ANNEX 1: DEGREE OF TENURE INTEGRATION

Country	Project	Period of Performance	Degree of tenure integration (1-5)	Summary
Amazon	NZDZ	2011-2014	4 - Mostly integrated	NZDZ aimed to develop net-zero deforestation zone projects in Peru, Ecuador, and Colombia to effectively demonstrate and test approaches to REDD+ and influence and improve larger land use planning, policy processes, and forest conservation goals. Included tenure issues at IR equivalent level and several supporting tenure-related or adjacent activities.
Bangladesh	CREL	2012-2018	4 - Mostly integrated	CREL had specific resource governance IRs, and acknowledged the importance of user rights (fish, land, water, etc.) to important conservation outcomes.
Cambodia	Greening Prey Lang	2021-2023	2 - Slightly integrated	The project had some limited support for rice parcel mapping and FPIC trainings, but most land related work is classic land use zoning for conservation.
Cambodia	Morodok Baitang	2021-2026	5 - Highly integrated	Morodok Baitang has an overall goal to conserve Cambodia's unique biodiversity, reduce land-based sources of carbon emissions in support of national goals, and improve accountable and equitable economic development. Land rights and equitable distribution are central themes throughout all objectives, and explicit in Objective 3.
Cambodia	SFB	2012-2018	5 - Highly integrated	SFB's concerted support for indigenous communal land titles and technical and jurisdictional support for community forest structures made LRG issues directly relevant. The project also developed evidence for specific linkages between tenure interventions and emissions reductions.
Central Africa	CAFEC - Bateke Lefini Landscape	2013-2018	3 - Moderately integrated	Relevant LRG strategies employed included strengthening protected area management capacity, improving management plans, improving law enforcement and prosecutions, and promoting tourism and REDD+ activities. Land tenure rights were discussed regarding management, benefit sharing and delineating use-rights for a newly established national park.
Central Africa	CAFEC Ituri-Epulu-Aru Forest Landscape	2013-2019	3 - Moderately integrated	This CARPE III project aimed to conserve the Ituri-Epulu-Aru Forest Landscape, with notable features including the establishment of land concessions, a PPP for reserve-management by Wildlife Conservation Society, and strategies for supporting REDD at the landscape level. Tenure was not a specific focus in all strategies but was central to the concessions outside of the reserve.

Country	Project	Period of Performance	Degree of tenure integration (1-5)	Summary
Central Africa	CAFEC Lac Tele-Lac Tumba Landscape	2014-2019	3 - Moderately integrated	This CARPE III project aimed to conserve the Lac Tele and Lac Tumba landscapes, with notable strategies including strengthening the management capacity of protected areas, strengthening the implementation of land use plans, and promoting the sustainable exploitation of resources. Community planning and land concessions for community forestry were central themes, although tenure issues were central only to those objectives.
Central Africa	CAFEC Maiko Tanya Kahuzi Biega	2014-2019	4 - Mostly integrated	The program had activities at IR and sub-IR level to strengthen land use planning and equitable access to resources.
Central Africa	CAFEC Maringa-Lopori-Wamba	2013-2018	3 - Moderately integrated	This CARPE III project aimed to conserve the Maringa-Lopori-Wamba landscape, with notable strategies including focus on land concessions for community forestry, as well as improved conservation through community-based conservation plans linked with national REDD+ activities – namely the REDD+ CADJOBE site in the East of the MLW landscape.
Central Africa	CAFEC Salonga-Lukenie-Sankuru Landscape	2013-2018	2 - Slightly integrated	This project, also in CARPE III, aimed to conserve the Salonga-Lukenle-Sankuru landscape, although land tenure issues were minimal. Participatory planning and community monitoring of the landscape constituted land tenure considerations.
Central Africa	CAFEC Sangha-Trinational (TNS) - Noubale-Ndoki Landscape	2013-2018	2 - Slightly integrated	This project, also in CARPE III, aimed to conserve the TNS landscape, which is the most biologically intact landscape under the CARPE III program. Primary activities aimed to bolster protection of the Protected Areas though only 4% of the project activities aimed to address Strategy 2 of the project, strengthening the implementation of land use management plans.
Central Africa	CAFEC Virunga	2014-2018	4 - Mostly integrated	CAFEC Virunga had activities at IR and sub-IR level to strengthen land use planning and equitable access to resources. While ultimately not able to overcome many challenges (insecurity, lack of cooperation from communities and government), the program did lay the groundwork for the Community Forest Concession model in Virunga.
Central Africa	FABS	2020-2025	3 - Moderately integrated	While FABS does not have a tenure focus at the IR or project goal level, it has implemented several discreet tenure-related activities and identified lessons learned from the region, particularly related to indigenous and/or customary tenure in support of CFM.
Central America	RCCP	2013-2018	3 - Moderately integrated	RCCP had some interesting lessons learned for rights-based REDD+ and climate change adaptation, such as the importance of secure tenure for carbon market activities and implementing a conservation rights

Country	Project	Period of Performance	Degree of tenure integration (1-5)	Summary
				approach (consultation, FPIC, and social safeguards). However, tenure considerations were not the main goal of the project.
Colombia	Bio-REDD+	2011-2015	2 - Slightly integrated	Bio-REDD+ found that REDD+ planning documents were perceived by communities as beneficial forms of proof of sovereignty over their territories. But the project (by its own admission) largely avoided dealing with property rights.
Colombia	Natural Wealth Program	2017-2022	3 - Moderately integrated	The project's registration of land in the name of Indigenous communities was significant from a tenure perspective, as were efforts to use land tenure/ownership as the basis for at least two distinct conservation agreement and PES schemes.
Colombia	Paramos and Forests	2018-2025	1 - Negligible	The project mostly addressed tenure as a precursor to environmental management planning. There was some FPIC work, but the team did not document much interest in the process from communities.
Global	FCMC	2011-2015	4 - Mostly integrated	FCMC took a rights-based approach which emphasized tenure, human rights, and benefit sharing in REDD+ programming.
Guatemala	Climate, Nature and Communities	2012-2017 (original project), 2021-2023 (extension)	2 - Slightly integrated	The Climate, Nature and Communities project aimed at creating "a safer Guatemala that promotes greater socioeconomic development in the Western Highlands and that sustainably manages its natural resources." While 25-year concessions for community-based organizations was a highlight of the program extension, primary activities were less focused on land tenure, and more on income generation.
Guatemala	LEDS	2014-2019	1 - Negligible	The project largely did not deal with LRG issues, though there is one case study in which the project supported a municipality to strengthen forest governance and land use planning.
Haiti	Reforestation Project	2017-2022	1 - Negligible	The project's goal was to increase forest and tree cover in the targeted sub-watersheds and other strategic areas, while contributing to the resilience of targeted populations to economic and natural shocks and long-term stresses for their improved well-being in Haiti's North and North-East regions. While report availability was limited, LTPR issues were minimal in those reviewed.
Honduras	GEMA	2016-2018	2 - Slightly integrated	Land tenure was not a goal of the project's activities. However, the project did develop tenure-adjacent tools/approaches such as simplified certification process for protected areas and a conflict resolution mechanism.
Honduras	PROPARQUE	2011-2018	2 - Slightly integrated	While land tenure was not a clear goal at the objective or activity level, the final evaluation recognized the importance of improving the

Country	Project	Period of Performance	Degree of tenure integration (1-5)	Summary
				management of private and public lands to increase sustainable economic opportunities in Honduras.
India	Forest PLUS	2012-2017	1 - Negligible	Forest-PLUS was designed to develop and test scalable and replicable tools, techniques, and approaches for reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+) that could be adopted by the Government of India. While these tools assisted with implementation of forest management, tenure issues were minimal.
India	Forest PLUS-2.0	2018-2023	3 - Moderately integrated	Forest-PLUS 2.0 designed a set of web-based tools for the management of forest (and non-forest) resources, particularly for planning. Land tenure issues were incorporated throughout, such as increasing participatory planning, democratizing data collection and monitoring, establishing markets that value community resources, and legitimizing claims to timber resources while establishing linkages to markets.
Indonesia	BIJAK	2015-2020	1 - Negligible	This project primarily worked at the national level with the Government of Indonesia to support enhanced conservation and management of the country's marine and terrestrial biodiversity and natural habitats, reduce greenhouse gas emissions and sustainable landscape and NRM. Overall, efforts were largely at the national level and focused on conservation planning more than tenure.
Indonesia	IFACS	2010-2015	5 - Highly integrated	IFACS focused on reducing carbon emissions in Indonesia's land-use sector, especially forests and peatlands, by improving resource governance, clarifying land tenure and ownership at village level, and developing solutions for tenure conflict resolution.
Indonesia	LESTARI	2015-2020	4 - Mostly integrated	LESTARI's key outcomes included improved land use governance, enhanced protected area management and protection of key species, sustainable private sector and industry practices, and expanded constituencies for conservation among various stakeholders. Tenure issues were central in the planning and management aspects of the project, with significant co-benefits derived from managed resources, improved spatial and inventory data, and hands-on training and rights empowerment.
Indonesia	SEGAR	2021-2026	3 - Moderately integrated	SEGAR seeks to engender greater capacity and commitment for good environmental governance across a diverse group of stakeholders at the subnational level, including key government of Indonesia institutions, as well as facilitate a greater role for village communities and the private sector, including larger companies and small landowners and their associations. While nascent, tenure issues will be central for accessing and sharing benefits within sustainably managed

Country	Project	Period of Performance	Degree of tenure integration (1-5)	Summary
				landscapes, including establishing systems for clear market linkages and monitoring grievances.
Liberia	PROSPER	2012-2017	5 - Highly integrated	The three main objectives of the program focused on expanding educational and institutional capacity for environmental awareness and natural resource management, improving community-based forest management, and enhancing community-based livelihoods. As such, land rights and access to benefits were relevant throughout.
Liberia	LRCFP	2007-2009	5 - Highly integrated	This two-year project took a two-pronged approach. At the national level, LRCFP activities were to focus on improving the institutional, legal and policy framework for community forestry. The community level prong of the approach consisted of pilot activities in two counties which would inform national efforts and develop a model replicable across the country. These foundational activities are directly related to tenure rights and community governance of resources.
Madagascar	Hay Tao	2018-2023	5 - Highly integrated	Strengthening tenure rights was a key strategic approach within Hay Tao's overall project goal of improving the legal/policy framework and strengthening stakeholder capacity for biodiversity conservation and resilient livelihoods.
Madagascar	Mikajy	2018-2023	5 - Highly integrated	Land tenure was a key result under more than one of Mikajy's strategic approaches to advance biodiversity conservation in forest and coastal ecosystems, strengthen natural resource management and land tenure security among vulnerable populations, and promote sustainable economic growth in rural communities.
Malawi	Kulera	2009-2012	1 - Negligible	The main project objectives related to improved governance of protected areas through participatory, decentralized structures, including improved rural likelihoods and incomes. While some co-management plans were established in the zones around protected areas, tenure issues were minimally addressed.
Malawi	MCHF	2019-2024	3 - Moderately integrated	MCHF's aims to promote sustainable forest management of selected landscapes and promote alternative energy options in Malawi to sustainably maintain forest cover and reduce land-based emissions. Participatory forest management and increased conflict and dispute regulation are important components related to LRG.
Malawi	PERFORM	2014-2019	3 - Moderately integrated	The main components of PERFORM related to preparing for REDD+, promoting low-emissions land use opportunities in targeted geographies, and increasing capacity for benefit sharing. This involved co-management and planning around community resources.

Country	Project	Period of Performance	Degree of tenure integration (1-5)	Summary
Papua New Guinea	LGP	2019-2024	5 - Highly integrated	PNG is distinctive in supporting a regime of customary tenure over land and nearshore resources by indigenous owners. One of LGP's project-level goals is to strengthen the capacity of customary owners with skills, knowledge, and incentives to sustainably manage their lands to reduce the threats to biodiversity (also a part of the project's theory of change).
Peru	BOSQUES	2011-2016	2 - Slightly integrated	The PERU Bosques project's main outputs included institutional strengthening through the creation of the National Forest and Wildlife Service, building regional capacity for forest management, monitoring and controlling illegal logging, and investing in new business for forest management. LTPR integration was minimal but was addressed regarding building capacity to monitor and manage natural resources.
Peru	Pro-Bosques	2018-2023	5 - Highly integrated	Pro-Bosques Objective 3 called for supporting indigenous community rights and resources, and Sub-Objective 1B called for community control and oversight of natural resources.
Philippines	B+WISER	2012-2018	2 - Slightly integrated	The B+WISER program objectives were four-fold: conserve biodiversity in forest areas; reduce forest degradation in priority watersheds; build capacity to conserve biodiversity, manage forests, and support low emissions development; and contribute to disaster risk reduction at the subnational level.
Philippines	Protect Wildlife	2016-2021	3 - Moderately integrated	Protect Wildlife worked to conserve biodiversity, protect wildlife, and sustain ecosystem services in ways that also improved the local population's livelihoods and long-term well-being.
RDMA	LEAF	2011-2016	5 - Highly integrated	Land use planning was present in the overall project goal and IRs for LEAF. The project produced several tools, modules, and case studies on its work to promote community based forest management and participatory land use planning for low emissions.
Senegal	Wula Nafaa	2003-2012	5 - Highly integrated	Wula Nafaa went well beyond the scope of conventional enterprise development and poverty reduction projects to integrate not only NRM but also the all-important elements of resource rights, effective decentralization and good governance.
Vietnam	Forests and Deltas	2012-2021	3 - Moderately integrated	Forests and Deltas aimed to improve policy, strengthen institutions, and support innovative models to improve natural resource management and increase the resilience of vulnerable communities.
Vietnam	Green Annamites	2016-2021	1 - Negligible	Green Annamites sought to reduce GHG emissions, expand sustainable landscapes, protect critical forests and biodiversity, and strengthen livelihoods, enterprises, and the resiliency of communities.

Country	Project	Period of Performance	Degree of tenure integration (1-5)	Summary
				Land tenure was not a key factor in any objectives, activities, or indicators.
Vietnam	SFM	2020-2025	3 - Moderately integrated	SFM is working to strengthen Community Forest Management in Vietnam to address the main drivers of deforestation and degradation. Land tenure elements are noted as critical pillars and/or elements of two SFM objectives (1 and 3) but are not the central objective. Target beneficiaries include community forest owner groups and plantation owner groups.
West Africa	SERVIR	2016-2021	2 - Slightly integrated	SERVIR aimed to improve the resilience of the region to the impacts of climate change and ensure that land use management is both sustainable and reduces GHG emissions, leading to improved self-reliance of West African countries. While tenure was not a significant focus, SERVIR developed several tools, approaches and piloted case studies for improved land use monitoring and planning in West Africa.
West Africa	STEWARD	2011-2016	4 - Mostly integrated	Land tenure was not explicit in the project goal or IRs, however STEWARD implemented several interesting activities designed to promote community participation in GHG monitoring and PES through community managed forests (which included strengthening and clarifying property rights).
West Africa	WABiCC	2015-2021	2 - Slightly integrated	WABiCC's component 2 (integrated coastal management) and 3 (transboundary NRM) included several activities that worked with communities and regional governments to improve land use planning for biodiversity conservation and adaptation. However, strengthening tenure was not the main goal.
West Africa	WABiLED	2021-2025	2 - Slightly integrated	WABiLED is working with partners to strengthen the capacity of national and regional networks and institutions to enforce and prosecute wildlife trafficking laws across the region; implement regional and transboundary cooperation and biodiversity conservation strategies in the key forested countries of Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone; and improve capacity for economic planning and development of low emissions development strategies to reduce West Africa's greenhouse gas emissions, thus contributing to national and global climate commitments. In its nascent stages, tenure integration will be relevant regarding REDD+ development.
Zambia	A2C	2021-2026	2 - Slightly integrated	A2C's primary aim is to reduce demand for charcoal and work with the private sector to increase the supply of alternatives. While the project works with community managed forests, tenure issues do not seem to be a central component of the approach.

Country	Project	Period of Performance	Degree of tenure integration (1-5)	Summary
Zambia	CFP	2014-2019	3 - Moderately integrated	While land tenure elements were not explicit at the project goal or IR level, tenure and rights issues were addressed directly through CFP's activities to support community forest management plans and rights awareness.

ANNEX 2: EXAMPLES OF LRG CONSTRAINTS IN SL PROGRAMS

Country	Project	Constraints	Sub-Issue	Description
Bangladesh	CREL	Insecure Tenure and Property Rights	Weak or poorly performing land administration systems	In Hakaluki Haor, several projects, including CREL, have worked with community governance groups under government initiatives to plant and encourage regeneration of native swamp thicket- forest vegetation on khas land. Although these areas, totaling about 1,320 ha, have been protected by community governance groups for a number of years and received backing from local government, there was no long-term formal recognition of their conservation status leaving the potential threat of future clearance.
Bangladesh	CREL	Unsustainable NRM and Biodiversity Loss	Unregulated externalities	The project reflected that a lesson learned was that co-management and the natural resource base will be sustained if people benefit, own or have a stake in the use and conservation of natural resources, particularly if they have secure use rights.
Cambodia	Greening Prey Lang	Insecure Tenure and Property Rights	Weak or poorly performing land administration systems	COVID-19 restrictions resulted in delays of zoning and wildlife monitoring activities as group meetings were not permitted. At the national and provincial levels, engagement on zoning was delayed due implementation of the directive provided by the Prime Minister on July 3, 2020, to grant land titles to individuals who have been living in protected areas for long periods of time. This directive resulted in reallocation of government staff to meet this national level directive instead of zonation and boundary demarcation. Economic development activities focused on mining, power generation and economic land concessions continue to pose challenges to protected area management. The project continued to report to the government about economic development activities whose actions run counter to Cambodia's laws throughout the first three quarters of FY21.
Cambodia	Greening Prey Lang	Unsustainable NRM and Biodiversity Loss	Unregulated externalities	Prey Lang has seen a continued rise in deforestation as local communities and migrants clear forest for agriculture expansion and land speculation. Across all protected areas, but most notably in Prey Lang, selective illegal logging is also taking place. Illegal logging is driven by strong local and national demand for wood for building materials, opportunistic illegal logging of luxury wood for international markets, and laundering of illegally felled timber through the economic land concessions surrounding Prey Lang. These threats are exacerbated by inadequate law enforcement, poor coordination

				amongst local, provincial, and national government authorities, and the need for improved community and government relations.
Central Africa	CAFEC - Maiko Tanya Kahuzi Biega	Unsustainable NRM and Biodiversity Loss	Unregulated externalities	The Itombwe Massif has a significant and growing population. The resource needs of this population place significant pressure on the land and the program's primary conservation targets (i.e., great apes, elephants and the diversity of habitats); this pressure also results in conflicts among competing user groups. Assuring that land tenure and resource rights are secured, recognized and enforced is key to addressing these pressures. Conflicts around these complex issues remain critical to address as stakeholders work together to establish the nature reserve and its management mechanisms.
Central Africa	CAFEC - Maiko Tanya Kahuzi Biega	Weak Governance	Inequitable treatment of women under customary tenures	Major findings on factors contributing to the low representation of women in meetings, structures and local leadership included: i) the influence of traditional customs, which prohibit women and some other groups from being included in decision-making processes; ii) low levels of education, which appear to be an obstacle when it comes to participating in meetings; and iii) the fact that few women are landowners and that the landownership system often excludes women, marginalized groups and indigenous people.
Central Africa	CAFEC - Virunga	Insecure Tenure and Property Rights	Weak or poorly functioning land administration systems	Land use planning at the community and provincial level is key to reducing threats to the remaining forests and maintaining the integrity of protected areas, particularly as migration from the heavily populated highlands in North Kivu towards the forested lower altitudes increases. Continued support needs to be given to community-based organizations, local development committees, local land committees and local authorities to update and implement land use plans (LUPs) that support sustainable agriculture, agroforestry, reforestation and wise resource use.
Central Africa	CAFEC Batéké Lefini Landscape	Resource Conflict and Displacement	Conflict arising from land/resource inequality competing claims	At the start of the fourth year, the project organized an awareness campaign on the boundaries of the reserve targeting local communities in 23 villages on the outskirts of Lésio-Louna. Local communities agreed on the marking of the boundaries of the reserve and a memorandum of understanding was developed and signed in Year 5 between the project and the forestry department (CNIAF), which has the government mandate for demarcation of on the ground boundaries of protected areas. We expect the demarcation to have a significant impact on mitigating conflicts between communities and reserve rangers (eco-guards). This activity laid the foundations for reconciling conservation and community development and sustainable management of natural resources for

				future generations, while strengthening knowledge and application of the law on wildlife and protected areas.
Central Africa	CAFEC Batéké Lefini Landscape	Weak Governance	Lack of transparency, participation and accountability	While two governance groups were created during CARPE II, during this CARPE III project, it was discovered that the previously established groups were completely inactive. Responsibilities, both financial and time, were not clearly delineated and/or upheld from the previous project.
Central Africa	CAFEC Ituri-Epulu-Aru Forest Landscape	Inequitable Access to Land and Natural Resources	inequality of land allocation	In one community forestry concessions land (CFCL) established during the activity, the chieftain still maintained inequitable access to resources in concessions land and was exploiting both gold and timber.
Central Africa	CAFEC Ituri-Epulu-Aru Forest Landscape	Rights Awareness and Empowerment	Community outreach and empowerment	The activity aimed to share information on climate change and collaboration with National REDD coordination. However, this was unsuccessful because of a shift from the National REDD plan to REDD fund, which was deemed to lack transparency regarding access and benefit sharing provisions, in turn reducing overall support.
Central Africa	CAFEC Ituri-Epulu-Aru Forest Landscape	Weak Governance	Weak capacity and authority	Under CARPE II (the predecessor to this project), in-depth studies of the reserve informed the design of plans for 27 hunting and agricultural land use zone within the reserve to be sustainably managed by 20,000 residents. However, governance proposals in the plans were not followed and management power of the newly created zones was given to outsiders who were not locally trusted.
Central Africa	CAFEC Ituri-Epulu-Aru Forest Landscape	Weak Governance	Lack of transparency, participation and accountability	Guidelines were drafted to control inward migration to the reserve and regulate access to natural resources in the reserve. However, it was determined that the directive in its current form gave too much power to village chiefs, without sufficient accountability to rights holders or reserve management. This directive must be reviewed to create a more effective regulatory system.
Central America	RCCP	Unsustainable NRM and Biodiversity Loss	Insecure, poorly defined or inadequate land rights	One of the limitations the project team found for the sustainability of carbon market projects like this was land tenure. According to an informant who lives in Cerro San Gil and who was not participating in the project, "not having land, means not being eligible." This puts the physical integrity of the forest at risk and can motivate internal or external irregular migration because of limited local opportunities.
Colombia	Bio-REDD+	Unsustainable NRM and Biodiversity Loss	Insecure, poorly defined or inadequate land rights	The government's REDD+ strategy and policy is still under construction. It is not yet certain that communities will retain full rights to carbon values in their areas or how the government will regulate them. USAID should discuss the issue of community rights to carbon benefits with the government vigorously and help build

				local constituencies among Pacific communities to retain their rights to benefit fully from the resources.
Colombia	Bio-REDD+	Weak Governance	Lack of transparency, participation and accountability	There is a possible division of the country by ecosystems that has not yet been approved (Biogeographic Chocó). There is a proposal that the government should be part of the carbon business in collective territories, but it is still in discussion. To avoid this conflict, the REDD+ methodologies are concerned with use rights and not property rights. There is a legal limbo because the government has not made an official decision on the subject. If the government were to acquire access to even a portion of the economic benefit of REDD+ programs, it would reduce the community incentives to conserve resources, which is the basis of the entire REDD+ program.
Global	FCMC	Insecure Tenure and Property Rights	Weak or poorly functioning land administration systems	Financial investments in REDD+ to generate carbon credits through agroforestry intensification could increase deforestation and degradation if small holders are pushed off the lands where they lack secure tenure or use rights. Thus, there is a critical need to ensure that all REDD+ elements are socially and environmentally sound if REDD+ is to succeed in its inherent climate change mitigation objectives and improve the livelihoods of people affected.
Honduras	PROPARQUE	Unsustainable NRM and Biodiversity Loss	Difficult tradeoffs between promoting conservation and providing for community needs	Conservation depends on the creation of alternative employment opportunities that are not related to resource extraction or invasive land use. Simply enforcing natural resource management regulations without creating alternative employment opportunities has proven to be ineffective in reducing encroachments on and misuse of natural resources. In this regard, the generation of sustainable tourism and forestry/agroforestry income generation opportunities in and around priority protected areas is necessary to strengthen the local economy, improve visitation and financial viability of the parks, and improve the effectiveness of natural resource management efforts.
Honduras	PROPARQUE	Weak Governance	Weak capacity and authority	While the National Protected Areas System of Honduras (SINAPH) has provided Honduras a legal framework for promoting biodiversity conservation, the lack of practical capabilities has undermined the potential of SINAPH and other legislative tools. This has not helped to encourage investment in the conservation of natural resources on either public or private lands. SINAPH currently covers 91 protected areas of which 69 have legal status with 22 are at the proposal stage
Indonesia	IFACS	Unsustainable NRM and Biodiversity Loss	Unregulated externalities	The project supported community firefighting and strengthened district-level coordination to prevent and respond to fires.

Indonesia	SEGAR	Insecure Tenure and Property Rights	Land disputes or overlapping claims	Through initial assessments, it was found that public complaints systems that are managed by diverse government agencies are not connected, and monitoring data is not shared among them, and local government monitoring and response systems are not connected to regional law enforcement offices under the Ministry of Environment and Forestry. Thus, systems need to be harmonized regarding disputes around land rights and use.
Liberia	LRCFP	Insecure Tenure and Property Rights	Weak or poorly functioning land administration systems	Early in the program USAID and LRCFP modified the initial objective of assuring property rights for natural resource users. At the time of the evaluation, various prior claims supported by the land law and high-level government agreements continued to threaten the claims of pilot communities to forest lands. In addition, the regulations to the community rights law, the drafting of which LRCFP facilitated but did not control, expose communities to the unlikely but possible risk of losing the management rights to their forests under several conditions, including non-compliance with the management plan, forestry department decision to terminate the agreement on the basis of higher social and public benefits, and expiration after the management period.
Liberia	LRCFP	Weak Governance	Plurality of statutory and customary tenure systems	A distinct legal and institutional separation between LTPR and community forestry predated LRCFP. Although LRCFP was specifically designed to work across this gap, factors eventually inhibited the program from bridging this divide. The drafting of the community rights law, which eventually excluded land rights from its scope, began prior to the launch of the program, and took place in a highly charged and politicized manner. LRCFP was one of many stakeholders, each of whom had limited influence on the final outcome.
Liberia	LRCFP	Weak Governance	Weak capacity and authority	LRCFP was also limited by the fact that it was grounded in a resource-poor institution comprised of a staff severely limited in numbers, training, and community forest experience. Further, the forestry department historically focused on facilitating and regulating commercial forestry and took an authoritarian approach towards the protection of forest areas. Progress on department capacity to appreciate and promote community forests was achieved in the face of a firm skepticism towards the ability of communities to manage their own forests.
Liberia	PROSPER	Insecure Tenure and Property Rights	Land disputes or overlapping claims	In 2012, investigations into the issuing of forestry permits revealed that more than two million hectares of primary forest were licensed for harvesting under limited regulation and invalid licenses, many of

				which were signed by communities ignorant of their rights to own and manage their forest resources. These investigations shone a spotlight on the threats pressing on Liberia's forests and forest-dependent populations, and raised questions that challenge the assumption that community forestry can be a viable management option in Liberia.
Madagascar	Hay Tao	Unsustainable NRM and Biodiversity Loss	Insecure, poorly defined or inadequate land rights	There is no single definition of "Base Community" in the legal framework in Madagascar. There is also a non-recognition of *fokonolona* as a legal entity and lack of funds to support the management of protected areas.
Madagascar	Hay Tao	Weak Governance	Weak capacity and authority	Hay Tao found that there was a lack of institutional synergy on cross-cutting issues such as land tenure, spatial planning, agriculture and environmental management.
Madagascar	Mikajy	Resource Conflict and Displacement	Tenure insecurity derived from competing or overlapping claims	The majority of land related conflicts in Madagascar resulted from theft of property rights, delimitation disputes, and multiple sales of individual plots.
Madagascar	Mikajy	Unsustainable NRM and Biodiversity Loss	Unregulated externalities	A combination of poor soil fertility, increasing population rates, migration, and changing climatic conditions among other factors has led to higher demand for cultivation lands, therefore increasing pressure on protected areas.
Malawi	PERFORM	Weak Governance	Weak capacity and authority	Despite enforcement being the purview of government, government agencies like the Department of Forestry remain unclear about who is mandated to actually develop community forest management by-laws. While the evaluation team did see evidence overall that PERFORM refocused its efforts on enforcement during the second half of the project, there are still some key gaps between national and local legal frameworks which complicates enforcement. There is a clear need to reconcile national and local enforcement efforts to standardize penalties so that they are consistent between local level agreements and by-laws and the national Forestry Act.
Malawi	PERFORM	Weak Governance	Weak capacity and authority	In an LTPR assessment, interviewees strongly believed that co-management was failing, creating an open access situation in the forest. Authority given to the community without co-management from the government led to a lack of enforcement and forest degradation.
Malawi	PERFORM	Weak Governance	Lack of transparency, participation and accountability	A complex set of dynamics are playing out in terms of real and perceived power, wealth and influence in relation to forests in Malawi. In the case of the Block Management Committees, some are perceived as serving their own interests rather than the interests of

				the communities they allegedly represent, concentrating wealth rather than serving as a conduit for revenue sharing. This may be attributable, in part, to the lack of transparency in the accounting of the revenue generated through their activities and the subsequent use of that revenue. Committees are faced with threats to the forest from powerful organized interests, from outsiders coming from other blocks or other regions, and from members of their own community, some of whom may be connected to powerful local actors.
Papua New Guinea	LGP	Resource Conflict and Displacement	Conflict arising from land and resource inequality	The project experienced clan disputes over ownership and clan 'capture' of the project. They learned that the scale of the conservation intervention must match up with the participating clans/landowners, and there must be accord among the local landowners about the program. Any apparent inequities of benefit can cause jealousies between clans and may threaten a program.
Papua New Guinea	LGP	Weak Governance	Plurality of statutory and customary tenure systems	97% of land (and most nearshore marine area) is under customary ownership, recognized by in the constitution, with ownership most often held at the clan or household level. However, the project found that land and marine tenure are not absolute, boundaries are not fixed, rights are held in common with other group members, and land is not seen as an economic commodity.
Papua New Guinea	LGP	Weak Governance	Weak capacity and authority	Government does not have the presence or authority to establish protected areas or the resources to enforce or manage protected areas, even if they are established. To do so would encroach on people's land and constitutional and traditional ownership of natural resources.
Papua New Guinea	LGP	Weak Governance	Inadequate regulatory, policy and legal framework	Our impression is that government has used the fact of nationwide prevalence of customary resource tenure as a reason not to establish a representative network of protected areas in spite of international mandates to do so (e.g., the Convention on Biological Diversity). Nor has the government established robust legal frameworks for habitat conservation within limitations posed by customary tenure.
Papua New Guinea	LGP	Weak Governance	Inadequate regulatory, policy and legal framework	Today, WMAs are commonly criticized because the legislation in which they are enshrined, the Fauna (Protection and Control) Act of 1966, does not fundamentally preclude the landowners or government from subsequently establishing logging or mining within the WMA. Typically, government priorities for economic development trump conservation.

Papua New Guinea	LGP	Weak Governance	Plurality of statutory and customary tenure systems	One failing is the neglect of detailed analysis of tenure and inheritance systems right at the start of the project. Workshops focusing on custom, local historical timeline, and genealogy can save a lot of blunders later when agreements are being negotiated.
Peru	BOSQUES	Weak Governance	Lack of transparency, participation and accountability	While the project provided technical assistance to native communities for the monitoring and control of illegal logging and forest conservation, the capacitated forest monitors were said to have lost their legitimacy within the communities due to misinformation about the role that these figures play, as well as in relation to their selection process.
Philippines	Protect Wildlife	Insecure Tenure and Property Rights	Insecure, poorly defined, or inadequate land rights	Land and resource restrictions on upland communities are heavy, but sources of livelihoods and technical assistance are light. Upland communities often lack the tools (tenure instruments), resources (social infrastructure and access to capital) and assistance (government development plans and extension services) needed to climb out of poverty and to join the government as partners in conservation.
Philippines	Protect Wildlife	Unsustainable NRM and Biodiversity Loss	Unregulated externalities	The country is home to approximately 1,100 terrestrial vertebrates and five percent of the world's flora, a significant proportion of which is endemic. However, much of these biodiversity assets continue to face risks and pressures from both natural and human interventions, such as land conversion for agriculture and settlements; illegal, unregulated and unreported harvesting; and destructive mining and quarrying.
Philippines	Protect Wildlife	Weak Governance	Weak capacity and authority	Ecosystems that underpin the country's biodiversity are spread liberally across regions, provinces and cities, with segments under different land and resource use systems and only limited coordination by their respective management authorities. One key biodiversity area in the Philippines may contain a legislated protected area, an local government managed forestland and an ancestral domain, with each having different management requirements and governance bodies. Although the same ecosystem spreads across political boundaries, tools and management approaches for each land classification were not developed to ensure ecological connectivity.
RDMA	LEAF	Insecure Tenure and Property Rights	Weak or poorly functioning land administration systems	Many countries in Asia have committed to reducing national GHG emissions, including from the agriculture, forestry and other land use sector. However, design and implementation of actionable plans is hindered by limited capacity to address complex land management issues, institutional divisions between the agriculture

				and forestry sector, and rising competition for land driven by economic growth and increasing populations.
RDMA	LEAF	Weak Governance	Weak capacity and authority	The challenge of achieving these targets and demonstrating climate change mitigation models in the forestry-land use sector was ensuring impact longevity through host government endorsement; accountability through increased knowledge and capacity of partners; equity through gender leadership; and accuracy through research, data and information generation.
Senegal	Wula Nafaa	Insecure Tenure and Property Rights	Insecure, poorly defined, or inadequate land rights	Study outcomes have revealed that despite legal transference of responsibilities and rights, there is still work to be done on the perception of secure access among rural resource managers. Future efforts should focus on strengthening actions in this area, particularly "planning for how changing production requirements interact with land tenure systems" as well as continued work on effective decentralization to ensure "clear tenure and property rights" as well as "legitimate and democratic common property management."
Senegal	Wula Nafaa	Unsustainable NRM and Biodiversity Loss	Difficult tradeoffs between promoting conservation and providing for community needs	Under Wula Nafaa's predecessor project, the Senegal Reforestation Project (1987-1995), long-term sustainable progress in reforestation and in restoring forest cover could not be achieved simply by investing in nurseries, seedling production and government managed plantations and extension efforts. Rather, more attention was needed to mobilize and empower communities to address tensions among competing land uses for the production of agricultural crops and livestock production as well as forests and other products and ecosystem services. The project's shortcomings also demonstrated that it was important to clarify resource rights and to increase economic incentives for local investment in trees on farms and in the protection and management of remaining forests through tenure reforms and removal of barriers to the production and marketing of tree and forest products.
Senegal	Wula Nafaa	Weak Governance	Weak capacity and authority	Prior to Wula Nafaa, the common approach for NRM projects was to fund the operation of nurseries and small tree plantations and assist with technical preparation of land-use and management plans, detailed natural resource inventories, strengthen central government and its technical services, and support guards in the Forest Service and Park Service. However, governments often failed to enforce many national laws and regulations, or to implement forest management beyond the life of a project because of deficiencies in funding, staff, or institutional and community support.

Vietnam	Forests and Deltas	Inequitable Access to Land and Natural Resources	Inequity created by state concessions or land allocations	Gradually, the important role of local people in forest management was recognized, leading to the adoption of a policy for allocating forest lands to households. Although the policy was promising, implementation has proved challenging. Most of the country's production forests have officially been allocated to local households, but plot delineation remains unclear, leading to conflicts over user rights and ineffective management.
Vietnam	Forests and Deltas	Insecure Tenure and Property Rights	Weak or poorly performing land administration systems	E-payment mechanisms highlight issues in documentation of land ownership. In one round of opening e-payment accounts, the Lam Dong fund could only open accounts for 79% of their forest owner households. The remaining households (around 300) were unable to open their accounts due to unclear land ownership because the name on the forest landowner red book certificate did not match the name of actual current owner. When receiving PES by cash, individuals only need to provide personal ID, so there was no check on whether the land was owned by the same individual as was named in the red book.
Vietnam	Forests and Deltas	Weak Governance	Weak capacity and authority	In Phase 2, the project and its partners noted that one of the major challenges to an effective PES mechanism was the quality of PES maps, which provided the foundation to the entire PES payment process. PES maps were used by provincial PES managers to identify the area of forest land assigned to different forest owners, which in turn informed who got PES payments and how large the payments were. Improving the quality of PES maps is complex because it requires integration of spatial and non-spatial data such as forest status, quality, and owner, as well as land tenure status.
Vietnam	SFM	Unsustainable NRM and Biodiversity Loss	Insecure, poorly defined or inadequate land rights	Rights to community forest management land tenure are not strong, which led to a lack of motivation among local communities to apply for the project.
Vietnam	SFM	Weak Governance	Weak capacity and authority	Vietnam's forest policy must recognize different groups of users who depend on the various outputs of the forest, and it should encourage flexible approaches that promote sustainability across a variety of tenure, use and management regimes in different ecological and socio-economic contexts. It should encourage arrangements that consider all major categories of users and protect the interests of forest dwellers.
West Africa	STEWARD	Insecure Tenure and Property Rights	Insecure, poorly defined, or	A significant challenge of community forests is non-clarity of property rights and entitlements of communities to the forest resources. This has often resulted in governments issuing permits to

			inadequate land rights	loggers to harvest timber in community forests without prior knowledge of the community. In many such cases, communities might be able to protect sensitive locations of the forests from the loggers but are unable to deny the permit holder the access to the forests.
Zambia	A2C	Weak Governance	Plurality of statutory and customary tenure systems	A2C carried out a charcoal monitoring report which, among other findings, noted that despite the important role of customary land tenure institutions as they relate to charcoal production and forest management, there are insufficient efforts to leverage customary systems to sustainably manage charcoal production and promote community forest management.

ANNEX 3: EXAMPLES OF LRG INTERVENTIONS IN SL PROGRAMS

Country	Project	Intervention	Sub-Issue	Description
Amazon	NZDZ	Institutions and Governance	Support coordination and capacity	Under Activity 4.9, the project aimed to strengthen the technical and organizational capacities of local and regional institutions to guarantee the design and implementation of land management instruments that contribute to reducing deforestation in Caquetá.
Amazon	NZDZ	Institutions and Governance	Support coordination and capacity	Under Activity 3.7, the project aimed to strengthen capacities in connection with the regulations applicable to forests, indigenous territories and prior consultation, as well as the FPIC of indigenous peoples for the conservation and sustainable use of forests, including Indigenous REDD+.
Amazon	NZDZ	Resource Use Management	Support participatory land use planning	Under Activity 4, the project aimed to improve processes in land use planning, including support for government in the initial stages of the development of the current land use map in the Province of Picota, as regional and national pilot. The project developed the map and carried out analysis of land cover and use in the Province of Picota.
Amazon	NZDZ	Resource Use Management	Support participatory land use planning	Under Activity 4.8, the project developed a participatory conservation model among communities and partners. The team helped communities around protected develop an environmental agenda in the Municipality of Solano. Management Plans were developed in a participatory manner for zoning, guidelines and signed territory management agreements, reaching out to 64,000 organized hectares for the conservation of such protected sites.
Amazon	NZDZ	Resource Use Management	Provide incentives for conservation	Under Activity 5.5, the project supported incentives for biodiversity conservation and for the provision of ecosystem services of the Municipality of Solano. Alongside the creation of territory management plans with participation of indigenous communities and action plans on present and future views of the territory with peasant communities, workshops and discussions took place to enable conservation strategies and incentives. Productive projects and training needs were

				outlined. This will allow for the completion of agreements and action plans defined by the communities.
Amazon	NZDZ	Rights Awareness and Empowerment	Community outreach and empowerment	Under Activity 2.4, the project aimed to build the population's capacity to use Ecological Economic Zoning (EEZ) as a tool for decision-making regarding issues related to proper land use and adequate use of natural resources. The socialization of the EEZ results was carried out during the community assemblies carried out at each town benefiting from the project.
Amazon	NZDZ	Rights Delivery and Administration	Support spatial surveys and mapping	Under Activity 1.8, the project developed agreements for maintaining productive initiatives and regulating land use management at community level. 30 agreements at the family level were consolidated, which contributed to the development of agreements with five indigenous reservations.
Amazon	NZDZ	Rights Delivery and Administration	Improve land administration systems	Under Activity 4.12, the project developed the Rural Environmental Cadastre in the project areas in Ecuador, based on the project's farm zoning.
Bangladesh	CREL	Institutions and Governance	Facilitate decentralization and local governance	IR 1: Improved governance of landscapes and biodiversity and strengthened legal and policy frameworks for governance and protection of habitats and biodiversity. Prior to CREL, other USAID investments began transforming the way ecologically important wetlands and forests were managed by introducing co-management arrangements. This triggered a cultural and policy shift for the government, moving away from a top down approach to protection efforts towards working together with local communities to jointly protect, enhance, and improve natural resources and biodiversity while addressing key challenges associated with over use. CREL assisted the government to revise policies and laws; build the capacity of government line agencies and locally elected officials on co-management and climate resiliency; promote citizen engagement in democratic processes by involving community members in community management organizations, especially women; and strengthened linkages between community organizations and local governments.
Bangladesh	CREL	Legal and Regulatory Framework	Strengthen capacity and regulation	The project aimed to improve governance indicators, achieving the following results: 361 requests raised by 102 institutions to higher governance tiers for better NRM; 12 policy issues proposed, 9 adopted, 3 implemented.

| Bangladesh | CREL | Legal and Regulatory Framework | Strengthen regulation and enforcement | The Jolmohal Management Policy of 2009 was interpreted and applied to terminate medium term (10 years) user rights for community-based organizations (CBOs) and maintain a short-term revenue orientation in awarding fishing rights (leases) to fisher cooperatives and individuals. There is ample evidence from multiple projects since 1995 of the benefits of resource sustainability and fisher rights and livelihoods from community-based co-management. Based on this, a set of detailed changes in the policy was developed by the working group in consultation with CBOs and government agencies, including at a stakeholder workshop in January 2017, where the ministry committed to make reforms based on the analysis and proposals presented. Key components of the formally submitted policy reform include: 1. Adoption of sustainable resource management as the guiding policy principle; 2. Bringing flowing rivers under the same system, rather than open access. 3. Reforming Jolmohal management committees at district and sub-district levels to effectively become co-management coordinating bodies by including more representatives of fisher cooperatives and CBOs; 4. Providing for leases at reasonable lease rates per hectare (payment, based on a review) to bona fide community organizations and fisher cooperatives for 30 years with five-year reviews (instead of three years). This is subject to conditions including setting aside part of the waterbody as fish sanctuary and maintaining biophysical characteristics; 5. Allocating 50% of government revenue generated from lease payments to wetland conservation, e.g. for permanent sanctuaries and for grants to community organizations; 6. Providing guidelines for co-management and wetland sanctuaries and establishing objective and transparent review processes. |
| Bangladesh | CREL | Rights Awareness and Empowerment | Increase awareness of rights, benefits, and recourse | The project produced training materials and modules for different audiences to continue gender strengthening after the project ended. This included a short film on equitable engagement of men and women in the governance of NRM and adaptation to climate change and incorporating gender issues into flip charts used in NRM and climate change training for community forest members. Workshop-based training was also developed to enhance the capacity and acceptance of women as leaders in community organizations. |

Bangladesh	CREL	Rights Awareness and Empowerment	Community outreach and empowerment	In May of 2015, members from eight Hail Haor community organizations, locally elected leaders, elders and about 2,000 people (who live adjacent to Hail Haor) jointly rallied against the loss of use-rights and land-grabbing of seasonal wetland commons (khas land areas) for large-scale aquaculture. They created a "human chain" and submitted a memorandum to the Deputy Commissioner office in Moulvibazar. The memorandum requested that action be taken against encroachment and the reclassification of water bodies from community used and managed wetland areas into large-scale aquaculture enterprises operated by local elites and their business associates. Community organizations and villagers in Hail Haor reduced wetland encroachment by supporting the eviction of illegal fish farms and structures in the following months. In September, eight illegal fish farms were removed through collective action, with support from local government institutions.
Cambodia	Greening Prey Lang	Resource Use Management	Support participatory land use planning	In FY21, the project continued support for zoning, demarcation, management plan development, and state land registration for protected areas. This was initiated by developing detailed action plans for zoning and/or demarcation for Chhaeb, Kulen Promtep, North Tonle Sap, Phnom Tbaeng, Phnom Thnout, Preah Roka, and Prey Lang. Planning was followed by dissemination of information about the zoning and demarcation process for communities and local authorities. During this process, socio-economic, land use, and resource use data was collected and digitized, along with biodiversity and ecological data. In Prey Lang, a key component of land use data included resin tree blocks to ensure resin tapper communities maintain rights to resin resources.
Cambodia	Greening Prey Lang	Resource Use Management	Support participatory land use planning	The project supported improved management across 15,021 ha of 27 community forests, including the development and implementation of community forest management plans and annual operation plan. These include many activities ranging from patrols and community land confiscation to silviculture, reforestation, and creation of recreation sites.
Cambodia	Greening Prey Lang	Resource Use Management	Support participatory land use planning	Clear participatory, and transparent zoning and demarcation plans are vital for effective management of protected areas. The project supported dissemination of information about protected area zoning and demarcation in villages and collection of data necessary to determine protected area management

				zones. Following establishment in each provincial zoning working group, approval of a methodology and plan, and production of necessary data collection materials, USAID rolled out efforts to collect socio-economic, land use, and resource use data at the village level. The project met with villagers to present information to them about protected area zoning, familiarize them with data collection materials, and identify and collect data from key villagers.
Cambodia	Greening Prey Lang	Rights Delivery and Administration	Formalize and document individual/group/customary rights	In 98 villages where beneficiaries gained improved tenure rights and access to resources from the establishment and functioning of protected areas, community forests groups, fisheries groups, and livelihood activities (IBIS Rice, ecotourism, water user groups, etc.) were implemented to incentivize conservation and at the same time improve economic benefits for target beneficiaries.
Cambodia	Greening Prey Lang	Rights Delivery and Administration	Support spatial surveys and mapping	USAID supported famer water users communities in Okranhak and Tang Krasang in Kampong Thom province to document rice paddy plots for their members. USAID worked to digitally map existing rice parcels in each community, consulting with community leaders to verify the process, and training them on digital mapping to get their inputs. The project also used drones and global positioning system (GPS) units to collect aerial imagery and geographic data to develop the maps. Maps showing clear land parcels with hectare data were reviewed with community leaders in each village to identify each rice parcel's owner and verify parcel size. Once all parties validated the maps, USAID developed a database that the water user committees can utilize to manage member financial contributions for annual water use. Having clear maps of each farmer's land will enable the water user committees to collect fees in a transparent manner and will increase the amount of money the committees are able to collect to support maintenance and a nascent scheme for upstream forest protection. The maps will also help the committees to plan for water distribution, which will reduce internal conflicts among farmers and increase yields.
Cambodia	Morodok Baitang	Institutions and Governance	Support coordination and capacity	In FY22, in line with the sub-objective of strengthening governance institutions' capacity to represent and advocate for constituents, assessments were conducted to identify training needs, which will be conducted in FY23. Through grants and

				guided strategically by a Gender Action Plan, the project included specific requirements related to the strengthening inclusion of Indigenous peoples and women. The Community Engagement and Gender Specialist also developed a communication engagement and outreach approach.
Cambodia	Morodok Baitang	Resource Use Management	Support participatory land use planning	This process identified areas of high biodiversity where existing resource governance institutions and potential private sector, community and development partners can create market-driven opportunities to develop forest-, agricultural- and PES-based value chains that reduce GHG emissions, mitigate threats to biodiversity, and reduce deforestation and forest degradation.
Cambodia	Morodok Baitang	Rights Delivery and Administration	Formalize and document individual/group/customary rights	Objective 3 of the project explicitly focused on improved natural resources governance, with a focus on improving investment readiness. Securing user rights is the first sub-objective and has been supported first through field visits to the landscapes in consultation with communities, and then by assisting with REDD planning and benefits sharing. Specific activities included training and capacity building of protected areas and Indigenous Communal Titles, the entities responsible for managing benefits accruing from REDD+. Support will focus on interventions that will strengthen and diversify representation and build capacity for transparent and accountable management of funds received through the REDD+ benefit-sharing mechanism.
Cambodia	SFB	Conflict and Dispute Resolution	Mediate conflict	SFB mitigated 56 conflicts across the Prey Lang and Eastern Plains landscapes, including successfully dealing with land clearances, conservation material destruction in protected areas, as well as resolving disputes arising from community patrolling. As part of the conflict mitigation, SFB supported the Provincial Department of Environment and the police in fining and/or arresting perpetrators, confiscating stolen items including bulldozers, chainsaws, and logs, and reporting and following up on the cases with the local courts.
Cambodia	SFB	Resource Use Management	Support participatory land use planning	The project collaborated closely with government and forest communities to bring a total of 1.3 million hectares of biological significance under improved management. Conservation agreements were established with communities in Prey Lang to protect and conserve wildlife habitat over the long term through patrolling and sustainable livelihood activities. The conservation agreements resulted in improved law

				enforcement, a major outcome best highlighted by the significantly closer relationships the project helped foster between community patrol groups, the Forestry Administration and the Ministry of Environment. Across both landscapes, a total of 41 land titles and land agreements were advanced through the legal establishment and registration processes for community forests, community protected areas, and indigenous communal land titles, improving land tenure for these forest communities.
Cambodia	SFB	Resource Use Management	Support participatory land use planning	The project enhanced constructive dialogue on natural resource management. SFB mitigated over 50 conflict cases and improved relationships between stakeholders through constructive dialogue efforts. The project supported communities to handle challenges such as economic land concessions and land encroachment, and to reduce illegal activities with active support from government officers. 25 sustainable forestry and biodiversity management plans were developed through participatory processes, including comprehensive plans for management of both Phnom Prich and Srepok Wildlife Sanctuaries.
Cambodia	SFB	Resource Use Management	Support participatory land use planning	To maintain, protect and enhance local forest resources, SFB provided technical support to community forest sites located around and within the newly designated Prey Lang Wildlife Sanctuary. Technical support included coaching on GPS use, patrol planning, spatial monitoring and reporting tool use, and collaboration with local authorities and Forestry Administration officers. Training participants included commune councilors, village chiefs, community forestry management committee representatives and community forest patrol groups. This technical support helped strengthen and improve protection and conservation of natural resources within local forest areas in accordance with community forest agreements.
Cambodia	SFB	Resource Use Management	Provide incentives for conservation	Participating in the REDD+ approach, the Keo Seima REDD+ project achieved great success. Supported by SFB, the project was validated under two voluntary carbon offset standards and culminated in the first sale of Cambodian REDD+ carbon credits from a climate change mitigation project. This sale via the voluntary carbon credit market provides vital conservation funding for the coming years. Funds will be distributed through the project's benefit-sharing mechanism, thus providing

				additional revenues to communities in the REDD+ area, in addition to assisting in safeguarding their forest resources. The buyer, Disney, will use the carbon credits to reduce their GHG emissions footprint and help contribute to their target of 50 percent net emissions reduction by 2020.
Cambodia	SFB	Rights Delivery and Administration	Formalize and document individual/group/customary rights	The project worked with 72 community forests, 10 community protected areas and supported creation of 13 indigenous community land titles. With support from both the Forestry Administration and Ministry of Environment at the local and central levels, the project helped engage local communities in forest management. Effective local management of community forests and community protected areas requires a wide range of technical activities to be completed before any significant on-the-ground forest management interventions can take place. To ensure long-term tenure, critical steps—including area identification, registration, legalization and demarcation—need to be taken, as well as forest inventories and development of a draft community forest management plan. To complement this technical assistance, SFB provided significant support to help communities navigate the complex legal registration process with local government authorities and subsequently at the national level. Community forestry sites supported by the project went on to attain step seven or beyond in the registration process, ensuring that the Forestry Administration signed a community forestry agreement with the local community that recognizes their rights to a 15-year renewable lease period on their local forest area.
Cambodia	SFB	Rights Delivery and Administration	Support spatial surveys and mapping	The project published new online resources detailing Cambodia's indigenous communities and their land in both Khmer and English language. A map layer of registered collective land was also integrated as part of a local NGO's interactive map, while the profile page shows the accurate locations and size of the registered communal lands as well as groups of indigenous people. The project also highlights indigenous communities that were officially granted communal land titles from Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction. This new dataset illuminates the present status of indigenous communities and their range of land rights.

Cambodia	SFB	Rights Delivery and Administration	Formalize and document individual/group/customary rights	Community forests and community protected areas are exceptionally important to the poor, who commonly capture benefits from forest resources, including non-timber forest products. Tenure over these areas provides access to land and forests in the face of widespread illegal logging and land-grabbing, over which local people would otherwise have little control. Community land titles advanced by SFB are helping to reduce illegal and destructive activities, enable regeneration of degraded areas for the benefit of biodiversity, and increase supplies of non-timber products for use by local communities.
Cambodia	SFB	Rights Delivery and Administration	Value community resources	Over the course of the project, SFB provided support to long term efforts to establish payments for reducing emissions from avoided deforestation and degradation. The first sale of carbon credits from the Keo Seima REDD+ project was completed on July 23, 2016, marking the first time that Cambodian carbon credits have been sold on the international market. Through the Keo Seima REDD+ project, SFB achieved a reduction of 83.8 percent over baseline in the local deforestation rate. In Keo Seima, the number and quality of the credits is being verified against two leading audit systems: the Verified Carbon Standard and the Climate, and Community and Biodiversity Standards. The Keo Seima REDD+ Project is projected to prevent emission of more than 14 million metric tons of CO2.
Central Africa	CAFEC - Maiko Tanya Kahuzi Biega	Resource Use Management	Support participatory land use planning	The land use planning process culminated in the elaboration and validation of a General Management Plan. As part of a participatory process to elaborate this plan, the program dedicated multiple years to building consensus between stakeholders around the delineation of the reserve and its management objectives
Central Africa	CAFEC - Maiko Tanya Kahuzi Biega	Resource Use Management	Support participatory land use planning	As part of an integrated land use planning strategy, the program worked to support community-driven processes to establish community forest concessions in the periphery of the reserves. Socio-economic studies were also conducted. Survey tools were designed to collect information as a means of improving understanding of local natural resource management systems, natural resource use and the relative importance of natural resources for households and villages. Surveys were also designed to collect information on community perceptions of trends and priority issues. Knowledge about community-based institutions and their roles in the sustainable use and

				conservation of natural resources collected during the surveys are being used to facilitate or reinforce a consensus on land tenure and rights. Specifically, the data collected were used to finalize two Local Development Plans and associated natural resources management agreements in the chiefdom of Bufuliru and the Itombwe Sector.
Central Africa	CAFEC - Maiko Tanya Kahuzi Biega	Resource Use Management	Support participatory land use planning	The program in Itombwe contributed to the resolution of land conflicts between local populations and protected areas through the participatory demarcation of protected area boundaries and zoning of local forest communities. Based on the opportunities offered by the community Forests Decree of August 2014, the programs trained and facilitated the process with communities and initiated the application processes for 7,199 ha of community forest concessions, thus contributing to substantially improved land tenure security for the communities involved.
Central Africa	CAFEC - Maiko Tanya Kahuzi Biega	Rights Delivery and Administration	Support spatial surveys and mapping	Land use planning efforts in the Butumba area required the involvement of many communities as part of both participatory mapping sessions and in the collection of socio-economic, environmental and demographic data. Information collected from these surveys has improved understanding of the economic and environmental realities that affect forest use and management mechanisms in the area, including the land tenure system and other traditional and customary norms.
Central Africa	CAFEC - Virunga	Resource Use Management	Support participatory land use planning	With the aim of reducing human-wildlife conflicts, the project promoted a variety of participatory demarcation activities. In total, since 2014, approximately 40.5 km of national park boundaries have been demarcated in collaboration with local communities. An additional six km of trees were planted as a 'green belt' along the park boundary in the sector Rusayo-Kibati, while nine km of the wall in the Mikeno sector was rebuilt.
Central Africa	CAFEC - Virunga	Resource Use Management	Support participatory land use planning	To mitigate conflicts between government and local communities in the southern part of Virunga National Park, the project facilitated discussions with the key stakeholders. As part of the process, stakeholders undertook participatory mapping and collaborated in the demarcation of buffer zones along the national parks to clearly establish boundaries, as well as management rights and responsibilities.

Central Africa	CAFEC - Virunga	Resource Use Management	Support participatory land use planning	The CAFEC project subsequently began to introduce a new concept of 'community forestry concessions' to communities and also ensured the FPIC process was followed in order to help communities obtain valid titles. Numerous meetings were arranged with a wide range of stakeholders including communities, customary authorities, NGOs, local authorities and provincial government partners at various levels of the Ituri Province. After the initial orientation meetings, the project facilitated the participatory mapping of the potential community forest concessions. During this exercise two villages that were initially reluctant to join subsequently elected to engage in the process, which proved instrumental in encouraging other villages to join too. The participatory maps remain to be validated at the village level, after which the community forest application will be filed at the sector level and followed by a public enquiry at the sector level, and finally, the application will be filed at the provincial level.
Central Africa	CAFEC - Virunga	Rights Awareness and Empowerment	Community outreach and empowerment	Consortium partners supported the elaboration, updating and dissemination of finalized LUPs to stakeholders, and once the LUPs were validated by local authorities, they strengthened the capacity of stakeholders to implement them across relevant zones. One reason for this success was the involvement of key stakeholders in all steps of the process, including the Ministry of Planning.
Central Africa	CAFEC Batéké Lefini Landscape	Institutions and Governance	Facilitate decentralization and local governance	The project supported the creation of the Federation of Associations of Periphera Villages of the Lésio-Louna Gorilla Nature Reserve and trained managers, members and all community development associations.
Central Africa	CAFEC Batéké Lefini Landscape	Resource Use Management	Support participatory land use planning	The project established local governance structures in the districts of Zanaga and Bambama on the immediate periphery of the new national parks. The local development committees were supported by the teams to identify the development priorities of their site and draft a local development plan which was approved by all members.
Central Africa	CAFEC Batéké Lefini Landscape	Resource Use Management	Provide incentives for conservation	A national park was established in the target landscape. A participatory mapping exercise was first held in consultation with over 600 villagers in the affected areas. Use rights were a central question and point of potential conflict mitigated through open dialogue between stakeholders and clear delineation of boundaries and benefit-sharing structures for

				managed areas (outside of parks). Clear boundaries were established to help mitigate conflict with Eco-guards, human-wildlife conflict was address (specifically related to elephants), and the Congolese Wildlife law was cited to inform participants about their rights to resources in protected areas. Plans for improvements to the community (schools, health facilities, telecommunications) were also delineated and planned. FPIC was garnered through participatory planning and mapping activities during the establishment of the boundaries of the national park through continued consultations with the local communities.
Central Africa	CAFEC Ituri-Epulu-Aru Forest Landscape	Institutions and Governance	Facilitate decentralization and local governance	The creation of a directive to control access to the reserve and the creation of the new community forest concessions outside of the reserves were established to empower local communities to manage their forests. Legal information was gathered during CARPE II, which informed the legal foundations for the intervention. The project moved away from Community Based Natural Resources Management (CBNRM) zones and their associated governance bodies because they lacked legal foundation in the DRC law and their legal legitimacy was weak. This switch caused delays in the project implementation.
Central Africa	CAFEC Ituri-Epulu-Aru Forest Landscape	Rights Awareness and Empowerment	Community outreach and empowerment	Through environmental education in schools, natural resources management awareness, radio broadcasts, materials distribution, and commemorative days and sporting events were used to raise awareness in local communities about the reserve, decreasing the percentage of respondents unaware of the reserve from 20% in 2015 to 5% in 2019.
Central Africa	CAFEC Lac Tele - Lac Tumba Forest Landscape	Conflict and Dispute Resolution	Mediate conflict	The project supported industry partners in the implementation of best management practices, particularly fire management. The extractive industry needs support and pressure to implement best practices previously identified and mandated by national authorities, particularly away from central government.
Central Africa	CAFEC Lac Tele - Lac Tumba Forest Landscape	Institutions and Governance	Facilitate decentralization and local governance	The project focused on building capacity of local management committees in the periphery of protected areas through annual capacity building trainings, emphasizing improved transparency, accountability, and legitimacy. As a result, over 2,000 people contributed to the design of LUPs. As an example of local planning, in one landscape, local management committees used the Natural Resources Governance Tool to identify 27 fishing

				committees and develop plans for them to monitor areas where fishing has been restricted.
Central Africa	CAFEC Lac Tele - Lac Tumba Forest Landscape	Resource Use Management	Support participatory land use planning	Management plans were developed for two protected areas. While there was no legal authority for community-based reserve management, the activity developed a national model for community management plans for new community protected areas with the hope of translating this advancement to national legislative frameworks.
Central Africa	CAFEC Lac Tele - Lac Tumba Forest Landscape	Rights Awareness and Empowerment	Increase awareness of rights, benefits, and recourse	Through consultations, 1,748 local community members benefitted from a transnational ministerial decree that defined the rules for implementing community forests, which offers a new possibility to protect community rights over forest resources and improve long-term forest management. As a means of securing local buy-in, these interventions outlined that the national laws and the customary rights of local communities, as well as the subsequent land concessions, allow for FPIC.
Central Africa	CAFEC Lac Tele - Lac Tumba Forest Landscape	Rights Delivery and Administration	Formalize and document individual/group/customary rights	The project helped communities obtain community forestry concessions across the DRC landscape under new community forestry legislation. This guaranteed secure rights and titles to customary lands, which is critical for long-term protection. Through project support for legitimizing community forest concessions through national legislation, 27 communities in the landscape now have secure community forest concessions, and 25 additional areas were in the process of being secured at the time of final report publication.
Central Africa	CAFEC Lac Tele - Maringa-Lopori-Wamba Landscape	Institutions and Governance	Facilitate decentralization and local governance	The project established local development and conservation committees as a governance framework, with 117 of the 124 villages in the target area participating in the process. 168 local development and conservation committees were established.
Central Africa	CAFEC Lac Tele - Maringa-Lopori-Wamba Landscape	Resource Use Management	Support participatory land use planning	The project expanded the participatory mapping process in the CBNRM area and collaborated with communities to validate micro-zone boundaries.
Central Africa	CAFEC Lac Tele - Maringa-Lopori-Wamba Landscape	Rights Awareness and Empowerment	Community outreach and empowerment	Through FPIC activities, a draft framework for governance was established to serve as the basis for local governance of the REDD+ project. This focused on structures and grievance and conflict resolution mechanisms.
Central Africa	CAFEC Lac Tele - Maringa-Lopori-Wamba Landscape	Rights Delivery and Administration	Value community resources	In effort to validate rights and incentivize sustainable utilization of community resources, an eco-tourist plan was elaborated with seven pillars showing potential for income generation. Through direct consultation, plans were established and

				capacity development occurred to access this newly valued community asset.
Central Africa	CAFEC Salonga-Lukenle-Sankuru Landscape	Resource Use Management	Support participatory land use planning	Capacity building took place, particularly in the forestry sector, in three areas. Through a participatory mapping and subsequent planning process, three forest concession plans were presented to the regulatory authorities during the activity. An online database was established in order to provide access to key information gathered through CARPE II and other complementary USAID projects in order to communicate customary rights via national legislation for community forestry.
Central Africa	CAFEC TNS Landscape	Resource Use Management	Support participatory land use planning	While only 4% of project activities focused on implementing land-use management plans, 10 natural resource governance bodies were created. Furthermore, 64% of households showed improvements in their wellbeing standards as a direct result from CARPE III activates.
Central Africa	FABS	Institutions and Governance	Strengthen civil society	Under Activity 2.2.3, the project aims to build strategies to strengthen participation of civil society and private sector in policy dialogue. The project plans to carry out an analysis on land and resources tenure models to identify ways to strengthen access rights for various social categories and issue grants to support innovative approaches to secure their rights (through community forest initiatives) and support greater voice of these groups in policy discussions and implementation.
Central Africa	FABS	Resource Use Management	Support participatory land use planning	Under Activity 2.1.4, the project aims to carry out an analysis of land and resource tenure models. The project will create a list of tenure models related to community rights, conservation, or investment objectives across Central Africa, conduct a comparative analysis of these different models and how they create incentives or discourage sustainable resource management and economic development and select at least two case studies to document promising approaches.
Central Africa	FABS	Resource Use Management	Provide incentives for conservation	Under Activity 2.3.2, the project aims to strengthen the governance of community forests. The project developed a call for grants designed to address a critical gap in support to community forests to ensure that they develop viable business models that will sustain economic and ecological resilience.
Central Africa	FABS	Resource Use Management	Provide incentives for conservation	FABS has identified that one evidence-based approach to address deforestation for charcoal/firewood is creating community forest concession (supporting indigenous "pygmy"

				communities in obtaining forest concessions from local communities in South Kivu).
Central America	RCCP	Institutions and Governance	Comply with international protocols and voluntary guidelines	The final evaluation found that safeguards such as FPIC are important to mitigate the risk of social and environmental impacts posed by climate change consequences or project investments, and also promote benefits by increasing the security of land use, empowering stakeholders (mainly vulnerable groups such as indigenous people and women) and improving biodiversity and forest governance. RCCP developed a Regional Guideline tool to help countries design safeguards for REDD+ programs. In Guatemala the safeguards were validated by indigenous groups and translated into 5 indigenous languages.
Central America	RCCP	Legal and Regulatory Framework	Strengthen regulation and enforcement	Under Objective 3, the project aimed to develop integrated and regionally harmonized REDD+ strategies, monitoring protocols and other related agriculture, forestry, and land use initiatives that have the potential to be harmonized and accepted across the region.
Central America	RCCP	Resource Use Management	Support participatory land use planning	One of the processes carried out by RCCP was FPIC to enhance the participation and consultation of indigenous communities from Guatemala and Honduras. The project aimed to protect their rights and safeguard their way of life, and to encourage participation in the decision-making processes of REDD+ initiatives. In Honduras, there was a conflict between the government and the Miskito communities regarding the agreement on resource management issues, and this group was skeptical of participating in REDD+ activities. Throughout FPIC and safeguards processes, misunderstandings were clarified, and now the Miskito are part of Climate Change Platform and Safeguards Committees.
Central America	RCCP	Rights Delivery and Administration	Formalize and document individual/group/customary rights	In Honduras because of the involvement and participation of indigenous women in the Climate Change platform, different mechanisms have been proposed and are underway to help women to obtain land titles and to participate in discussions on co-benefits.
Colombia	Bio-REDD+	Resource Use Management	Support participatory land use planning	Community leaders felt that the REDD+ planning documents and dialogues with external investors constituted greater articulation of their rights over their territory. Planning documents are now community assets that can be used for future negotiations regarding REDD+ and other development

				opportunities. The process and product appear to have reinforced communities' empowerment to use the territory.
Colombia	Natural Wealth	Resource Use Management	Support participatory land use planning	The program supported the Regional Environmental Authority to conduct the FPIC process with the Nuevo Espinal indigenous reserve, located within the proposed expansion area. As part of this process, the project supported seven meetings which identified potential impacts for the territory and management measures. As a result of the FPIC process, the government and the indigenous reserve agreed to expand the regional district into their territory.
Colombia	Natural Wealth	Resource Use Management	Provide incentives for conservation	The project conducted exploratory field visits during FY21 resulting in the identification of five key clusters for biodiversity conservation: Caño Blanco II, Buena Vista II, Damas del Nare, Caño Grande, and Caño Dorado. The project selected the Caño Blanco II and Damas del Nare areas as possible future habit banks since local communities support the initiative and both areas comply with Colombian legal regulations for this scheme. The team will focus on two main actions: i) conservation and restoration of these areas, and ii) the implementation of a nature tourism strategy as a PES mechanism with identified families that hold legal title to their lands and are members of local organizations able to lead the initiative.
Colombia	Natural Wealth	Resource Use Management	Provide incentives for conservation	As part of the Colombia Riqueza Natural Award, the project and Fundación Río Cali launched the first bird-watching trail for people with visual disabilities in South America. Under this activity, Fundación Río Cali recorded an audio guide of bird species, improved the management of 800 ha, and achieved five conservation agreements with landowners within the reserve.
Colombia	Natural Wealth	Rights Delivery and Administration	Formalize and document individual/group/customary rights	The Natural Wealth project assisted in the registration of three Civil Society Nature Reserves: two in Montes de María, encompassing 138 ha. Along with the Yukpa people, the project registered 7,000 ha in the Indigenous and Community Conservation Area Global Registry to conserve the Yukpa People territory's and culture.
Colombia	Paramos and Forests	Resource Use Management	Support participatory land use planning	The project undertook participatory land use planning with the owners of 50 high mountain properties to create micro-zones and implement actions across 9,089 hectares in three páramos complexes. These actions included rotation of pastures, improvement of pastures, replacement of holes for drinking

				fountains, living and electric fences, home gardens, eco-efficient stoves, and fencing of exclusive areas for restoration and conservation.
Colombia	Paramos and Forests	Resource Use Management	Support participatory land use planning	The project selected two subregions to develop sustainable community forestry models in: a) Andén Pacífico Nariñense, linked to the city of Tumaco in matters of commercialization; and b) the north of the Amazon, in the municipalities of San Vicente del Caguán, La Macarena, San José del Guaviare and El Retorno. The proposal for a model of community-based sustainable forestry management, with a focus on value and multiple use which increases opportunities for governance and economic development, incorporates two dimensions of forestry management: forest governance and community forestry. These include information management so that users of forest resources can access data and control the transformation of forest products.
Colombia	Paramos and Forests	Resource Use Management	Support participatory land use planning	With the Regional Autonomous Corporation of Cauca, the Activity conducted an expedition to characterize biodiversity in the municipality of Inzá, obtaining information that will serve as inputs to structure the environmental management plan for the Guanacas-Puracé-Coconucos complex. The project also completed the preparation of nine technical documents related to tenure, occupation, population, territoriality; zoning and land use; institutional initiatives, projects, plans and interventions; biodiversity and conservation targets; multi-temporal analysis of change in coverage; vulnerability due to damage due to the delimitation of the moor; intervention priorities on social groups, landowners and landowners; proposal for a roadmap for consultation, consultation and social participation to develop the zoning and use regime; and activities necessary to adjust current uses with zoning and planning.
Colombia	Paramos and Forests	Rights Delivery and Administration	Value community resources	The project obtained FPIC for three REDD+ feasibility studies.
Global	FCMC	Institutions and Governance	Comply with international protocols and voluntary guidelines	A rights-based approach is often viewed as fundamental to REDD+ implementation. To understand and promote this aspect better, FCMC provided analyses and resulting guidance on tenure and human rights and on benefit sharing. At a practical level, FCMC supported two Latin America government initiatives in safeguard development. At national and sub-

				national level, in Peru the program assisted in pioneering a safeguard platform in San Martin, which informed design of a national system, and established a first regional safeguards committee and a reporting system on safeguard performance. Similarly, in Colombia, the program supported multistakeholder development of a National Social and Environmental Safeguard Scheme for REDD+.
Global	FCMC	Institutions and Governance	Comply with international protocols and voluntary guidelines	Respecting human rights helps ensure that REDD+ related decisions are made in a fair and equitable manner. For example, clearly defined land rights can help identify which actors are necessary to address drivers of forest change. Moreover, clarity around forest resources rights—decision making, ownership, and use rights—potentially enhances long-term sustainability and facilitates equitable benefit sharing. FCMC prepared a comprehensive analysis and accompanying brief on Tenure Rights, Human Rights and REDD+: Knowledge, Skills, and Tools for Effective Results. The resulting report documents key concepts and legal and policy benchmarks; outlines technical elements of rights associated with REDD+, options, and examples of asserting these rights; and lists tools and resources available for additional information.
Global	FCMC	Rights Delivery and Administration	Value community resources	FCMC conducted a series of studies reviewing lessons applicable to REDD+ from the last 30 years of community forestry policy and practice. Studies were commissioned for Africa, Asia, and Latin America as well as a global synthesis report and brief. Each study focused on six common topics: community, empowerment and tenure, governance and stakeholder engagement, benefits and incentives, capacity building, and scaling up and long-term sustainability. As expected, the studies showed that community forestry experiences provide a rich source of information and analysis pertinent to REDD+ policymakers and practitioners. The studies concluded that overall, community forestry has positive outcomes relevant for REDD+.
Guatemala	Climate, Nature and Communities	Legal and Regulatory Framework	Strengthen regulation and enforcement	During FY2022, 25 year extensions were granted for six concession contracts to community organizations, and two new community forestry concessions were established. The project prepared forest management instruments for the new cutting cycles in extending forest concession areas while preparing

				baseline information for submitting new areas for forest concessions.
Guatemala	Climate, Nature and Communities	Rights Delivery and Administration	Value community resources	The forestry incentive program PROBOSQUE in the highland landscape was promoted, leading to 328.85 HA of agroforestry plantations and 1,926 agroforestry producers benefitting from the forestry incentive program.
Guatemala	LEDS	Resource Use Management	Support participatory land use planning	With agricultural, forests, and land use accounting for 74% of municipal GHG emissions, priority LEDS activities selected by the municipal government and local counterparts include improving forest governance, strengthening local LUPs, promoting climate smart agriculture, agroforestry, and sustainable cattle management, transitioning to more efficient public lighting systems, and enhancing local waste management systems.
Honduras	GEMA	Conflict and Dispute Resolution	Mediate conflict	The project developed a Conflicts Resolution Protocol in Protected Areas. The methodology was validated through the development of three case studies in the following micro watershed: El Caral - Montaña de Puca; Río Arcagual - Montaña de Celaque and El Manzanal – El Jilguero. During the process 67 participants from those protected areas were trained on applying the protocol.
Honduras	GEMA	Legal and Regulatory Framework	Strengthen regulation and enforcement	The project developed simplified protocol for Regulation, Registration and Certification of Private Natural Reserves. The certification "bottlenecks" were identified in the field and discussed in technical meetings with government and resulted in an improved process to guide and facilitate private certification. Under the abbreviated procedure, 16 reserves submitted applications: 8 from private ownership sites and 8 from ejidal (municipality) ownership for a total of 1,712.77 hectares.
Honduras	PROPARQUE	Resource Use Management	Provide incentives for conservation	While recognizing the ecological importance of private lands, ProParque has also sought to expand conservation efforts and create market-based economic incentives for conservation. Additionally, ProParque aimed to contribute to protecting the livelihoods of the rural poor populations most at risk of being affected by natural disasters.
Honduras	PROPARQUE	Rights Awareness and Empowerment	Community outreach and empowerment	One recommendation that came from the project was to work more closely with indigenous groups as strategic partners to strengthen biodiversity conservation efforts and the capacity of these traditionally marginalized people to manage their lands.

Honduras	PROPARQUE	Rights Delivery and Administration	Support spatial surveys and mapping	The government received assistance from ProParque to delimit the boundaries of protected areas and identify threats. To accomplish this, the government placed boundary markers and identified landowners, while ProParque supported the land use contracts.
India	Forest PLUS	Resource Use Management	Support participatory land use planning	Tools were developed throughout the life of the activity in order to assist with capturing forest inventory and monitoring degradation using mobile applications and other digital tools. This set of tools had additional functionality identifying opportunities and tradeoffs when managing forests for several key ecosystem services, visualizing management plans, and guides for consultations on management plans with forest-fringe communities.
India	Forest PLUS-2.0	Legal and Regulatory Framework	Strengthen regulation and enforcement	The Timber Georeferenced Area Management system is a web- and mobile-based system to improve transparency in providing timber transit permits to track harvesting, transportation, and sale of timber from private land. This legitimizes community resources/private investment while decreasing illegal timber from entering markets. The tool not only establishes a system for monitoring the flow of timber from forest points, but also legitimizes land rights claims via processes for securing and proving land ownership and rights to timber that is being sold.
India	Forest PLUS-2.0	Resource Use Management	Support participatory land use planning	Three Landscape Management Plans were developed during the activity, which aimed to foster improved ecosystem services from larger landscapes. These covered non-forest areas. The VAN System (Van meaning Forest in Hindi) was developed as an integrated app and web portal for collecting forest inventory and ecosystem data. This system democratized and legitimized data collection, which was geotagged. It made the planning process take less than one year opposed to previous multi-year paper-based systems.
India	Forest PLUS-2.0	Resource Use Management	Improve environmental monitoring	Monitoring areas outside of forested land was previously not a centralized, digital process. However, the project developed a low-cost monitoring system for land use outside of forests (and for private entities) which monitored land use outside of forested lands such as agroforestry plantations, trees outside forests, commercial plantations. This low-cost monitoring system was novel in that it provided a platform for planning, monitoring, and conserving areas outside of traditional mandates of the Forest Division.

India	Forest PLUS-2.0	Rights Delivery and Administration	Value community resources	Non-timber forest products are highly valued, although the market for their development and sale was decentralized and lacked information. The project developed a non-timber forest products information management system which was a mobile, web-based tool to record inventory and supply chain transactions and to facilitate the buyer-seller interface. The system took stock of forest resources, which could then be sustainably accessed (and monitored) in communities where community members have use rights to harvest and market products.
Indonesia	BIJAK	Resource Use Management	Improve environmental monitoring	The project aimed to streamline and integrate disparate systems in the ministry with summary dashboards to make key information available to managers, together with site-level needs for data specifically useful for them to define and monitor trends in key threats, such as encroachment.
Indonesia	IFACS	Legal and Regulatory Framework	Strengthen capacity and regulation	Many district governments in Indonesia lack the skills and resources to complete a high-quality SEA, let alone one that fully integrates LEDS. To address this issue, IFACS provided technical support to participating district governments to develop analytically rigorous SEAs and LEDS. Beyond satisfying their legal obligations for improved spatial planning, district governments benefited from rigorous SEA-LEDS because they helped to assure sustainable development principles as the basis for development planning in the district.
Indonesia	IFACS	Resource Use Management	Support participatory land use planning	Component 1 activities supporting land and forest resource governance included: (1) strengthening stakeholder engagement at the district level; (2) developing and integrating SEAs and LEDS in district spatial plans, and gathering stakeholder conservation objectives in the LUPs; (3) conducting capacity-building activities to support spatial data infrastructure development, and (4) leveraging public funds to support and sustain improved forest and land-use.
Indonesia	IFACS	Resource Use Management	Provide incentives for conservation	IFACS helped communities to improve their income by developing sustainable, low-emission livelihoods. LEDS principles were streamlined throughout the community agreements as a way of ensuring that there would be no adverse environmental or social impacts from activities, as well as a way to ensure that community efforts contributed to the wider project objective of reducing forest-based GHG emissions at the landscape level. IFACS provided communities

				with the training and resources necessary to put their plans into action.
Indonesia	IFACS	Resource Use Management	Support participatory land use planning	The community spatial plan included updating data on land ownership status and developing an institution for tenure conflict resolutions.
Indonesia	IFACS	Rights Awareness and Empowerment	Increase awareness of rights, benefits, and recourse	The project supported indigenous communities around the Mimika coastal lowlands to increase their resilience to climate change and strengthen livelihoods by advocating for sustainable land-use policies that protected mangroves and swamp forests. Communities have begun to organize and campaign for sustainable land-use policies that will ensure the survival of the mangroves – and their communities.
Indonesia	IFACS	Rights Delivery and Administration	Support spatial surveys and mapping	The project supported participatory mapping of natural resources in 12 villages in Atuka and Kokonao Sub-Districts as the basis for community forest zonation. Communities were involved in map ground truthing. Maps were ratified by village, subdistrict and district level authorities during a participatory mapping workshop, during which community members presented their village maps and supporting documents and explained to participants regarding the process and value of making these maps. The district government has pledged to use these maps as the basis for detailed spatial planning at the sub-district level.
Indonesia	LESTARI	Legal and Regulatory Framework	Harmonize statutory and customary tenure systems	In Papua Province, LESTARI supported the development of the Sustainability Screening Tool to prevent land use permits from being issued in protected areas or overlapping with other permits. The web-based application allows the user to check suitability of a proposed permit site against existing data stored in the spatial planning database. The Papua Provincial Government formally adopted the tool into their online licensing system in March 2019.
Indonesia	LESTARI	Rights Awareness and Empowerment	Community outreach and empowerment	Extensive awareness campaigns for low-emissions development occurred, with 524,538 people reached through various channels. Furthermore, 603 individual champions from local government, NGOs, traditional community groups, women's groups, and private sector partners were identified, trained and engaged in advocacy interventions. Aside from champions, 13,378 people were trained in natural resource management, 77% of which were community members.

Indonesia	LESTARI	Rights Delivery and Administration	Value community resources	Local communities received social forestry permits and technical assistance for forest management, implementing green enterprises that safeguard forests, or co-management agreements with local government to protect traditional forests from deforestation. In total, 41,535 people from local communities secured livelihood co-benefits via increased incomes, improved capacity in sustainable farming practices, enhanced quality of products, and improved capacity in marketing and business management.
Indonesia	LESTARI	Rights Delivery and Administration	Support Spatial Surveys and Mapping	In total, 796,580 hectares of land were sustainably managed under LESTARI. This involved extensive mapping exercises, often with traditional communities. In Aceh Province, LESTARI assisted government to design and develop a forestry database system. Officially launched in February 2020, the system will help government to conduct screening and analysis to provide recommendations for four important permits – Forest Partnership Permit, Forest Release Permit, Timber Forest Product Utilization Permit for Industrial Plantation Forest, and Environmental Permit.
Indonesia	SEGAR	Legal and Regulatory Framework	Strengthen regulation and enforcement	SEGAR received a specific request from the Indonesian Environment Fund to support them in preparing various technical instruments to improve the efficiency of its fund distribution. This includes a fund that allows smallholders and companies to receive concessionary loans for activities involving environmental rehabilitation, as well as a fund that distributes income under national, jurisdictional REDD+ initiatives. The project agreed to provide technical assistance via legal drafters who began working with the Fund to finalize technical regulations on funding safeguards, as well as drafting the selection mechanism for intermediaries to manage funds distribution to beneficiaries.
Indonesia	SEGAR	Legal and Regulatory Framework	Strengthen regulation and enforcement	SEGAR assessed smallholder regulation schemes. This system provides registration for smallholders, which is a prerequisite for accessing government funding and allows for linkages with certification systems which can generate higher prices.
Liberia	LRCFP	Institutions and Governance	Facilitate decentralization and local governance	LRCFP expanded community forestry from a handful of community level projects to a national initiative. The program advanced both the policy and institutional enabling conditions for community forestry, and directly resulted in the improved management of over 35,000 hectares of biologically significant

				forest. It strengthened the capacity of the Forestry Department and local NGOs to create and support community forests.
Liberia	LRCFP	Legal and Regulatory Framework	Support Land Tenure Reform	LRCFP provided technical assistance for the development of the Community Rights Law with Respect to Forest Lands, facilitated discussions concerning the contents of the law, and informed its technical quality. As result of this work, formal community forests, recognized by the government and authorized in law, are now possible.
Liberia	LRCFP	Legal and Regulatory Framework	Strengthen regulation and enforcement	LRCFP increased the capacity of the Forestry Development Authority, local NGOs and private sector actors to support the spread of community forestry throughout Liberia. Trainings and manuals were developed to assist in this effort.
Liberia	LRCFP	Resource Use Management	Support participatory land use planning	In four impoverished remote communities recovering from civil war, LRCFP overcame a climate of distrust and conflict to facilitate the creation of functioning forest management institutions. Each of the five community forests formed and formalized by the program is now officially recognized by the Forestry Department. With these pilots LRCFP raised national and local awareness of the range of values intrinsic to forests, and increased recognition of community rights with regard to forest resources. Over 10,000 hectares of biologically significant land are now under improved management. LRCFP also introduced the agricultural and forestry practices necessary for community members to farm and exploit their forests more sustainably. This introduction of improved agricultural practices, palm oil and cassava processing enterprises, and non-timber forest product harvesting and domestication skills produced immediate benefits to the communities, established a basis for further development of income generation activities, and generated lessons learned relevant to other communities.
Liberia	PROSPER	Institutions and Governance	Facilitate decentralization and local governance	PROSPER established eight community forests in compliance with the Community Rights Law. Furthermore, the project developed Community Forestry Issuance Handbook (a 9-step process) to provide legally compliant standards to establish community forestry. A national level forum was established to advocate for citizen and community rights with regard to tenure, property rights, protection, and management of forest resources was operationalized.
Liberia	PROSPER	Resource Use Management	Support participatory land use planning	In addition to establishing community forestry, with an aim at harmonizing legal systems and informing/empowering

				communities, follow-up capacity building, including tools, were undertaken to improve environmental monitoring. Furthermore, forest land conflict was limited due to participatory demarcation of land with stakeholders from both sides of proposed borders. PROSPER established a Community Forest Working Group and Gender and Social Inclusion Forum to bring together relevant stakeholders as the community forestry sector was further developed.
Liberia	PROSPER	Rights Awareness and Empowerment	Increase awareness of rights, benefits, and recourse	PROSPER implemented four annual outreach campaigns on Community Forestry Rights to increase awareness of community forestry and related rights and responsibilities throughout the country - specifically land tenure and property rights, environmental compliance, and community-based forest management.
Madagascar	Hay Tao	Institutions and Governance	Support coordination and capacity	Under Strategic Approach 5, Hay Tao aims to strengthen government institutions in policymaking and enforcement of tenure rights and natural resource management (training, learning exchanges, technical assistance for policy reform).
Madagascar	Hay Tao	Institutions and Governance	Support coordination and capacity	The project facilitated training workshops on the land use planning regulatory framework.
Madagascar	Hay Tao	Institutions and Governance	Strengthen civil society	The project aimed to build stronger CBO networks for land/coastal/marine resource tenure advocacy. They also attempted to strengthen organizational capacity, information sharing, legal literacy, participation in dialogue, facilitate network-wide planning.
Madagascar	Hay Tao	Resource Use Management	Support participatory land use planning	Hay Tao trained and carried out plot censuses. They conducted barrier assessments to promote the effective participation of communities in NRM.
Madagascar	Hay Tao	Rights Delivery and Administration	Support spatial surveys and mapping	Hay Tay conducted joint spatial planning and tenure rights mapping of landscape/seascapes.
Madagascar	Mikajy	Institutions and Governance	Strengthen civil society	The project aimed to establish and strengthen commune-level CBO platforms for land and resource rights, advocacy, coalition building. In MaMaBay, Mikajy collaborated with Plateforme de Conservation pour le Développement de la Baie d'Antongil, a regional CBO platform in MaMaBay, to establish and strengthen commune-level CBO platforms which are key actors for the implementation of the territorial defense of natural heritage approach in. Mikajy conducted a census of the 11 existing CBOs, conducted 12 workshops with 397 participants to

				encourage the creation of CBOs, and successfully established 14 new CBO platforms. The establishment and revitalization of these CBOs, and their federation, empowers communities and strengthens their advocacy to take charge of and defend their natural heritage.
Madagascar	Mikajy	Rights Awareness and Empowerment	Increase awareness of rights, benefits, and recourse	A key outcome of the project was that rights-holders with collective rights and tenure of land and natural resources were strengthened and empowered to defend and enforce environmental laws. The project conducted participatory Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practices surveys on rights and responsibilities to help develop messaging for improved land and NRM management.
Madagascar	Mikajy	Rights Delivery and Administration	Formalize and document individual/group/customary rights	Mikajy supported local land tenure offices to issue land certificates and map plots, strengthening rights and reducing pressures on protected areas. Mikajy strengthened the land tenure security of 9,794 people (51% women and 33% youth).
Madagascar	Mikajy	Rights Delivery and Administration	Formalize and document individual/group/customary rights	A key outcome of the project was support to communities to implement land and seascape plans for strengthened land and resource tenure. The project provided support for local land governance structures, training, and awareness raising to strengthen application of the rules and regulations relating to natural resource and land rights and to reduce conflicts. The official opening of the Voloina Land Tenure Office was an important achievement for Mikajy, the first of its kind in the Maroantsetra District, helping to improve communities' capacities for territorial management through the issuance of land certificates. A total of 1,441 people (85% women and 14% youth) in Voloina Commune had their plots validated and land tenure security improved with support from Mikajy.
Malawi	Kulera	Resource Use Management	Support participatory land use planning	The project supported co-management agreements for two protected areas and surrounding buffer zones.
Malawi	Kulera	Resource Use Management	Improve environmental monitoring	After identifying key areas and resources within the protected areas and in the border zone for monitoring, the project identified methodologies for monitoring resource change over time based on performance management plan indicators and established baselines for target areas and key natural resources.
Malawi	MCHF	Conflict and Dispute Resolution	Mediate conflict	The approval of the Sentencing Guidelines for Forestry and Related Crimes, developed jointly by MCHF and the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, and endorsed by the Chief Justice in FY2022 is positioned to play a critical role in assisting

				the Forestry Department, Malawi Police Service, and the Judiciary in their collective efforts to improve forest crime regulation and enforcement. MCHF worked with environmental journalists to promote the reporting of environmental crimes, establishing a culture of transparency around law and order.
Malawi	MCHF	Resource Use Management	Support participatory land use planning	A significant success achieved by MCHF was finalizing the Forest Management Plans for MCHF's four target forest reserves and the Forest Co-Management Agreements for two reserves. In each case this required field data collection, broad-based consultation and multi-stakeholder coordination to ensure "buy-in" to management plan goals and objectives, and to ensure understanding of their respective roles and responsibilities for implementation and monitoring. In addition to tracking biophysical changes, the business case will also document "investments," making it possible to transparently assess costs and benefits of different approaches to restoration. Importantly, progress to date demonstrates that economic growth can be balanced with forest management/restoration goals, and that several MCHF-supported communities are now self-motivated to continue to practice approaches to restore degraded lands both inside and outside of forest reserves because they recognize the benefit that doing so will bring them, their families, and the land on which they live and farm.
Malawi	MCHF	Resource Use Management	Improve environmental monitoring	MCHF continued to work closely with the Forestry Department to support capacity building for forestry data collection and management. MCHF supported the development of several key resources, including the deforestation assessment standard operating procedure and the National Forest Inventory plot establishment SOP, which enables government and forestry stakeholders to use consistent approaches to collect data and monitor changes in biomass/carbon stocks and forest cover over time.
Malawi	PERFORM	Conflict and Dispute Resolution	Mediate conflict	All but one of the project participants in the three pilot districts that responded to the final evaluation survey indicated that community forest patrols and punitive punishments for charcoal production in forests reserves have greatly decreased the number of offenders. However, lax enforcement of punishments emboldens perpetrators and has made community members feel like their concerns lack legitimacy, which is

				reinforced in practice because of the disconnect between national and local enforcement.
Malawi	PERFORM	Legal and Regulatory Framework	Strengthen regulation and enforcement	PERFORM's second area of focus was improving the capacity of national government and non-governmental stakeholders to play a central role in advancing REDD+ readiness and data-driven, evidence-based approaches to developing and/or amending forest, natural resource management, and resilience strategies, policies, and regulatory instruments.
Malawi	PERFORM	Resource Use Management	Support participatory land use planning	In addition to supporting the development of national strategies, policies, and other regulatory instruments, PERFORM worked with District Councils and local leaders in Mzimba, Ntchisi, and Machinga to develop Forest Reserve Co-Management Agreements and Management Plans. Community co-management agreements provide an important basis for starting and maintaining best practices at the local level that contribute to the implementation and achievement of national-level strategies and goals related to agriculture, forestry, and other land uses, reforestation and landscape restoration, resilience to and mitigation against climate change, and green growth.
Papua New Guinea	LGP	Conflict and Dispute Resolution	Mediate conflict	Under IR 1.2, LGP aims to establish systems for transparent & accountable decision-making around natural resource ownership, allocation and management, including accessible systems for redress. To do this, the project will develop an integrated system with biological and geospatial land use data and improve the land mediation process through strengthening of national and provincial oversight systems.
Papua New Guinea	LGP	Institutions and Governance	Support coordination and capacity	The project aims to strengthen national and provincial government institutions to support improved customary management of lands for biodiversity conservation and reduce key threats. They will do this by assisting key agencies to establish a national coordinating committee and supporting the development of conservation expertise and leadership at national and provincial government levels.
Papua New Guinea	LGP	Resource Use Management	Support participatory land use planning	Goal 2 of the LGP program is to strengthen community based NRM institutions at the clan level to reduce key biodiversity threats. The project worked through established long-term partnerships with four communities (Danbagl, Miruma, Womkama, and Kwiop) to explore expanding engagements under the program. The meetings focused on introducing ideas regarding rights, community tenure, and the importance of local

				actions to conservation biodiversity that is important to the livelihoods and wellbeing of community members.
Papua New Guinea	LGP	Resource Use Management	Support participatory land use planning	In Papua New Guinea, an attempt was made in the 1960s and 1970s to establish National Parks. Several were established but have suffered from issues related to the changing expectations of customary landowners. In the 1980s, the National Government abandoned designation of such national protected areas based on land alienation. By contrast, the WMA model, in which the National Government authorizes a local management plan for a customarily owned area, has had greater success. More than 50 WMAs have been gazetted. To establish a WMA, a local community (usually with the help of an NGO) develops a conservation plan for some part of its traditional lands or waters, following WMA rules. The community then appoints a management committee, which develops a management plan for the designated area. The boundaries are surveyed, and the plan and survey map are submitted to the Department of Environment and Conservation for certification. Once certified by the Minister of Environment, the plan and boundaries are published in the National Gazette, which formalizes the nation's recognition of the WMA. At that point, the management of the WMA is entirely within the hands of the local landowners.
Papua New Guinea	LGP	Rights Awareness and Empowerment	Community outreach and empowerment	LGP aims to provide training, capacity building, and increased incentives for conservation at the local level. This includes improving participatory land and marine use planning.
Peru	Pro-Bosques	Resource Use Management	Support participatory land use planning	Pro-Bosques Objective 1.B aims to assist Indigenous organizations to scale-up, expand and operationalize 'community control and oversight' to support independent management of Indigenous territories.
Peru	Pro-Bosques	Resource Use Management	Support participatory land use planning	Pro-Bosques continues to promote diversified community management initiatives in both landscapes (e.g. palm forest management; sustainable fishing both for food security and ornamental purposes; sustainable management of aquatic turtle repopulation; forest enrichment of bijao agroecosystems; and artisan handicrafts production). This year, Pro-Bosques has provided technical assistance to support 31 such initiatives.
Peru	Pro-Bosques	Resource Use Management	Improve environmental monitoring	Pro-Bosques has also provided the Loreto and Madre de Dios forest authorities with technical assistance at talks and roundtables on using the Forest License Operations Ledger. The aim was to gather experience and lessons learned from

				forest users who have used this management tool for timber traceability at the forest harvesting level, since the tool has been required by law since March 2020.
Peru	Pro-Bosques	Rights Awareness and Empowerment	Community outreach and empowerment	The project supports the institutional and technical capacity building of all local Indigenous organizations representatives of targeted communities to support the Life Plan development process and the implementation of community forest management activities.
Peru	Pro-Bosques	Rights Delivery and Administration	Formalize and document individual/group/customary rights	Under Objective 3, the project aims to strengthen Indigenous communities' rights and resources through sustainable forest management. Pro-Bosques provided legal assistance for improving the land tenure security of the 16 participating Indigenous communities and their official lands. In Ucayali, Pro-Bosques conducted the georeferencing fieldwork in Junín Pablo, Caimito, Nuevo Loreto and Buenos Aires. This is necessary for updating and finally registering the community territories with the government, which strengthens their legal security in the face of advancing threats that loom over these Indigenous territories. The subsequent procedures, which are supposed to be provided by the Ucayali Regional Agrarian Department, are making very slow progress. The four Indigenous communities and the Border Federation of Indigenous Communities of Lake Imiria and Chauya–Masisea coordinate and watch the progress closely, but major limitations have emerged. These are mainly due to the presence of third parties (including a Mennonite colony) who have settled on the community territories, which was discovered by the work of the government authorities, the communities, and Indigenous organizations with Pro-Bosques' technical support. Pro-Bosques will continue to promote a comprehensive interinstitutional approach to this situation, because it seriously threatens the tenure security and resources rights of the Indigenous communities and their territories.
Peru	Pro-Bosques	Rights Delivery and Administration	Formalize and document individual/group/customary rights	In Loreto, Pro-Bosques is supporting the application for the extension of the communal territory, titling of the communal territory, and strengthening the soil study for the management of the exclusion of the communal territories of the Permanent Production Forest of Loreto. This will make it possible for the communal territories to be properly registered in the National Superintendence of Public Records, which is the highest level of legal security possible in the country.

Philippines	B+WISER	Institutions and Governance	Support coordination and capacity	B+WISER trained more than 5,000 government field personnel, NGO workers, indigenous community members, and private sector groups, which now possess the required knowledge and skills to effectively protect the forests with planning, environmental law enforcement, technology use, and conservation financing.
Philippines	B+WISER	Institutions and Governance	Support coordination and capacity	A key goal of the project was to better align forest management with conservation priorities. The program coached personnel in the analysis and presentation of technical and socioeconomic data for preparation of forest LUPs, including formulation of different proposed land use classifications and forest management strategies.
Philippines	B+WISER	Institutions and Governance	Support coordination and capacity	One of the central themes of B+WISER was improved governance of forested areas and protected areas by the responsible authorities. The program evaluated environmental governance capacity through Guided Self Assessments within the seven program sites. The assessments measured their performance in four areas across the landscape: forest and forestland management, aquatic resources management, urban environmental management, and local governance internal management practices. More than two thirds of the local governance committees developed action plans to address areas of improvement identified during the assessments. 28 out of 31 local governance committees improved their forest management scores to a high performing level, including results and practices such as passage of a local forest management ordinance, adoption of a forest management plan, effective enforcement of laws and regulations, and transparency in policy formulation and enforcement.
Philippines	B+WISER	Legal and Regulatory Framework	Harmonize statutory and customary tenure systems	B+WISER supported the government and local communities to create policies that integrated sustainable natural resources management best practices into their regular processes. The program also helped an indigenous peoples' group in a protected area in Mindanao document its traditional management practices. The results highlighted five basic tenets to ensure the proper, respectful, and inclusive management and conservation of the park's natural resources. These tenets included the identification of culturally significant areas, tribal policies on resource use, rules for entry to sacred sites, customary practice of justice, and respect for indigenous

				spirituality. These principles were incorporated these into the park's management plan.
Philippines	B+WISER	Resource Use Management	Support participatory land use planning	B+WISER introduced a practical approach with a focus on science-based conservation targets that used forest cover change assessments in forest conservation area planning. The adopted approach helped shore up the once marginalized forest protection system, complementing the government's active forest restoration approach under its National Greening Program. The approach covers 166 forest conservation areas, involves more than 3,000 forest patrollers and has recorded more than 175,000 kilometers of patrols.
Philippines	B+WISER	Resource Use Management	Support participatory land use planning	To determine high conservation value areas in the forest, B+WISER applied science-based approaches, carrying out ecological modelling, forest cover change analysis, and forest threats assessment. The government used forest cover change analysis and the process for identifying high value areas and defining measurable conservation targets for the nationwide development of forest conservation area plans, which cover more than six million hectares of the country's remaining natural forest. All 166 department of environment field offices in 16 regions had a forest conservation area plan with measurable conservation targets and outlined interventions to achieve them.
Philippines	B+WISER	Resource Use Management	Improve environmental monitoring	The program promoted the forest landscape restoration approach, aiming to restore ecosystem functions for forests, including mangroves. B+WISER supported two local groups through grants and technical assistance to restore 150 hectares of degraded forest, establishing best practices for active restoration planning, implementation, and monitoring. B+WISER also linked to the country's National Greening Program to enhance longer-term maintenance and continued protection of areas planted under the program. This was done in partnership with Department of Social Welfare and Development and Department of Environment and mobilized beneficiaries of a sustainable livelihoods program that provides cash to poor families to carry out maintenance work, such as ring weeding and mulching, in reforestation sites.
Philippines	B+WISER	Rights Awareness and Empowerment	Community outreach and empowerment	B+WISER promoted increased participation and recognition of the vital roles that youth, women, and indigenous groups play in forest and biodiversity protection. The program helped tribal

				leaders create the first-ever written record of customs, traditions, and practices related to natural resource management of the three tribes residing on Mount Kitanglad. Indigenous tribes long thought that preserving their traditions in written form and sharing them with outsiders would anger the nature-spirits. The book, "The Wisdom Keepers of Mt. Kitanglad," broke through that belief and helped to map cultural high conservation value areas with modern technology.
Philippines	B+WISER	Rights Awareness and Empowerment	Increase awareness of rights, benefits, and recourse	The program's overall approach to forest protection recognized the crucial role of communities, including IPLC groups in NRM. Mt. Kitanglad Range Natural Park, one of the Philippines' eight Heritage Parks, is a model of successful resource management driven by inclusive partnership. Three Indigenous tribes, the Talaandig, Bukidnon, and Higaonon, work together with government and civil society to apply Indigenous practices and modern technology to protect their natural forest.
Philippines	B+WISER	Rights Delivery and Administration	Value community resources	To support sustainable financing for forest management at the local level, the program developed a PES model for Bago City in the Province of Negros Occidental. Under a local ordinance developed with technical assistance of the program, the Bago City government collects an environmental protection fee from water users through agreements with more than 40 collection agents (e.g., rice and sugar farmer's associations/cooperatives, water district entities) to fund protection efforts that address forest threats such as illegal tree cutting and charcoal making. To disburse the funds, which are collected in line with defined environmental protection activities under the Forest Conservation Area Plan and administered through a local trust fund, the city government partners with people's organizations from targeted forest communities, the direct beneficiaries of the funds. The communities support forest protection either directly through patrolling or indirectly through livelihood activities.
Philippines	Protect Wildlife	Resource Use Management	Provide incentives for conservation	Through experiential training on integrated conservation and development, conservation managers and communities made tangible contributions to protected area and forestland zoning and management plans—building networks that contribute to improved governance of landscapes-seascapes. In Zamboanga City and Sulu Archipelago, communities supported the passage of a management plan for Bud Bongao Forest Park, a natural

				monument and sacred site to local Muslim and Indigenous communities. With activity support, local officials adopted new financial management guidelines for collection and use of environmental user fees.
Philippines	Protect Wildlife	Resource Use Management	Support participatory land use planning	Protect Wildlife set out to implement the theory of change using a landscape-seascape approach that applies mapping and collaboration to zone and manage conservation areas, enforce laws and policies to protect biodiversity assets, and mitigate climate change impacts. The project improved natural resource management of more than 750,000 hectares of biologically significant areas.
Philippines	Protect Wildlife	Resource Use Management	Provide incentives for conservation	The project provided livelihood support to target communities. This included support for Department of Environment and Zamboanga City officials to provide technical training on cacao production and agroforestry for communities in the protected area's buffer zone.
Philippines	Protect Wildlife	Resource Use Management	Support participatory land use planning	Given Zamboanga City's rich but threatened resource base, the city mayor officially partnered with Protect Wildlife for biodiversity conservation initiatives in other ecologically important sites outside of its two protected areas. Through a memorandum of agreement, both parties agreed to pursue capacity development interventions in selected conservation areas within the city. Since then, Zamboanga City, in collaboration with the activity and Department of Environment, crafted comprehensive development plans, as well as complementary sectoral and inter-sectoral plans for priority conservation areas.
Philippines	Protect Wildlife	Rights Delivery and Administration	Support spatial surveys and mapping	With management plan preparation as its entry point, Protect Wildlife developed parallel training modules for protected area management planning and forest LUP preparation. Through the use of geospatial tools and compound map overlays of at least 12 map themes (including slope, elevation, community boundaries and tenure, among others), Protect Wildlife produced data sets and maps that provided technical working groups with a comprehensive picture of landscape-seascape features, resources and risk areas. Community members were engaged in mapping exercises to identify current land uses in their areas. As part of the exercise, they pinpointed locations of tenured and non-tenured settlers, crop production areas,

				agricultural expansion sites, built-up sites and proposed sites for infrastructure development.
RDMA	LEAF	Legal and Regulatory Framework	Strengthen regulation and enforcement	LEAF supported policy reforms aimed at reducing emissions and improving forest and land management in six countries. Drawing from a wide range of experts and based on experience from the program's field interventions, substantive inputs were provided to a range of existing and newly initiated policy processes. In total, the program supported revision to or development of 33 laws, regulations, policies, agreements, decisions, strategies or plans addressing forestry, land use and climate change, with gender-related inputs included where possible. The most significant policy and legislative reform efforts undertaken were in Vietnam and Papua New Guinea. In Vietnam, the program supported the Vietnam Administration of Forestry in developing a National REDD+ Fund.
RDMA	LEAF	Legal and Regulatory Framework	Strengthen regulation and enforcement	In addition to direct support for policy and legislative development and reform, a Decision Support Tool on Developing Forestry and Land Use Policy in the Context of Climate Change, based on engagement with national forest policy makers from Greater Mekong Subregion countries, was published. The decision support tool sought to address shortcomings such as insufficient stakeholder engagement and inadequate analysis of existing policies and laws and proposed reform options.
RDMA	LEAF	Resource Use Management	Provide incentives for conservation	In Madang province, Papua New Guinea, participatory low emission land use planning has become the norm, after the delivery of the LEAF report Low Emission Land Use Planning for Madang Province: Options and Opportunities. This innovative report provides strategic guidance to the provincial government on how to achieve 'green growth' and positions the province as a model in the country for low carbon growth. With support pledged by the provincial government, communities throughout the province are poised to scale-up land use planning mechanisms spearheaded by LEAF and The Nature Conservancy.
RDMA	LEAF	Resource Use Management	Support participatory land use planning	In Laos, a participatory planning process commenced with an updated socio-economic survey and forest and land use change maps. The project supported a study tour to the Nam Et-Phou Louey protected area for Nam Xam National Biodiversity Conservation Area staff to investigate management strategies,

funding sources and to coordinate protected area management across the province. They also held consultative meetings with Nam Xam staff to set the goals, objectives and result areas for management of the Conservation Area. Additionally. The project supported consultative workshops on the outcomes of the management planning process and revised Conservation Area regulations on community access and rights to land and forest resources within the area. Outcomes from this process were reviewed and agreed upon during a provincial consultation workshop in January 2015, and the Nam Xam National Biodiversity Conservation Area Management Guiding Document 2016-2020 was approved in September 2015.

RDMA	LEAF	Resource Use Management	Support participatory land use planning	In Laos, LEAF focused on participatory LUP and animal husbandry. The LUP process was carried out in 2014-2015 by the Village Forest and Non-Timber Forest Product Division of the Department of Forestry in four villages in Xam Tai and Viengxay districts. In total, 205 households were involved, representing 1,214 people and covering 10,000 hectares. The completion of the LUPs was an important achievement as it dealt directly with the absence of a consistent and approved land or natural resource management plan and provided community security and tenure over land and forest resources.
RDMA	LEAF	Rights Awareness and Empowerment	Community outreach and empowerment	LEAF deployed a highly participatory curriculum development process followed by the development of four modules: Basic Climate Change, Social & Environmental Soundness, Low Emission Land Use Planning, and Carbon Measurement & Monitoring.
RDMA	LEAF	Rights Delivery and Administration	Value community resources	LEAF in Vietnam encouraged community response to improve access and management of forests. A feasibility study concluded that current community forestry approaches in Nghe An were not suited to Con Cuong district. In September 2014, LEAF released new community-based forest management guidelines for trial in Son Khe and Lang Yen communities. The new guidelines were rolled-out in both communities in early 2015 through training and consultations with community and district stakeholders. Evaluation of the new guidelines indicated that all officials interviewed thought the new guidelines worked more effectively than individual household contracts and that deforestation and forest degradation rates were likely to be reduced. It also indicated that all community stakeholders

				interviewed believed they were now better consulted on forest management and that their access and tenure to forest resources had been strengthened.
Senegal	Wula Nafaa	Institutions and Governance	Facilitate decentralization and local governance	The promotion of local LUP was an important element in the approach of both Wula Nafaa. The project accompanied the LUP with negotiation of Local Conventions that provided an opportunity for local communities to agree on sustainable uses that were permitted, and non-sustainable uses that would not be allowed. Through the elaboration and adoption of financial-management guidelines, Wula Nafaa also worked to secure the rights of local producers to be engaged in harvesting and marketing charcoal and promoted the role of Rural Communities in assuming their role in the decentralization of oversight and management of charcoal harvesting. Given Wula Nafaa's goals of improved community level organization, empowerment and devolution of management rights, increased collaboration between rural producers and government technicians and facilitated engagement in market led enterprise development, the long term success and impact of the project was dependent on the effectiveness of these community based facilitators. The facilitators also played a key role during the first phase of Wula Nafaa in integrating the community benefit/ enterprise development and rights and responsibilities/NRM components of the project. The facilitators contributed to the work of the policy component at the local level, and played an important role in monitoring and evaluation.
Senegal	Wula Nafaa	Resource Use Management	Provide incentives for conservation	10 years of project implementation resulted in improved management of over 130,000 hectares of forest, the elaboration of local conventions—plans for community land use—in 20 rural communities, and a greater overall increase in rural wealth in project areas versus non-project areas. The past decade indicates that rural communities can be mobilized to change their behaviors and will actively pursue a pathway toward more sustainable use and management of forests, fisheries, and other natural resources upon which they depend for their livelihoods and well-being when their rights are clarified and when they recognize how they stand to benefit from improved management. Women's groups have learned to process baobab fruit as a value-added product and streamlined processing of the indigenous foñio grain as well as baobab have helped to diversify

Country	Project	Category	Activity	Description
				livelihoods in the community, while land use strategies such as delimited grazing areas and specific harvest allocations attempt to preserve the resource base from which wealth derives.
Senegal	Wula Nafaa	Resource Use Management	Support participatory land use planning	Component 2 under Wula Nafaa was designed to increase the number of rural communities that have undertaken community led activities and developed local agreements to increase the productivity of natural resources, and to increase the number of communities engaged in implementing formal co-management and community based NRM plans. Wula Nafaa helped document and formalize local rules of access and use of natural resources and agricultural or grazing lands within a community. These plans aim to reflect existing local arrangements, enforced by traditional or customary figures, and support their enforcement through transcription from oral to written rules.
Vietnam	Forests and Deltas	Resource Use Management	Support participatory land use planning	In Tien Lang district, the project worked with the USAID Tenure and Global Climate Change project to build capacity and enhance participation of women in community-based coastal spatial planning. Women played an important role in decision-making to identify current land use practices and identify priority future needs. The inputs contributed to the development of a proposed coastal spatial plan to meet community needs and also provide important coastal protection benefits.
Vietnam	Forests and Deltas	Resource Use Management	Provide incentives for conservation	The sustainable landscapes component worked at the community level to implement actions that demonstrate emissions reductions. These included piloting forest land allocation for more than 110 households in Thanh Hoa, piloting community forest management strategies in Nghe An, and supporting sustainable livelihoods models that reduce pressure on forests like the non-timber forest products.
Vietnam	Forests and Deltas	Resource Use Management	Support participatory land use planning	The project, along with the USAID Tenure and Global Climate Change program, documented the significant changes and lessons learned in gender integration in community based spatial coastal planning through two gender briefs that provide perspectives on the differentiated character of land and resource rights, natural resource use, and power dynamics in decision-making. They also highlight successful women pioneers in roles where women have traditionally been underrepresented.

Vietnam	Forests and Deltas	Resource Use Management	Support participatory land use planning	For PES managers who rely on a red book as a clear documentation to validate a PES payment, unclear forest land allocation presents a tremendous obstacle to developing an accurate PES map and making accurate PES payments. Management of Vietnam's forests overall and implementation of PES specifically can be greatly strengthened by a comprehensive and large-scale review of forest land allocation. VFD and Son La province identified Bac Yen district as having both a high need for red book review and strong leadership committed to dealing with the challenging situation of approaching households to collect old red books, review forest area, and reallocate updated red books. VFD worked with forest owners and villages in five communes to review old red books, identify inconsistencies with the current situation, and develop corrected maps. Once approved by local authorities, the updated red books were issued, benefitting 1,700 households across 22,000 hectares of forest.
Vietnam	Forests and Deltas	Rights Delivery and Administration	Value community resources	VFD worked with provinces to develop landscape or provincial-level plans to establish frameworks for improved forest and land management at scale. VFD supported provinces to develop Provincial REDD+ Action Plans to guide improved forest management and reduced emissions from deforestation and forest degradation. VFD also supported the development of a benefits sharing mechanism to outline how local forest owners would receive carbon payments and a safeguards system to reduce the risk of unintended adverse social and environmental impacts. This mechanism and the REDD+ Action Plans became the foundation for Vietnam's Emissions Reduction Program.
Vietnam	Forests and Deltas	Rights Delivery and Administration	Formalize and document individual/group/customary rights	VFD developed and tested a model for participatory forest land allocation in Muong Lat district, Thanh Hoa Province. The model focused on securing land use rights and strong stakeholder engagement as a key means to improve forest management. VFD organized village level meetings to involve representatives from every household. To ensure full participation, meetings were conducted in the local language and led by skilled facilitators. In open discussions, participants identified the key land allocation and forest management issues and brainstormed potential solutions. VFD and local officials outlined a process to reallocate the forest lands in a transparent, equitable, and participatory way. The villagers

				received training on the use of GPS devices, after which they went into the field to map out the forest area and clearly demarcate the new plots. As a result of this activity, Muong Lat developed a land use proposal and submitted it to the district authority, who approved it and issued new user rights certificates to 110 households.
Vietnam	Green Annamites	Resource Use Management	Support participatory land use planning	The project worked to increase carbon storage capacity of plantations. They worked with acacia-producing communities to encourage them to form cooperatives or producer groups. They also helped formalize the groups and set up management committees that could represent the members in obtaining technical support and negotiating a market for their products.
Vietnam	SFM	Legal and Regulatory Framework	Strengthen regulation and enforcement	Under Objective 3, SFM aims to increase the functionality of law enforcement systems for forest crimes. The project plans to focus on building the government's capacity to strengthen the legal framework by concentrating on supporting administrative enforcement complemented by working with participating forest communities to promote self-governance to improve sustainable forestry and protection based on customary norms that are little understood and underestimated to influence communities' behavior.
Vietnam	SFM	Resource Use Management	Support participatory land use planning	Under Objective 1, SFM aims to improve community forest management. Land tenure is a critical pillar to develop community forest management models but needs to include policy improvements to protect community rights to allocated forest land. Policy improvements also include promoting silviculture techniques and improving governance capacity of forest management agencies alongside communities.
Vietnam	SFM	Resource Use Management	Support participatory land use planning	The project also produced community forest management manuals and provided training courses on community forest management.
Vietnam	SFM	Rights Delivery and Administration	Support spatial surveys and mapping	The project created a baseline assessment of natural forests, community forest allocation agreements, and users' rights in the seven target provinces.
West Africa	SERVIR	Resource Use Management	Support participatory land use planning	SERVIR contributed to the update of the West Africa Atlas of Land Cover Change, a service package that included updating the SERVIR geoportal with 2018 land use and land cover data, developing products and tools at local, national and regional levels by supporting stakeholder consultations and supporting geospatial data processing.

West Africa	SERVIR	Rights Delivery and Administration	Support spatial surveys and mapping	A beta-version of the prototype data platform was developed focused on 9 communes in Burkina-Faso. The platform draws on data from remote sensing tools, Google Earth and GEE programming technology land cover and land use change, water resources and land degradation analyses. Through commune partners and SERVIR teams, geo-referenced socioeconomic infrastructure data, women-generated income activities, water quality data, sanitation and adaptation to climate change were also incorporated. Functions of the platform include mapping, document management and sharing, data collection forms, and document downloads.
West Africa	STEWARD	Institutions and Governance	Support coordination and capacity	STEWARD developed governance institutions that were contextualized within traditional accountability arrangements and local power dynamics. Governance institutions followed a common structure, with slight variations in communities in the different priority zones. There were three main types of governance institutions: fire brigades, forest management committees, and forest monitors. STEWARD also supported formalizing the legal acquisition of community forest rights. This involved an inventory of community forests, forest zonation and activities, assessment of bylaw progress, and choice of new sites. The project also supported the enactment and enforcement of bylaws. STEWARD facilitated a process for communities to prepare bylaws for restricting hunting and sale of bushmeat, protecting forests, and preventing bushfires. These bylaws were ratified by communities through a participatory and consultative process involving local leaders, community groups, and religious leaders.
West Africa	STEWARD	Resource Use Management	Improve environmental monitoring	STEWARD worked with communities to establish a baseline level of carbon stocks in a sample of community forests that was typical to most or all community forests. A report on initial estimates of standing biomass/carbon stock in two sample villages (Kansema and Sumata) was completed. Potential carbon benefits were estimated based on a 7.5% deforestation and degradation rate, which would result in an estimated 3,674 MT of CO_2 annual benefit for two community forests. The Forest Institute of Ghana further resurveyed biomass inventory plots (10 in each community) and analyzed data. Its findings confirmed the initial estimates of carbon stocks obtained earlier by STEWARD experts.

West Africa	STEWARD	Resource Use Management	Improve environmental monitoring	STEWARD implemented a systematic carbon monitoring system at the community level. The Forest Institute of Ghana was contracted to support this process. The institute completed partner staff and community training on forest carbon monitoring in the two pilot communities (Kansema and Sumata). A total of 960 hours of training in forest carbon monitoring was given to the two communities (480 hours for each community). A good number of community members have been exposed to forest measurement and have taken the first steps toward developing a measure of forest management expertise. With these skills and some basic equipment, it will be possible for the communities to assess the condition of their forests and thus contribute to meeting the requirements for carbon financing.
West Africa	STEWARD	Resource Use Management	Provide incentives for conservation	STEWARD undertook activities to implement a PES scheme as a benefit-sharing mechanism in communities. However, earlier experiences and bottlenecks in the process led to the conclusion that more preparatory work was required to successfully implement this scheme. There was little understanding of roles and responsibilities regarding the PES initiative within local institutions. Women, youth, and (in Kansema) pastoralists had not been properly engaged in community forest decision-making and activities and stood to be marginalized from the benefits of the community forests. A cash payment to communities was not deemed appropriate as originally thought because it could generate conflict. A phased approach starting with in-kind payments was preferable. Communities had previously been conducting community forest management activities without any payment. It is important that the introduction of payments does not undermine their existing efforts or the efforts of other communities. As a result, STEWARD switched the performance-based support scheme where communities that performed well in their forest management received in-kind support.
West Africa	STEWARD	Rights Awareness and Empowerment	Increase awareness of rights, benefits, and recourse	STEWARD undertook a property rights assessment in the program area. Communities were sensitized on the following key findings of this assessment. Rights to community forests are tightly linked to rights to land, which are generally unclear and often contested among/between communities. Land rights and institutions regulating access to land and associated resources

				are representative of power relations in rural communities, and these relations determine who benefits from natural resources and related interventions.
West Africa	STEWARD	Rights Awareness and Empowerment	Community outreach and empowerment	To support an increase in community-level knowledge and capacity on adapting to the effects of climate change, STEWARD provided training, workshops, and guides on forest management adaptation techniques such as community forest monitoring. This included awareness campaigns, performance-based support, conservation agriculture, alternative livelihoods, creating awareness on climate impact and events to improve communities' adaptive capacity.
West Africa	STEWARD	Rights Delivery and Administration	Support spatial surveys and mapping	STEWARD initiated a process to map all community lands to establish clear boundaries with other communities or other lands sharing boundaries with community forests. Boundary maps were prepared and shared with communities. These formed a strong foundation for the next steps in registering their lands properly to secure proper land title beyond customary rights. A major challenge encountered was frequent contestation of community boundaries, with the potential to spark conflict if not properly managed. The boundary mapping by STEWARD was de-emphasized, but communities were encouraged to explore amicable ways of securing their land rights using due procedure.
West Africa	WABiCC	Legal and Regulatory Framework	Strengthen regulation and enforcement	A revised transboundary management agreement was signed by the governments of Sierra Leone and Liberia, leading to the establishment of the Gola Forest Bilateral Coordination Committee with new terms of reference, working groups, and action plans.
West Africa	WABiCC	Resource Use Management	Improve environmental monitoring	WABiCC aimed to improve the management, including co-management pilots, of transboundary forest landscapes. The project worked with the Liberian government and local communities to develop a gazettement protocol for the Wonegizi Proposed Protected Area. The team conducted a total of 250 days of biomonitoring over nine months, or 1,483 days of surveys. They identified 20 species including six globally threatened species in the proposed protected area.
West Africa	WABiCC	Resource Use Management	Support participatory land use planning	WABiCC supported communities to establish the Coastal Chiefdoms Natural Resources Management Network to assist with land use governance in coastal communities. The network was launched with 38 core members representing national

				institutions, local councils, and 22 chiefdoms located in the four coastal areas of the Sierra Leone Coastal Landscape Complex. The network established a road map to facilitate meaningful and sustained local involvement while fostering local ownership and initiative in the design and delivery of climate adaptation solutions.
Zambia	A2C	Resource Use Management	Support participatory land use planning	A2C aims to support improved community involvement in forest management, including the formation of community forest management groups in selected sites to improve enforcement of charcoal regulations, and build the capacity of honorary forest officers to carry out effective charcoal enforcement activities.
Zambia	Community Forests Program	Legal and Regulatory Framework	Strengthen regulation and enforcement	The final evaluation included a question on organizations' experience or knowledge of the project's work/approach to work on land use policies and practices such as: support for the drafting of a Statutory Instrument for Carbon Stock Management, a Statutory Instrument for Community Forest Management, and operationalizing community forest management groups.
Zambia	Community Forests Program	Resource Use Management	Support participatory land use planning	CFP helped operationalize the community forest management groups as laid out in the Forest Act. Government officials at the central and provincial level stated repeatedly that CFP helped to facilitate dialogue between stakeholders and provided training and technical expertise to help resolve or clarify policy issues. The lack of a deep and sustained CFP project sensitization led some individual villages to select protected forests far from their population centers, in areas at lower risk of deforestation to begin with. In Nyimba, for example, the boundary of the REDD+ forest is over 10 kilometers away from most of the villages that were beneficiaries of the CFP project. In focus group discussions with community members, the evaluation tea, found that almost half mentioned that the forest was "too far" to be of a concern to the local community members. Communities selected the forests they wanted to protect, and they generally chose forests far from them, while using closer resources for exploitation. Selecting these distant forests is sub-optimal from a REDD+ perspective, because they had a low probability of deforestation in the first place, which decreases the price they receive on the carbon markets.

Zambia	Community Forests Program	Restitution, Redistribution and Consolidation	Support participatory relocation plans	CFP successfully responded to the threat of encroachment from migration. Some of the deforestation that is occurring within the intervention zones is a result of the migration of members of the Chewa Clan into REDD+ areas. CFP developed a method of successfully responding to this migration issue, working with community resource boards to help relocate migrants outside of the project area. When farmers and herders from other areas resettled in the chiefdoms in Nyalugwe and Jumbe, for example, the encroachments were addressed through a process that started with "Corrective Action Reports." These reports were shared among the community resource boards, Chiefs, and other key stakeholders. Then the key leadership figures visited the sites, talked with the migrants, local community members, and engaged local authorities from the chiefdom where the migrants originated to negotiate a plan to resettle the migrants. This approach worked well in preventing additional deforestation or encroachment in the REDD+ areas.
Zambia	Community Forests Program	Rights Awareness and Empowerment	Community outreach and empowerment	After a strong initial FPIC process, the project reduced its engagement/ sensitization at the community level over the long term. As a result, there was, and still is, confusion and misunderstanding about what the CFP is. Community members involved in focus group discussions were often critical of the community sensitization process. They could not describe, or identify, an FPIC process that they were involved with. They did not feel they were adequately engaged in making decisions about activities in their community. The project created standard operating procedures for the FPIC process. The evaluation indicated that these procedures are being adopted by the NGO partners and are well-developed, based on realistic field conditions. They are an example of how the CFP project contributed to the REDD+ concept.
Zambia	Community Forests Program	Rights Delivery and Administration	Formalize and document individual/group/customary rights	At the local level, CFP assisted the government in formalizing community rights to both the forests and the materials in the forests. The Statutory Instruments on carbon stock management and community forest management clearly signaled that local communities have an ownership stake in the carbon located in their forests. By taking this step, CFP assisted the government in empowering local communities to find value in protecting their forests.

Zambia	Community Forests Program	Resource Use Management	Support participatory land use planning	In Mambwe district, CFP supported the District Forest Office to revise the Forest Management Plans for Nsefu, Jumbe, Mnkhanya, Malama and Msoro Chiefdoms and to conduct meetings targeting the community forest management groups and traditional leaders drawn from individual village action groups to complete the applications for entering into agreements with government for forest user rights.
Zambia	Community Forests Program	Resource Use Management	Support participatory land use planning	The project conducted stakeholder FPIC consultative meetings in Chitungulu that culminated in the inclusion of 64,197 Ha of Community Forest in the project.
Zambia	Community Forests Program	Rights Awareness and Empowerment	Increase awareness of rights, benefits, and recourse	CFP conducted eight village action group level community sensitization meetings on the forest rights and application of rights to government for recognition in Rufunsa Expansion through the engagement of the forestry, national parks, and tourism departments.
Zambia	Community Forests Program	Rights Awareness and Empowerment	Community outreach and empowerment	The project planned to develop and conduct community training on rights and responsibilities in a REDD+ implementation context, promoting institutional accountability, though it is unclear if this was implemented.
Zambia	Community Forests Program	Rights Delivery and Administration	Formalize and document individual/group/customary rights	The project supported the Department of National Parks and Wildlife, the Forestry Department, and community resource boards to build capacity for forest management plan implementation. In Chitungulu Chiefdom, the community submitted their applications to the District Forest Officer for recognition as a community forest management group, while Mwanya community forest management group completed their application to enter in agreement with government for the transfer of forest user rights.
Zambia	Community Forests Program	Rights Delivery and Administration	Value community resources	The project finalized all of its 30-year forest management agreements with 12 community resource boards. The final area covered by the REDD+ project is a little over 1 million hectares (300,000 more than targeted).
Zambia	Community Forests Program	Rights Delivery and Administration	Formalize and document individual/group/customary rights	Of the 12 community resource boards that CFP is working with, 10 have been recognized as Community Forest Management Groups.

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