (side events at UNFCCC /SBSTA, regional fora, etc.) Subnational case studies on climate change mitigation and adaptation in the context of livelihoods and food security **Progress towards Outcomes in 2015:** Better understanding on vulnerability in local sites, and better understanding of trade-offs and synergies. Land use and land cover change maps for the three study sites in Kalimantan, Indonesia; Houaphan province, Laos; and Nghe An province, Vietnam.	Total: 6,688 W1/2: 1,424 Gender: 700

	policy options to governments that would like to undertake biofuel production without compromising food security; and Disseminate knowledge and provide options to IFAD to mainstream biofuels as an instrument of agricultural development operations where possible. Developing a proposal about forestland restoration for mitigation and adaptation Improved awareness on the opportunities and approaches to linking adaptation (A) and mitigation (M) in policies Provide lessons learnt on the potential and conflict for synergies at the national level To disseminate knowledge, build capacity and strengthen networks of the stakeholders involved in climate change mitigation and adaptation. Carry out 5 case studies on potential for climate change adaptation and mitigation at local level **Geographical locations of the work:** Global. Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Cote d'Ivoire, Columbia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Equatorial Guinea, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Laos, Peru, Rwanda and Vietnam. **Types of methods used**: Household and community surveys, remote sensing and GIS analysis. Policy network analysis. Literature review, Key informant interviews, observations, Diagnosis survey. Laboratory research for grafting and non-toxic Jatropha, Baseline survey, PRAs and LCA analysis, Literature review on social forestry. **Gender research dimension (if relevant):** Gender dimensions are important in both adaptation and	Draft reports produced for Burkina Faso and Cote d'Ivoire Baseline reports, annual reports, workshops and published papers. Project proposal will be submitted to FFEM, project planned to start in late 2015, early 2016 if funded. National adaptation and mitigation policies and their links with forest and environment context has already been analyzed five countries of the Congo Basin; The outline of the guideline for the integrated approach has been designed and discussed. Reports and blog posts on results of field work.	

	mitigation (A&M), where the gendered aspects of vulnerability is analysed; including youth and woman role in ecosystem services (forestland and collecting forest products). Analysis of gender dimensions of A&M, in the context of vulnerability		
5.1. investment strategies and business models	**Objectives pursued:** Research on investment strategies and business models contributes to: Understanding social, economic and environmental outcomes from diverse business models across differentiated land-based investments. Provide lessons on innovative governance mechanisms and corporate strategies with potential to enhance sustainable and inclusive commodity supply and responsible investments Inform business platforms, multi-stakeholder processes and policy dialogues on sustainable commodity supply and land use with potential to contribute to low carbon development strategies **Geographical locations of the work:** Brazil, Cameroon, Colombia, Gabon, DR Congo, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Mozambique, Tanzania **Types of methods used:** this research makes use of quantitative analysis based on data from household surveys and company questionnaires, and is complemented with qualitative analysis of information gathered through interviews to traders, intermediaries and other key stakeholders, as well as spatial analysis of the factors shaping investments. Case studies and comparative analysis of crop expansion dynamics and their impacts. **Gender research dimension (if relevant):** Assess the differentiated impacts in women and men of business models associated with the process of agribusiness expansion in forested landscapes	**Expected outputs:** • Three working papers and one synthesis journal article analysing geographies of investment and investor characteristic in Brazil, Mozambique and Indonesia, informing on socio-environmental impacts and ways to reduce those impacts • Three journal articles examining the conditions under which inclusive business models can contribute to inclusive green growth strategies in Brazil, Mozambique and Indonesia • One working paper and two journal articles assessing the corporate decision-making, strategies and practices with potential to enhance sustainable commodity supply and responsible investments • Three country-specific reports and two comparative articles analysing trends, livelihood impacts and business models associated with oil palm expansion (related to Oil Palm SL) • One working paper an one journal article assessing the social impacts of oil palm with a gendered perspective with potential to inform on more gender inclusive business models • Two participatory prospective analysis with local perspectives on the future of oil palm	Total: 2,742 W1/2: 1,779 Gender: 378

	linked to key commodities. In particular, the focus will be on analysing different production schemes from a gender perspective with emphasis on their impacts on land use, labour allocation, livelihoods strategies and type of involvement in the supply chain linked to select industrial crops.	expansion and its impacts in Cameroon and Indonesia • Three journal articles examining options to improve tree-based carbon accounting, carbon footprint of select investments and options to improve investments in degraded lands • Two events organized as part of some key conferences in order to discuss on impacts and options for more inclusive business models, and other dissemination actions in multi-stakeholder platforms, private and state agencies meetings **Progress towards Outcomes in 2015** Available analysis of corporate-decision making in oil palm disseminated through engagement in key sustainability platforms (linked to oil palm SL) facilitate decision-making on ways to improve inclusion of smallholders in the supply chain, and support them to become more sustainable Synthesis on the geographies of investment and differential impacts of business models inform key multi-stakeholder policy dialogues in three countries (Brazil, Mozambique and Indonesia) with options to expand the support to policies and institutional arrangements that contribute to sustainable commodity supply and timber extraction Engagement with national and international debates on oil palm sustainability standards (RSPO and ISPO) contribute to harmonization of standards and procedures for more sustainable oil palm, supporting private sector, state agencies and civil society efforts	

5.2. governance systems and institutional arrangements	**Objectives pursued:** Research on governance systems and arrangements contributes to: Informing on more appropriate policy responses for supporting smallholders in domestic markets in order to enhance outcomes of VPA negotiations Providing lessons on approaches to better address informal timber extraction, legality verification and trade to enhance legality compliance initiatives Reviewing policy frameworks, institutional arrangements and initiatives that contributes to more accountable and transparent governance Understanding of the scope, implementation gaps and risk associated with emerging options and institutional arrangements aimed at deforestation reduction from more sustainable supply chains **Geographical locations of the work:** Brazil, Cameroon, Congo, DR Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Gabon, Indonesia, Peru **Types of methods used:** Research on the effectiveness of governance instruments is based on policy analysis complemented with value chain analysis, actor mapping and network analysis. Analysis of different actors' interactions in the markets is based on information gathered through structured and semi-structured interviews. Assessment of institutional arrangements relies on qualitative information based on semi-structured and open interviews, and focus groups, complemented with political economic analysis to determine outcomes and trade-offs. **Gender research dimension (if relevant):** Develop a framework and methodology in order to assess from a gender perspective the factors that explain differentiated participation and impacts from women and men in forest management and	**Expected outputs:** • One journal article with lessons on the social impacts of forest certification in Congo Basin • Two journal articles on the implications of VPAs, assessment of gaps and implications for smallholders in Cameroon and Indonesia • Three working papers and one journal article describing the structure and economic role of the domestic timber markets, and policy options for improved forestry regulations in select countries • One editorial and three articles, part of a special issue on assessing multi-level governance frameworks and institutional arrangements for sustainable land use and landscape management • Review on corporate zero deforestation commitments as the basis for building a framework to evaluate the opportunities and risks of these commitments' implementation • Two key events to discuss the implications of trade and investment (e.g. Chinese investments in forestry sector in Central Africa, and commodity supply in Southeast Asia) on land and landscape dynamics and policy options, and other dissemination efforts through engagement in private, state and civil society dialogues **Progress towards Outcomes in 2015** Lessons on social impacts of forest certification in the Congo basin contribute to make improvements and changes in adopted certification standards, with special emphasis on measures to improve the	Total: 1,802 W1/2: 1,196 Gender: 134

	domestic timber markets, as well as the gender-related implications of different governance responses and institutional arrangements, such as those associated with legality and certification, to advance sustainable forest management.	social impacts in forest management in Central Africa Policy frameworks linked to timber legality in the context of the VPA negotiations consider better policy options for addressing informal chainsaw milling, thus with potential to reduce likely negative impacts from formalization processes in small-scale forest users Lessons on innovative public-private partnerships, as part of broader governance arrangements, in support to land use and landscape management inform ongoing debates on the potential and limits of the private commitments on zero deforestation	
5.3. Securing tenure and rights of resource users across forest and tree landscapes	**Objectives pursued:** Research and action will contribute to the following objectives: Generate evidence on whether and how tenure and property regimes affect resource sustainability, livelihoods, and benefits distribution individually and jointly, with consideration of trade-offs Inform policy dialogues and policy decision-making on the factors conditioning tenure security; and the constraints and opportunities of tenure reform implementation processes for securing tenure. New and/or existing knowledge to be consolidated and used to inform decision making and priority setting among policy makers and practitioners at global, regional, national and sub-national levels **Geographical locations of the work:** Bolivia, Brazil, Cameroon, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Nicaragua, Peru, Uganda, Zambia, Vietnam **Types of methods used:** Systematic reviews, surveys of households and communities,	**Expected outputs:** • Historical trajectories of reform initiatives and their effects on reform implementation and equitable access are analysed with emphasis in three select countries (Indonesia, Peru, Uganda) • Sex-disaggregated datasets generated, cleaned, and database developed to analyse effects of tenure reform implementation on tenure security • Analysis and synthesis of the impacts of tenure on sustainable use and management, livelihoods, benefits capture and gender inclusion performed in three countries (Indonesia, Peru, Uganda) • Joint development of tenure security scenarios by multiple actors at sub-national and national levels to inform national policy dialogues • Policy makers and practitioners share experiences on factors constraining or	Total: 100 W1/2: 100 *This CA just started and will develop in 2015

	stakeholder analyses and workshops, policy roundtables, gender analysis **Gender research dimension (if relevant):** Analysis of gender differentials in access and control over resources, benefits capture, and tenure decision-making processes will be conducted with a view to: a) informing policy makers and practitioners; and b) identifying ways and means of strengthening tenure rights of women and other marginalized groups.	enabling implementation of tenure reform initiatives • Two side events at key conferences provides platform for policy makers and practitioners to share lessons on tenure/property rights linked to benefit sharing arrangements **Progress towards Outcomes in 2015** Conceptual framework, methods and data for tenure security assessments developed/generated and shared with policy makers and practitioners. Global, national and sub-national platforms leveraged to inform multiple stakeholders on tenure reform outcomes and to consolidate lessons learned from years of tenure reform implementation	
Gender Integration Team - cross cutting	**Objectives pursued:** Support the integration of gender analysis and research into each of the five flagship projects of the CRP6 by: deploying gender analysis methods, partnerships and alliances, knowledge sharing, and adaptive learning to effectively incorporate gender in the research cycle and; prioritizing and increasing the number of gender strategic research that aimed at enhancing women's control over resources and women's participation in decision-making. **Geographical locations of the work:** Global **Types of methods used:** Guidelines and tools, trainings and workshops on gender concepts and methods, tailored support to research teams and proposal design, assessment tool for gender integration, participatory research methods.	**Expected outputs :** • Capacity development of scientists and partners in gender concepts, frameworks and methods; • Strategic gender research both cross-theme and cross-CRP and targeted support for gender analysis across flagships, including in Sentinel Landscapes; • Adaptive learning and implementation of M & E plan for gender integration; • Knowledge sharing, including synthesis of lessons across specified themes of forest use and management, climate change and value chains; • Communications, Outreach, Dissemination **Progress towards Outcomes in 2015**	Total: 1,488 W1/2: 1,488

		Capacity development and mentoring of research teams to use gender-responsive participatory research methods, which will facilitate direct dissemination of results to end users; Rollout of the Gender Equality in Research Scale (GEIRS), an assessment tool of gender relevance and integration that will enable projects to be ranked according to their level of gender responsiveness, providing FTA with an enhanced understanding of its current portfolio status with regard to gender integration, and allowing it to better target particular projects in need of assistance with gender disaggregated data; Targeted support to research projects on gender analysis and identification of gender dimensions and concerns: Support to strategic gender research on gendered ecological knowledge and practices, gender and value chains, gender appreciation of environmental services, gender and tenure, and gender and climate change	
Communication/ outreach cross-cutting	**Objectives pursued:** Raise awareness of CRP-FTA among key target stakeholders. Use cutting-edge communications and knowledge sharing to create impact pathways for CRP-FTA research. **Geographical locations of the work:** Global **Types of methods used:** The program is web-centric and combines contemporary social media tools with traditional outreach channels. **Gender research dimension (if relevant):** Many of the outputs have a strong focus on gender.	**Expected outputs :** • Blogs: 345 articles written and posted • Media outreach: 36 media outreach activities • Social media: Targeted 20% growth in followers on Facebook & LinkedIn • Powerpoints: 60 Powerpoints on FTA research collected from scientists and uploaded to Slideshare • Videos: 23 videos produced on FTA research • Photos: 1,000 photographs related to FTA research collected and posted to Flickr	Total: 700 W1/2: 700

		• Events: 18 events at which FTA research will be presented and/or have a booth or other substantive presence • Website: FTA website updated and improved • E-newsletter: Quarterly FTA e-newsletter launched and disseminated	
6.3 Monitoring, Evaluation and Impact Assessment	**Objectives pursued**: Monitor, evaluate, and assess the outcomes and impacts of FTA research; develop the capacity of scientists in planning for and monitoring success in achieving outcomes and impacts. **Geographical locations of the work**: Indonesia, Brazil, Peru, Malawi, Cameroon, Tanzania, Guinea, Congo Basin, Burkina Faso. **Types of methods used**: econometrics analysis, global macro models, outcome assessment, influence logs, event feedback, semi-structured interviews, surveys. **Gender research dimension (if relevant):** Outcomes and impact assessment tools and guidelines will observe differential effects on men and women from different socio-economic groups	**Expected outputs :** • MEIA strategy, guidelines and tools • MEIA studies: climate change mitigation research assessment, adoption and impact study of the furniture value chain research, ex-ante impact assessment of the sustainable wetlands research project. **Progress towards Outcomes in 2015:** Improved capacity of scientists. FTA stakeholders are informed on the outcomes and impact of FTA.	Total: 500 W1/2: 500
Capacity Development CCT	**Objectives pursued:** Developing future research leaders through integration of MS and PhD students from partner universities into research projects, developing scientific capacity through projects specifically aimed at doctoral and post-doctoral female scientists, being host to visiting scientists and sending staff associated with FTA as visiting scientists to partner research institutions;	**Expected outputs:** • xxx PhD, xxx MS students defend their dissertation under various flagship research projects in xxx countries	Total: 100 W1/2: 100

	Harmonization of CapDev approaches amongst FTA Partners: Best practices regarding MS and PhD fellowship programs established and integrated into Good Practice Guide for FTA flagships Developing and delivering learning content and approaches for scientific as well as managerial, practitioner's, civil society organizations, and farmer's capacity and making this available through web based repositories. Analysing and addressing organisational capacity development needs of FTA as a program (delivery partners as well as of participating centers) to deliver, apply and learn from FTA generated knowledge A model for political capacity development in Indonesia regarding FTA related policy issues tested and lessons learnt **Geographical locations of the work**: Global, Indonesia **Types of methods used**: Various, participatory, workshops, brainstorming **Gender research dimension (if relevant):** CapDev methodological support to Gender Team provided	• at least xxx visiting scientists hosted by flagship projects and at least xxx articles published jointly • An internal report on best practices for cross learning published • A searchable learning resource repository of FTA generated capacity development products (manuals, tools, guides) globally on internet • Capacity related organizational analysis of FTA as a program carried out and findings reflected upon for inclusion into Phase II proposal • Report describing the activities, processes, outcomes and lessons • GTA team supported in capacity related issues • Systems for systematic monitoring, evaluation and learning (MEL) and research about capacity development established and made function across FTA's • Capacity related data collection and management streamlined across FTA participating centers and data shared at FTA level. • Knowledge related capacity needs of up and outscaling (boundary partners) assessed and considered in the design of Phase II	

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**	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	Indicate the funds planned for gender research in each Flagship, which are **in addition** to the funds in the Clusters of activities. **No double counting please.**
Flagship 1: Enhancing how trees and forests contribute to smallholder livelihoods	**Progress toward IDO:** Address research question of how transnational migration is influencing women's participation in forest governance, sharing of benefits, and distribution of care work; what kinds of tenure reforms are required to secure women's effective participation in forest governance. Understanding how to create benefit sharing schemes that decrease gender inequalities and hot to increase women's participation in the process of developing/implementing the schemes. Addresses research question of how control of trees and forest resources by men and women impact food security and nutrition (link between Gender IDO and Nutrition SLO).	Total: 2,964

	Understand women's control of resources and participation in decision-making processes in coffee value chains. **Geographical areas(if relevant)** : Nepal, Uganda, Nicaragua, Western Amazon, Latin America	
Flagship 2: Forest management and conservation of biodiversity resources	**Progress toward IDO:** The participation of women and marginalized groups in the management of community forests, as well as women's income and gender equity in FTA value chains will be enhanced FTA projects will be shaped by an improved understanding of the gendered norms influencing the development of uptake of FTA innovation to foster women's empowerment and yield more gender equitable benefits Sustainable and equitable institutional arrangements fostered for diversified forest management **Expected outputs** Toolkit designed for gender equitable and socially inclusive forest management; Report on how gender norms influence development and uptake of innovation in diversified forest management **Geographical areas(if relevant)** India, Kyrgyzstan	Total: 1,746
Flagship 3: Landscape management for achieving sustainable development goals (incl. Sentinel Landscapes)	**Progress toward IDO:** Consolidation of information on to what extent and how women access forests for food; how forest foods are distributed at the intra-household level; and whether women benefit from access to forest foods. Inform policies on the relative importance of forests for women and for promoting food security at the intra-household level. 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	Total: 1,799

	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. **Expected outputs** Gender analysis of land use decision-making in Efoulan landscape, Cameroon Gender perception of Rubber Agroforestry system; Comparative analysis of multistrata and monoculture systems in Delta and Edo State Role of women and children in collecting NTFP and forest degradation around urban-rural centres of Luki reserve. Women and farmer organizations: Gendered analysis of group performance Analysis of gender relations, norms, values and practices that maintain gender inequities and assessment of implications for forest management structures Review of gender and nutrition Systematic review protocol on gender and forestry and fish resources Support development of gender-responsive, local and national policies and programmes for adaptation and mitigation **Geographical areas(if relevant):** Sentinel Landscape countries, Indonesia, Cameroon, DRC, Peru. Global	
Flagship 4: Climate change adaptation and mitigation using FT&A	**Progress toward IDO:** Understand opportunities and barriers to enhancing women's participation in REDD+ processes. Provide recommendations for addressing gender equality in REDD+ safeguards. More resilient agro-ecosystems will improve the resilient of the smallholder farmers particularly youth and women; Job opportunities for women-IDO 2 Use of diverse species for restoration activities-IDO 6 Impacts of benefit sharing processes and gender, and produce an info brief	Total: 3,061

	PhD study on gender research in Burkina Faso on policy change and the role of women; study on policy networks and the role of women in REDD+ decision making processes at the national level; and how feminist research can inform better integration of gender considerations in REDD+ safeguards REDD+ stakeholders (policymakers, proponent organizations, donors) will implement subnational initiatives with a stronger appreciation for the gender-differentiated consequences of various kinds of forest conservation interventions, and with knowledge of how to improve gender equity outcomes. **Expected outputs** Series of gender analysis of adaptation and mitigation scientific publications. **Geographical areas**: Global, Africa, and Latin America Sentinel Landscapes; Bolivia, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Cote d'Ivoire, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Laos, Malaysia, Mexico, Mozambique, Nepal, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda, and Vietnam.	
Flagship 5: Global Governance, Trade and Investment	**Progress towards IDO** Inform regulations, corporate initiatives and CSO advocacy on gender impacts of agribusiness expansion on forested landscapes, opportunities and constraints for securing women's rights and decent work. The impacts of agri-business expansion on gender equality and women's empowerment will be better understood, and opportunities for empowering women through gender equitable business models and regulations will be identified. Understand how gender inequalities influence trade and investment and make recommendations on how trade and investment processes can aid women's empowerment efforts in the coffee value chain. Gender implications of disparate institutional arrangements for governing land-based investments and reducing social impacts are better understood Opportunities for enhancing greater equity through gender responsive regulations, corporate practices and institutional arrangements are identified	Total: 512

	Policy makers and practitioners are informed of gender differentials in access and control over resources, benefits capture and tenure decision processes. Policy makers and practitioners consider options for strengthening tenure rights of women and other marginalized groups **Expected outputs** Dataset that includes gender relevant data with emphasis on smallholder involvement in oil palm development, expanded to other select countries Research paper and blog with emphasis on assessing differential gender impacts of business models in some select agricultural commodities Review paper on differential impacts and response from large-scale investments with a gender perspective Methodological paper with frameworks for assessing impacts from investment with a gender perspective Development of an analytical framework and methodology to assess with a gender perspective impacts from markets and regulations on small-scale forest management Sex disaggregated data sets with regards to: a) REDD+ benefits sharing; b) GCS-tenure projects; and c) integrated research in development project in Zambia. Working paper focused solely on gender and tenure. **Geographical areas(if relevant)** Indonesia, Tanzania, Mozambique, Brazil, Latin America Sentinel Landscapes Eastern and Central Africa, Latin America and Southeast Asia	
Gender cross cutting and gender elements of Sentinel Landscapes and Management Support Unit	See in FP section for activities	Total: 1,520
Level n-2: Cluster of activities	E**xpected research outcomes and outputs that have a gender/equity dimension** (from Table 1)	Indicate the funds planned

Use one row per relevant Cluster of activities		for gender research
	Information already provided in the CA sections	
	TOTAL GENDER BUDGET FOR THE CRP **11,597**	