

Working Landscapes

Promoting sustainable use of forests and trees for people and climate

Annual Plan

2022

TROPENBOS INTERNATIONAL

The WL landscapes: a diagnosis



Bolivia



Guarayos

Total area (km²)
13,300
Forest cover
81 %
Annual forest loss
2.5 %
Inhabitants
50,100
60 – 90 %
indigenous and peasant

Main commodities

Colombia



Solano

Total area (km²)
42,500
Forest cover
82 %
Annual forest loss
0.2 %
Inhabitants
21,400
15 % indigenous

Main commodities

Suriname



Upper Suriname river

Total area (km²)
2,010
Forest cover
93 %
Annual forest loss
0.1 %
Inhabitants
18,300
100 % tribal (Maroon)

Main commodities

DR Congo



Bafwasende

Total area (km²)
47,100
Forest cover
98 %
Annual forest loss
0.1 %
Inhabitants
413,500

Main commodities

Ghana



Juabeso-Bia & Sefwi Wiawso

Total area (km²)
4,810
Forest cover
57.8 %
Annual forest loss
2.1 %
Inhabitants
315,500
74.1 % local communities

Main commodities

Ethiopia

A preliminary selection of a landscape has been made, but revision is required due to the current security situation in Ethiopia

Indonesia



Ketapang & Kayong Utara

Total area (km²)
35,600
Forest cover
42.8 %
Annual forest loss
2.3 %
Inhabitants
602,000
82 % Indigenous

Main commodities

Viet Nam



Srepok river Basin

Total area (km²)
15,300
Forest cover
45.8 %
Annual forest loss
0.02 %
Inhabitants
5,460,000
30 % Indigenous

Main commodities

Soy · Rubber · Cocoa · Illegal coca · Cattle ranching · Oil palm · Coffee · Rice · Mining · Food / Cash crop · Timber

Tropenbos International

Working Landscapes

Promoting sustainable use of forests and trees for people and climate

Workplan for 2022

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1 Introduction

This document provides an outline of the 2022 workplan of the programme titled 'Working Landscapes; Promoting sustainable use of forests and trees for people and climate', implemented by Tropenbos International (activity 4000002173; agreement 6003552, as amended on 4 August 2021).

The Working Landscapes (WL) programme promotes climate-smart landscapes to help achieve the Paris Agreement as well as the Sustainable Development Goals. Climate-smart landscapes maximize synergies between climate change mitigation, adaptation, improved livelihoods and environmental integrity. The deliberate management of trees and forests is key to realizing climate-smart landscapes, as they increase carbon sinks, improve resilience to climate change, support people's livelihoods and sustain agricultural value chains. Through the Fire-smart landscape governance sub-programme, a component that was added in August 2021, the programme extends this approach to address the causes of catastrophic wildfires, by applying landscape approaches to support local authorities and local stakeholders to implement effective, locally appropriate and inclusive fire-smart strategies.

This report provides the workplan for 2022. Chapter 2 recapitulates the programme's theory of change. Chapter 3 provides a general overview of the plans combined, while Chapter 4 provides summaries of each country plan individually (extended country-level workplans are available on IATI and on request). The plans of the thematic cross-cutting programmes are presented in Chapter 5 and the new subprogramme on fire-smart landscape governance is presented in Chapter 6. Chapter 7 analyses risks, chapter 8 addresses learning within the programme and with other organizations, and the final chapter presents the budget.



2 Theory of change

2.1 Overview

The WL programme is currently operational in eight landscapes in Bolivia, Colombia, DR Congo, Suriname, Ghana, Indonesia Viet Nam and Ethiopia. The objective of the programme is to promote transformational change towards climate-smart landscapes in the forested tropics. The programme specifically focuses on three conditions (pillars) needed for achieving climate-smart landscapes: (i) inclusive landscape governance, ensuring that decisions reflect the interests of local communities, taking the interests of men, women and youth into account; (ii) more sustainable land-use practices by small-scale and large-scale producers of agricultural and forestry products; and (iii) responsible business and finance, leading to effective implementation of social and environmental standards and commitments, and equitable inclusion of smallholders in value chains.

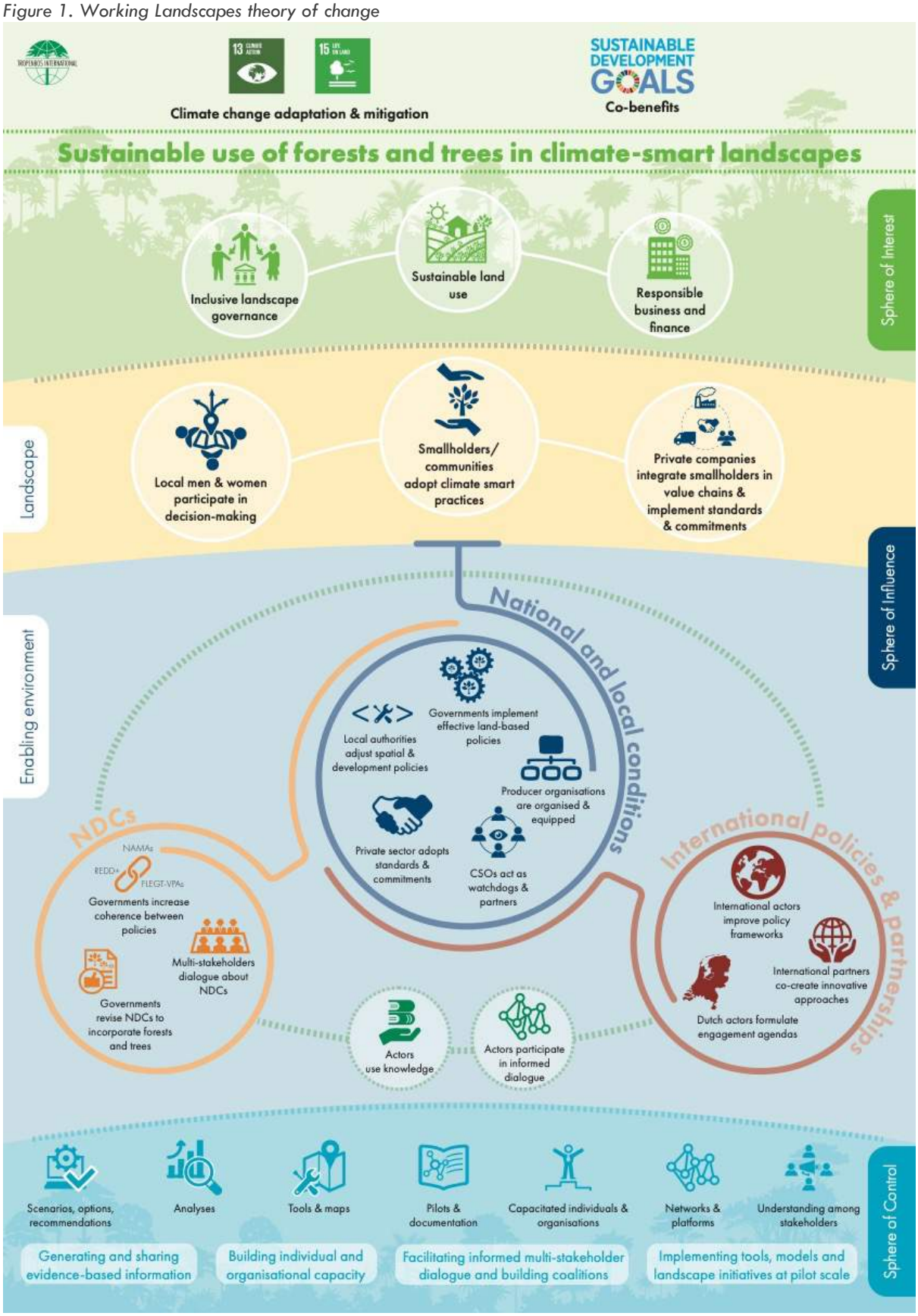
We assess programme impacts in terms of the area and the number of people benefiting from improved climate-smart landscape practices and policies. In the inception report we estimated that implementing our plans will directly and indirectly contribute to improved landscape governance and land-use practices in an area of over 11 million ha, impacting the livelihoods of 2.15 million men, women and youth. Improved policies and practices have the potential to be relevant for an area of more than 77 million ha and impacting 8.3 million people (these figures exclude Ethiopia, as this country programme was added later).

2.2 Strategies

At the landscape level, our target groups are smallholder men and women, local communities and small and medium-sized entrepreneurs, as well as larger businesses and local governments. In each landscape we work together with these stakeholders on one or more models ('propositions') to respond to climate change through the integration of forests and trees in climate- smart landscapes. The key intended outcomes are that: (i) local men and women participate in decision-making; (ii) smallholders and local communities adopt climate-smart practices; and (iii) private companies integrate smallholders in value chains and implement standards and commitments.

To support these changes at landscape level, we seek to achieve five broad outcomes that help mainstream climate considerations in enabling local and national conditions, including policies, private commitments and civil society roles (see visualization of the programme's general theory of change in Figure 1). The target groups are governments and civil society organizations (CSOs) involved in forest and landscape governance; forest and farm producer organizations (FFPOs); organizations of women and youth; and investors and companies.

Figure 1. Working Landscapes theory of change



In parallel, we aim to better anchor forest and tree-based mitigation and adaptation approaches as developed at the landscape level into Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), which lay down national climate targets and the plans to achieve them. We propose the WL landscape propositions as models for the implementation of the NDCs, while, in turn, we expect that well-designed NDCs are enablers for change towards the climate-smart landscapes that we seek to achieve. As an intended outcome, we strive for adoption of revised NDCs that operationalize the concept of climate-smart landscapes with an increased role for forest and trees, taking the interests of men, women and youth into account.

At the international level, we stimulate South-South learning and policy innovation, and we translate lessons into concrete inputs into international policy processes related to climate change and landscape governance. The intended outcome is that international-level actors incorporate national experiences and evidence on forest and trees in climate- smart landscapes in updated climate commitments and related policies.

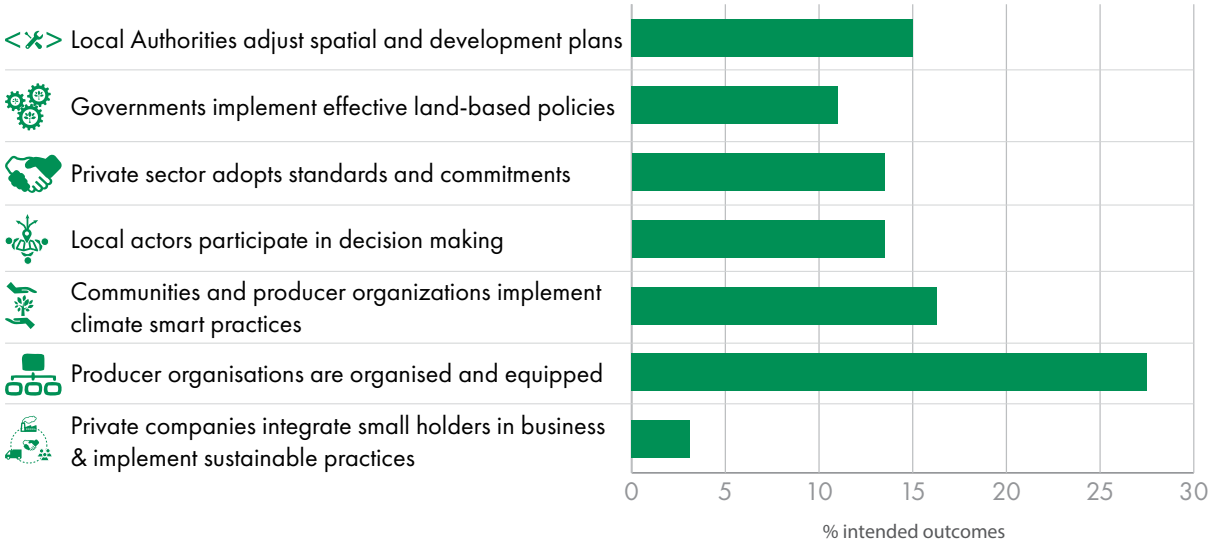
2.3 Implementing organizations

The programme is implemented by TBI network members. The TBI Network is a network of independent Tropenbos organizations in Indonesia, Viet Nam, DR Congo, Ghana, Suriname, Colombia and the Netherlands. In Bolivia and Ethiopia, where there are no Tropenbos Network partners, the programme is implemented by *Instituto Boliviano de Investigación Forestal* (IBIF) and the Pastoral & Environmental Network in the Horn of Africa (PENHA), respectively. The Tropenbos International (TBI) office in the Netherlands implements activities at the international level, that complement and support the work in the network countries, and pursues the development of joint insights and strategies. It is also designated as the secretariat, providing support services to the network, including quality control, administrative processes, communication, capacity development and fundraising at the international level.

3 The plans for 2022 at a glance

The programme now enters its fourth year. The plans for 2022 show a variety of intended outcomes and priorities. With reference to the programme's theory of change, about a third of the intended outcomes address the landscape level target groups in the Sphere of Influence: local communities, local producer organizations, and local authorities. This is distributed between governance-oriented outcomes (14%), sustainable practices-oriented outcomes (16%) and business-oriented outcomes (3%) (see Figure 2). At the level of enabling outcomes, covering 67% of all outcomes, the emphasis is on organizing communities and smallholders (28% of outcomes) so that they are well equipped to participate in decision making, adopt sustainable practices, or engage with the market. Partners also seek to achieve behavioural change of local authorities (e.g., adjustment of spatial and development plans) (15%), national government policies (e.g., NDC implementation) (11%), and private sector standards and commitments (14%), which includes financial institutions (4%). Compared with earlier years, the intended outcomes see shift from creating multi-stakeholder dialogues in the landscape to incentivizing local actors towards implementation. There are more outcomes on assisting local actors to establish business cases and linking them to financial institutions, supported by the Business and Finance thematic programme. The summary of plans at country level (Chapter 4) provides more detail about landscape propositions and the strategies selected in 2022 to achieve them.

Figure 2: distribution of intended outcomes in the 2022 country workplans



Even with a focus on local communities and smallholders, collaboration with government authorities is important to reach WL objectives. Local authorities (community and district level) are enthusiastic participants in country-level WL programmes, and we also see a clear demand from state authorities for WL's landscape initiatives. For instance, in Bolivia the government actively encourages approaches to wildfire prevention and the implementation of community forestry as contributions to its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC). In Colombia, there is a keen interest in the Participatory Productive Restoration approach, and Ethiopian Federal and Regional government agencies are closely involved in designing a national dryland restoration strategy.

Larger commodity firms are more reluctant partners – a well-known phenomenon in landscape programmes. Their demand seems to depend on the pressure they feel to demonstrate legal and sustainable sourcing. This is increasingly happening in the cocoa sector, where WL is engaged both in Ghana and at the Netherlands and European level. And in 2022, the impending EU legislation on forest and ecosystem-risk commodities (FERC) may increase the interest from other commodity firms as well. A quick scan of the work plans shows a variety of engagements with private sector and financial institutions (Figure 3).

Figure 3. Engagement of private sector and financial institutions



The thematic programmes and one cross-cutting programme on Gender and Youth establish a mutually reinforcing 'linking and learning' relation between landscape activities and international activities. As part of the Gender and Youth programme, there will be a continued effort to strengthen capacity on gender and age disaggregated planning, monitoring, and reporting. As part of the Business and Finance theme, we aim to improve financial and business capacities of partners, communities, forest enterprises and producer groups. Under the Agrocommodities theme, we plan to collate network-wide inputs to strengthen the smallholder perspective in the EU FERC legislation and place a special emphasis on efforts to raise cocoa value chain ambitions, in collaboration with the Sustainable Trade Initiative (IDH), in the Dutch Initiative on Sustainable Cocoa (DISCO). The Restoration team will draw participatory productive restoration efforts deeper in the work on finance and NDCs, while we will also advocate this approach in the dryland zone through engagement with the Great Green Wall initiative. The NDC team will develop materials to demonstrate the value of climate-smart landscape propositions in realizing NDCs. With smallholders so central in our work, in March we plan to organize a seminar analysing different perspectives on smallholders in achieving climate-smart landscapes.

The subprogramme 'Fire-smart landscape governance: from opportunity to lasting change' was approved as an addition in 2021 and appears in this workplan for the first time. Even though it has a specific focus on wildfires, it adheres to the same general principles as the rest of WL. More details are provided in chapter 6.

Also in 2022, we will strengthen monitoring and reporting on our key performance indicators (KPIs). Recognizing the indirect impacts of knowledge-based programmes (made explicit in our theory of change, see Figure 1), we deliberately chose to focus on implementation during the first half of the programme, then quantify impacts in terms of hectares and number of people 'reached' during the second half.

Finally, following discussions with DGIS, in 2022 we intend to strengthen our learning programme by seeking alignment with other international organizations implementing landscape programmes, and by adding an element of external review. We will implement an approach that upgrades a one-off mid-term review to a

process of continuous learning using external eyes. For this purpose, we intend to establish an external reference group of four or five experts, and involve them in the key phases of our annual cycle: country-level learning and reflection, programme level learning weeks, network meetings and programme management reviews, to evaluate and advise us on a number of identified priorities. We will also align with other organizations implementing landscape programmes, adding another dimension to our leaning.

This also underlined the need to document our lessons more in depth. Recognizing our ambitions, strategies, successes, and disappointments, we feel it is valuable to analyse our experiences and place them in the wider context of achieving climate-smart landscapes. This is why we will start a new thematic programme that aims at developing 'the legacy' of WL for the benefit of landscape practitioners, programme managers and policy makers (see section 5.5).

Box 1: Relation with other TBI programmes

In 2021, the Power of Voices programme Forest for a Just Future started in some of the WL landscapes. This programme complements WL in its focus on land rights for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities, and efforts to reduce the drivers of deforestation. Also, TBI's Postcodeloterij-funded Green Finance for SMEs (GFS) project will strengthen WL's work by providing expertise and funds to bring some of the climate-smart business cases developed in WL to scale.



4 National programmes

This chapter provides a summary overview of the workplans at the national and landscape level in the eight countries. Each workplan identifies intended outcomes, along with proposed activities that should achieve these, and the budget that is required. Complete workplans are available on IATI. In this report, we summarize the workplan of each country programme, organized around the key propositions that were introduced in the inception report (apart from Ethiopia). Each proposition represents a specific model, mechanism or approach towards achieving a climate-smart landscape, and can be interpreted as a main deliverable of the programme. A proposition usually includes aspects of its governance, practices and business and finance aspects in keeping with the theory of change of the WL programme.

4.1 Colombia - Solano Landscape

Description

The Solano landscape in Caquetá is located on the edge of the deforestation border in the Colombian Amazon, and is characterized by large expanses of forest and high (and increasing) deforestation rates. The area of more than 4 million ha represents the larger trend of expanding cattle production at the expense of forests. The population mainly consists of indigenous communities living in reserves and peasant communities surrounding those reserves. The area saw a strong presence of the guerrilla until the signing of the peace agreement and currently has weak governance. Solano should present a model of improved forest management and restoration by indigenous and peasant communities that can resist the expanding agricultural (livestock) frontier in a context of unclear and/or varying land titles.

Vulnerability to climate change

Climate change in combination with high deforestation rates may lead to water scarcity in the Andes region and increased local (landscape) droughts and floods because of extreme events, and riverbank erosion.

Summary of workplan 2022

Model 1: Develop a model – including associated appropriate financial mechanisms – that promotes the valuation of the forests and trees to be implemented in the areas that are under threat of deforestation as an attractive alternative to cattle ranching.	
(a) A proof of concept of financial mechanisms that make the sustainable use of forests and restoration efforts an attractive alternative to livestock breeding.	Working groups with farmers and indigenous people organized in 2021 allowed us to better understand the functioning of the local economy, the financial needs of local producers, and the problems producers encounter with existing financing mechanisms (most peasants do not have land titles and the collective land titles of indigenous communities cannot function as guarantees). In 2022, we will use this information to work with the Javeriana University on the development of an innovative financial mechanism that is based on the recognition of property of trees. With them we will also design a training for the people involved in participatory productive restoration (PPR) initiatives to provide the theoretical and practical basis necessary to establish producers' cooperatives by the indigenous people and peasants (these groups have very different economic perspectives, priorities and possibilities). Next, we will facilitate the establishment of different producers' cooperatives, taking into account the differences in land rights arrangements and land governance between indigenous people and farmers. Also, a wood buyers' cooperative will be established to ensure the purchase of the PPR wood and non-timber forest products. Finally, we will fine-tune our financial mechanism, and exchange ideas with financial actors, such as Colombian and Dutch banks, as a reality check. By the end of 2022, the cooperatives will be in place and ready to make use of the financial mechanism.
(b) A model of intercultural participative inclusive governance developing agreements among peasant and indigenous neighbours at local level. Also, harmonizing various conflicting land use plans (life plans, municipal planning, departmental planning), and monitoring them in participatory way, leading to reduced conflict, reduced encroachment into forest and restoration.	In 2021, the municipality of Solano opened up to the idea to integrate local initiatives of sustainable forest and land use as well as the restoration proposals that indigenous and peasant communities formulated in collaboration with Tropenbos Colombia, in its strategy to halt deforestation and in the municipal land-use plan. In 2022 we will continue our work to establish an intercultural, participative and inclusive governance system in Solano. We will: (1) Accompany indigenous women in the review of their territorial management plans, resulting in the integration of indigenous women's visions and needs in seven territorial management plans. (2) Facilitate intercultural agreements on environmental management between indigenous communities and their peasant neighbours. (3) Design a project with the municipality and other NGOs, to access national and international funds and investments to implement the plan of the municipality to control deforestation in the landscape. (4) Help the Solano municipality with developing an updated territorial land-use plan that includes locally-defined inclusive restoration strategies. (5) Define strategies and methodologies for community inclusion to promote PPR in projects formulated by Corpoamazonía, in which Tropenbos Colombia has been invited to participate.
(c) Implement innovative restoration models that integrate traditional and technical knowledge, including many forest species in contrast to mono plantations or low diverse plantations with 5 or 6 species.	In 2021, more than 60 participatory restoration initiatives were selected and most of them already started planting different tree species and/or collecting seeds and seedlings. For the collection of seeds and seedlings, we encouraged the indigenous people to share their traditional knowledge and techniques with the peasants. In 2022 we will continue to facilitate the implementation of the restoration initiatives. In collaboration with Corpoamazonía we will promote the application of the PPR approach by the different regional and national actors using different communication strategies, including the production of short videos. By the end of 2022 we will have an analysis of the success factors based on the participatory monitoring of all these initiatives.
(d) Implement innovative food security models that integrate traditional and technical knowledge, including many seeds in contrast to mono plantations or low diverse home gardens.	In 2021 we trained local youth to use research tools, which enabled them to gather baseline information on the species their families use in their home gardens and *chagras*. This allowed them to become more aware of the importance of food security and allowed us to identify the local families interested in this subject. To continue with the process, in 2022, Tropenbos Colombia will stress the importance of food security in the PPR proposals ("food forests"). We will pay special attention to the exchange of knowledge between farmers and indigenous people, between women and men, and between the elderly and youth, considering the different roles they play in the family and community organization. The focus on food security will highlight the importance of community knowledge, and especially the knowledge and role of women. We will also work with indigenous women on the exchange of seeds (which they have identified as a priority). Through the work on food security, we seek to stimulate the rise of new female

	leaders. Tropenbos Colombia will work with other key actors working on food security, to join efforts, learn from previous experiences and have a greater impact. These actors include the Amazon Conservation Team, the Nature Conservancy, the indigenous organizations ASIMC and CRIOMC, and local women groups like Entrerrios de Solano, Resguardo Jericó Women's Committee and the Women's Council of Ascainca.
Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)	
In 2022, Tropenbos Colombia will continue to participate in the discussions on the contribution of the Solano WL model to the implementation of the NDC through the municipal plan to stop deforestation. Corpoamazonia is the regional institution in charge of implementing national plans related to climate change mitigation and adaptation and therefore a crucial stakeholder to collaborate with to implement climate strategies in the territory. Through Corpoamazonia, we aim to scale up the PPR approach at the regional and national levels as part of the NDC strategies in the Amazon. In addition, we will contribute to national public policies through the "Voices for Climate" governance platform, where multiple national and international CSOs are united to influence government policies and their implementation. By the end of 2022 we expect to present a proposal with Corpoamazonia and WWF based on PPR as a contribution to the international commitments to get zero net deforestation.	
Gender equality and youth engagement	
In 2021, we organized a first meeting of Koreguaje women, providing them with tools to explore their identity and strengths, identify their most important problems, and to foster their skills to influence decision-making in political arenas. The meeting also allowed the exploration of the scope of women's participation in leadership and governance activities at the community and municipal levels. In 2022, we will continue to organize these encounters among Koreguaje women to help them to lobby the municipality of Solano to recognize indigenous women's rights and formulate proposals that enable the women to participate in decision making at municipal level. Thanks to our collaboration with young field assistants in the territory we were able to identify gaps in the inclusion of young people in the local and regional governance structures, and the lack of study and labour opportunities. Our objective for 2022 is to further explore the gaps and obstacles for youth to have a voice in decision making and in close collaboration with young people we aim to formulate recommendations for youth-oriented policies for the municipality. As the best place to get in contact with youth (up to 18 years) is in schools, in 2022 we will be working with the schools to seek their active involvement in productive restoration. We will also help them with the formulation of their needs and desires, and with channelling these towards local public policy.	

4.2 Ghana - Juabeso-Bia and Sefwi Wiawso Landscapes

Description

The Juabeso-Bia (JB) and Sefwi-Wiawso (SW) landscapes are agrocommodity landscapes with important remnant forests, and a large number of smallholder farmers. Agriculture is the main economic activity for about 80% of the inhabitants, but expansion of (zero shade) cocoa farms into forested land, as well as unsustainable practices such as slash and burn farming, are increasingly contributing to loss of forest cover. These landscapes should demonstrate the viability of climate-smart zero-deforestation cocoa agroforestry systems, leading to reduced deforestation, backed by increased and more stable farmer income.

Vulnerability to climate change

High vulnerability of sun varieties of cocoa to climate change and decreased rainfall is expected to reduce cocoa yield by 28% in 2050. Dominance of cocoa monoculture, and the absence of crop and income diversification, make people vulnerable to climate change.

Summary of workplan 2022

Key Proposition: Climate-smart cocoa-forest mosaic model in the JB and SW landscapes, where smallholder farmers, Traditional Authorities, Licence Buying Companies (LBCs), Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and government agencies, develop, promote and implement sustainable land use, deforestation-free agrocommodities, restoration of degraded lands and use of trees and agroforestry for climate change mitigation and adaptation.	
(a) Increase forest cover and the number of trees in the landscape, especially in cocoa farms and on degraded forest lands, improving attractiveness and reducing disincentives of trees to farmers.	In 2021, we strengthened the capacity of smallholder farmers to grow and nurture trees on farms, and supported the Cocoa Health and Extension Division (CHED) of the Ghana Cocoa Board (COCOBOD), to increase supply of tree seedlings to farmers by 40,000. We also supported six communities to allocate 17 hectares of degraded forest outside reserves for restoration. For this sub proposition to be realized, Tropenbos Ghana will continue collaboration with the Forestry Commission (FC), COCOBOD, LBCs and CSOs to deploy the following strategies: (1) In collaboration with CSOs, lobby the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources (MLNR) and Parliament of Ghana to include security of tree

	tenure that ensures farmers own and benefit from planted and nurtured trees on farm, in proposals for Consolidated Forestry Laws of Ghana. (2) Strengthen the capacity of smallholder farmers to change from practices that reduce tree and forest cover to practices that enhance tree and forest cover. This will include efforts to convince men and women tenant cocoa farmers and landowners to adopt climate-smart agroforestry and small-scale community level restoration of forests outside protected areas and forest reserves. (3) Conduct cost-benefit analyses of different agroforestry models as alternative to no shade cocoa within the JB and SW landscapes, and disseminate the results to smallholder farmers, COCOBOD, LBCs and other stakeholders for adoption. (4) Facilitate a learning platform where landscape actors will exchange ideas and lessons to improve agroforestry, climate-smart and restoration practices. This results in farmers maintaining shade trees in cocoa farms, and community members restoring forests.
(b) Stop encroachment by accelerated implementation of a sustainable and climate-smart cocoa supply chain by cocoa producers, cocoa bean LBCs and governments, through exclusion of illegal cocoa and harmonization of deforestation-free cocoa standards.	In 2021, we supported the FC to draft environmental and social safeguards guidelines regarding processes to stop forest reserve encroachment. We also organized CSOs to provide inputs to the EU deforestation free regulations. As further steps to reduce and eventually stop deforestation arising from encroachment of forest reserves by cocoa farmers in the JB and SW landscapes, our key strategies for 2022 will include: (1) Conduct a study of the potential impacts of the European Union's and the United Kingdom's deforestation-free agrocommodity legislations on smallholder farmers and land-use change, and share results with stakeholders to inform further policy discussions. (2) Support the cocoa Multi-stakeholder Platform to share information and learn from the implementation of sustainability standards and the Cocoa and Forest Initiative, especially regarding LBCs' measures to stop cocoa deforestation. (3) Strengthen the capacity of FC to implement the National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS) to adequately capture, verify and report on deforestation in the landscapes. This will help LBCs to restrain sourcing of cocoa from illegal farms in the forest, which will serve as an incentive for farmers to stop encroaching and implement climate-smart cocoa cultivation and sustainable forest management. (4) Conduct education and information sharing campaigns on measures to halt encroachment on forest reserves, and the associated benefits for farming.
(c) Increase farmers' resilience by design of climate-smart practices that ensure sustainable diversification of crops and incomes of smallholder farmers.	In previous years, we collaborated with CHED and LBCs to build capacity of smallholder farmers to increase climate-smart practices within the JB and SW landscapes. In 2022, we will apply the following approaches towards increasing farmers' resilience: (1) Collaborate with CSOs, LBCs and CHED to strengthen the capacity of smallholder farmers on climate-smart practices, including crop diversification. This will include development and distribution of information, education and communication materials on climate-smart agriculture and sustainable diversification of crops. We will stimulate young 'climate-smart champions' that we have trained in previous years to reach out to more smallholder farmers in their communities. (2) Collect, document and share evidence of effectiveness of appropriate agroforestry models for climate change adaptation. (3) Support development planning processes of Municipal and District Assemblies, to include landscape approaches and climate-smart agriculture in medium-term development plans and their implementation. (4) Organize reflection and learning sessions for stakeholders (farmers, CHED, LBCs, FC, landowners, traditional leaders, etc) to review, update and scale up context specific climate-smart farming and agroforestry practices that benefit smallholders. We will also review existing agroforestry practices and develop cocoa agroforestry standards, in collaboration with CHED, LBCs, CSOs and farmers. These measures will result in farmers adopting climate-smart practices and income diversification, increasing their resilience.
(d) Provide/develop financial incentives to apply climate-smart models; facilitate access to credit and markets for farmers who engage in climate-smart practices.	In 2021, the Working Landscapes programme, in collaboration with the Mobilizing More for Climate programme, established 10 functional village savings and loans associations (VSLAs) with 157 members, of which two-thirds are women. Loans have already been disbursed to 5% of the participants. In 2022, we will strengthen and scale up VSLAs that support climate-smart practices. In relation to this strategy, we will assess the use of loans by beneficiaries for self-financing of climate-smart agriculture.
Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)	
Having realized an inclusive revision of Ghana's NDC in 2020-2021, our main strategy for 2022 is to support the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to disseminate information on the revised NDC to landscape actors	

and to develop practical steps for participation of landscape level stakeholders in the implementation of sustainable land use and forestry aspects of Ghana's revised NDC. In addition, we will work with the EPA, FC and Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MoFA) to strengthen capacities of men, women and youth in the JB and SW landscapes to participate in the implementation of mitigation and adaptation actions in the forest and agriculture sectors, as part of the updated NDC.
Gender equality and youth engagement
About 40 young persons of which 18 are women have been enlisted as climate-smart champions. In the VSLAs formed, young men and women make up more than 35%. In 2022 we will continue to engage youth through the climate-smart champions model. We will strengthen the capacity of the youth champions to influence other youth to adopt climate-smart practices, through establishment of demonstration farms. We will also lobby the FC and CSOs to include vulnerable women and youth in reforestation activities in the landscape

4.3 Suriname - Upper Suriname River landscape

Description

The Upper Suriname River Area (USRA) is a predominantly forested area of 201,000 hectares with primary and secondary forests and is inhabited by the Saamaka Maroon people. The rapid growth of the Maroon population in combination with a lack of formal collective land (use) rights, increased investments in unsustainable economic activities and increased accessibility due to more infrastructure, lead to increased pressure on the forest. The USRA model should demonstrate and set the example of preservation of more or less intact forest, while providing benefits to inhabitants through improved climate-smart agroforestry, commercialization of non-timber forest products (NTFPs) and nature-based tourism.

Vulnerability to climate change

Moderate expected impacts of climate change; vulnerability of population relatively high due to high dependency on rain-fed subsistence agriculture; in parts of the landscape increasing risk of forest degradation due to conventional logging and to some extent deforestation due to mining related to advancing infrastructure.

Reflection on progress 2021

Less strict covid-19 regulations allowed a more regular field presence. Progress in the second half of the year included a participatory mapping exercise for 10 villages which forms the basis for further interventions focused on strengthening the voice of Saamaka community members and traditional authorities on land use and governance in the landscape. The experiences and progress made during 2021 have shown that there is a strong need for more intensive involvement of community members in all steps of the process, and to plan interventions that are sufficiently flexible in order to allow meeting local needs as they may arise during the implementation. In addition, we made progress with: agroforestry training (e.g. propagation techniques, setting up tree and plant nurseries), scaling up of agroforestry practices to two additional villages (Gran Tatai and Nieuw Aurora), sales and marketing activities (e.g. product and market assessments, forming cooperatives and training, development and submission of five small business plans to a financing entity) and community forestry (e.g. self-diagnosis in Gingiston village, the only community forest concession that is not severely degraded).

Summary of workplan 2022

A model of strengthened local governance in the Upper Suriname River area (Saamaka territory), that is well integrated in the formal governance structures and processes, and that serves as a model for locally-driven, climate-smart development in an almost entirely forested landscape with limited current commercial activity and the urgent need of local people to earn income to provide for their families in a changing environment (transformation towards a money-oriented economy).	
(a) Improved access to and management of land, based on collective land tenure rights, and integrated customary-decentralized formal landscape planning.	Following on engagement and joined planning in 2021, in 2022, Tropenbos Suriname will focus on strengthening the Association of Saamaka Authorities (VSG's) role in formal land tenure rights processes. We will: a) support the engagement of VSG in consistent political lobbying in the framework of the new land tenure law proposal. By the end of 2022, we anticipate that Suriname National Parliament has adopted the law; b) Conduct radio programs, podcasts, social media outreach and community meetings to increase Saamaka awareness about collective land tenure rights titling. We expect that by the end of 2022, at least 30% of the Saamaka population is informed about the law and its implications for their lives. c) In view of constantly diverging position by traditional Saamaka Authorities towards collective land right titling, we will support a process of reaching local consensus between traditional Saamaka Authorities so that, by the end of the year, they have a more unified position in relation to land rights. We will do this by using experimental games for consensus building, and d) based on the Participatory 3 Dimensional Modelling (P3DM, see https://bit.ly/3kHlYs6) tool and spatial local knowledge documented in 2021, we will look to inform the formal land

	rights demarcation process led by the Presidential Commission on Land Rights. Further, Tropenbos Suriname will engage with VSG in a capacity building programme intended to increase their GIS data management skills as well as their administrative and project implementing abilities. Additionally, we will use the P3DM tool to begin developing a landscape management strategy. We expect that, at the end of 2022, there will be a land-use zoning proposal in ten communities, and in 2023 these would be scaled up to other areas. Structural dialogue between community leaders and with the district authorities will have led to recognition and integration of land use zones into formal district-level spatial planning procedures. We will also organize leadership exchanges between peers in Suriname, Bolivia and Colombia, based on initial video interviews in 2021.
(b) Local Saamaka communities actively engage in, and are able to, expand climate- smart agriculture using agroforestry techniques and fair and sustainable community forestry for subsistence and income generation, offering economic opportunities to women and youth	In 2022, we will continue working with individual Saamaka farmers in three villages (Pikin Slee, Nieuw Aurora, and Gran Tatai) on climate-smart adaptation strategies for their traditional agroforestry systems. We will also involve other farmers and cooperatives in these villages who aspire to produce commercially. Through structured training, we will strengthen their technical, administrative, and marketing capacity. By the end of 2022, we expect 75 Saamaka farmers to have adopted climate-smart practices in their traditional agroforestry plots (typically between 0.5 and 1.0 hectare). In addition, by the end of 2022 we expect that local farmers in three villages will be part of an established sustainable product value chain for products coming from their traditional agroforestry systems. In relation to community forestry, following up on an initial participatory self-diagnosis in 2021, we will focus on training the community forestry commission of Gingiston to improve their ability to sustainably manage their community forestry concession (an area that is still in early stages of commercial timber harvesting). Further, we will provide the forestry committee of Gingiston with skills to negotiate fair deals with forestry companies. By the end of 2022, they will understand how the Sustainable Forestry Information System of Suriname (developed by the Forest Service) works, and they will know how to use it to monitor legal and illegal forestry activities within their concession. We will undertake planning exercises with this village commission to assess the potential for commercial use of NTFPs. By the end of 2022, communities should know which NTFPs have good commercialization potential and will have co-developed business plans for NTFP exploitation.
(c) Financial institutions meet the needs of community members and community-based producer groups enhancing climate-smart investments, and resulting in sustainable forest product value chains	We will work with one or two financial institutions to make funds available for the development of climate-smart productive activities in the hinterland (i.e., applying inclusive climate-finance mechanisms for hinterland communities). Based on this, we expect that several local agroforestry/NTFP producers and cooperatives will have access to credit and to (micro-) grants by the end of 2022. For this, we will focus on i) improving financial literacy of community members and cooperatives; ii) lobbying with financial institutions and the national NDC focal point for improving accessibility of hinterland communities to credit and (climate) finance for the development of climate-smart land-use and businesses, and iii) supporting local cooperatives in administrative matters and facilitate exchanges between different cooperatives in Suriname to share lessons learned about business development and access to credit and markets.

Nationally Determined Contribution

By 2022 we aim to have a structural advisory role with the Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (ROM) related to achieving NDC targets. The achieved results under the WL programme will be presented as model cases on climate-smart livelihoods and land-use planning in community territories, for reaching adaptation and mitigation targets set in the NDC.

Gender equality and youth engagement

Based on an inventory of women associations and youth groups in the area, we will continue capacity building targeting women and their specific needs, in terms of active participation in land governance and the cultivation/collection and commercialization of agricultural products and NTFPs. By the end of 2022, at least two women associations and at least one youth group will be involved in the capacity building programme (see proposition a). We will further implement gender responsive (and age balanced) interventions in relation to climate-smart agriculture. In 2022, agroforestry training (including NTFP processing) will take place with a quota for youth (25%) and for women (50%), to make sure that by the end of the year, these groups actively participate and are able to apply sustainable agroforestry techniques. The same proportion of youth and women will be applied for trainings on financial literacy. Lastly, we will encourage that from the three cooperatives to be consolidated/established in 2022, at least one is run mostly by women. As cross-cutting activity on land rights interventions we will structurally engage a group of 15 young Saamaka members who will be working together with the VSG to support lobby and awareness building activities among youth.

4.4 Bolivia – Guarayos Landscape

Description

The landscape of the Guarayos Indigenous Territory is a large forested area (with ca. 50,000 inhabitants) located on indigenous lands in an area with a rapidly advancing agricultural frontier, due to the expansion of large-scale agrocommodities and cattle farms, while the area remains an important source of timber at the national level. Our proposition is based on the development of an inclusive and sustainable model of forested landscapes management, with joint climate change mitigation and adaptation goals, as an alternative to the advance of the agricultural frontier and degradation of natural resources in the region.

Vulnerability to climate change

Small-scale producers are particularly vulnerable to the effects of climate change, including an increase in annual average temperatures and a reduction of annual precipitation resulting in an increased risk of droughts, an extension of the "dry season", and high deforestation rates associated with an increase in forest fires.

Reflection on progress 2021

In 2021 we improved our coordination and active presence in the field by establishing a local office in Ascenciòn. Internal problems within the representative indigenous organization of the Guarayos territory (COPNAG) still persist, so we continued to strengthen and empower the lower-level indigenous organizations. Two community forest organizations (CFOs) — AISU and AGWARA — were strengthened through "PANACÚ", which is a competence development system to strengthen the knowledge and skills within CFOs, needed for effective, efficient and transparent community forest management, guaranteeing the conservation of forests through the sustainable use and commercialization of forest resources. The indigenous representative organization in Lomerío (CICOL) decided to embrace forest management as a strategy to take control, manage, and protect 150,000 ha of the indigenous territory Monte Verde. As an alternative strategy to working with COPNAG, we have developed alliances with municipal governments to support them in the development of their territorial plans (PTDIs) and specific wildfire risk management regulations.

We empowered CFOs and then facilitated the development of contractual relations between CFOs and private forest enterprises, based on the common objectives of the parties and their requirements. Several successful business deals were made, which show that CFO empowerment is the first step to decrease inequality in the contractual relations with private parties. It enables the CFOs to lever for equal terms and requires both parties to assume their responsibilities.

As a result of an NDC compliance assessment we published in early 2021, we were invited to participate in the development of the review and adjustment of the new Bolivian NDC. The ambition of the outcomes on forests was maintained and targets on wildfire reduction were added. This participation has allowed us to maintain close collaboration with the *Autoridad Plurinacional de la Madre Tierra* (APMT) and Vice Presidency of the State, and to continue to highlight the role that community forest management plays in the fulfilment of the NDC.

Summary of workplan 2022

Model 1: Demonstration of the feasibility of an inclusive and sustainable model of management of mostly forested landscapes, with joint mitigation and adaptation goals, as an alternative to the advance of the agricultural frontier and degradation of natural resources.	
(a) An operational model of inclusive and participatory governance that establishes and enforces internal rules for natural resource management, deforestation reduction, and joint mitigation and adaptation.	We will strengthen six CFOs (San Juan, AISU, Ascensión, Agwara, Ipaguazu, Nueva Bolivia) and the indigenous organization CICOL using PANACÚ. By the end of 2022 we expect these organizations to have enhanced their influence on decision-making processes by their representative organization COPNAG and the municipal governments of Urubichá and Ascensión. We will also continue to strengthen the Guarayos Indigenous Forest Association (AFIG) to increase its capacity to participate in, and influence decision making of the *Autoridad de Fiscalización y Control Social de Bosques y Tierra* (ABT) and the forestry sector in the region. We will work with the municipal governments of Ascensión and Urubichá to support the implementation of land-use planning instruments, and to increase their competence to monitor and control the use of land and natural resources and manage climate and wildfire related risks. We will analyse the effects of land cover change and climate change on agricultural and livestock production in the landscape and initiate a process of collective reflection and learning on the resilience of the population and the natural resources with two indigenous community-based organizations (CIEA and CECU). We expect that, by the end of 2022, policies and actions to mitigate the effect of climate change on productive systems will be high on the agenda of the farmers and ranchers' associations of Ascencion and Urubicha.

(b) Improved forest integrity of the landscape and the interactions with other land and resource uses between indigenous territories and third parties, including agribusinesses, leading to reduced encroachment.	We will further strengthen CFOs (San Juan, AISU, Ascension, Agwara, Ipaguazu, Nueva Bolivia and CICOL) in the adoption of sustainable and climate responsible forest management practices in their updated internal regulations through PANACU. This includes the strengthening of their business development capacities, which is considered an integral part of responsible forest management. To foster peer to peer learning, network meetings of CFOs in the region will be organized to promote the exchange of experiences, information, skills and competencies. We will also support CICOL with the management of 150,000 ha in the Monte Verde indigenous territory, using PANACÚ, to strengthen internal regulations and sustainable forest management.
(c) Equitable, profitable and inclusive forest resource-based business models between forest owners and timber industries.	We will continue to foster improved commercial relations between the CFOs and the private sector, and will also lobby the government at different levels to update regulations on commercial community forestry and to socialize, disseminate and implement them. Our focus points will be: (i) the monitoring of timber sale contracts and the contracts with service providers; (ii) the definition of formal co-responsibility for forest management between the CFOs and the private sector; and (iii) the connection of these regulations with the Bolivian Forest Certification and Incentives System. We will also lobby the government to comply with the public procurement policy of purchasing national forest products by public entities and to facilitate access to credit by the CFOs. We will engage in awareness raising at the national level to promote the use of timber from sustainably managed forest and analyse current market opportunities for the timber of the CFOs at the national and international markets.
(d) Strengthened wildfire risk management approaches aimed at improving local resilience, preventing disasters and increasing response capacities.	We will work to establish territorial consultative platforms in Ascensión, Urubichá, Lomerío, Concepción and San Ignacio, to improve municipal response capabilities to forest fires and to help with the development of specific risk management regulations, given the competencies of the municipalities. By the end of 2022, the municipalities of SIV, Concepción, Ascensión and Urubichá will have included risk fire management in their territorial plans. This will be facilitated by the APMT to ensure the membership of these municipalities to the Bolivian joint mitigation and adaptation mechanism (JMAM). Additionally, we will improve the fire prevention capabilities of municipal governments and producer organizations to reduce fire risk. By the end of 2022, we expect that the main producer associations of the participating municipalities will have defined locally adapted ways to mitigate the risks of forest fires. We will promote, through alliances with other NGOs and producers' associations (cattle, agricultural and forest), the promotion and adoption of practices that reduce the risk of forest fires and exchange knowledge about these practices.
Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)	
As a result of our participation in the review and update of the NDC during 2021, we have been able to consolidate a close relationship with the APMT. The new NDC recognizes the joint mitigation and adaptation mechanism (JMAM) as an implementation strategy of the NDC. In 2022, in coordination with the APMT, we aim to subscribe the Guarayo territory to the JMAM, for which a dialogue will be established to: analyse how to achieve mitigation and adaptation goals in the territory; reach the necessary local agreements; and manage financing for the agreed measures. The inter-institutional platform that has been established in 2021will be the basis for these dialogues. The implementation of community resilience projects and fire risk reduction activities will be related to the NDC commitments.	
Gender equality and youth engagement	
We will strengthen the capacities of women and youth to improve their participation and representation in: 1) the review of internal regulations of the indigenous community-based organization CECU; and 2) the adoption and application of climate-smart practices in the territories of CFOs CICOL, San Juan, AISU, Ascensión, Agwara, Ipaguazu and Nueva Bolivia.	

4.5 DR Congo – Bafwasende Landscape

Description

The Bafwasende landscape is sparsely populated, with 455,000 inhabitants in an area of 47,000 km^2. It is a heavily forested area (95% primary, 3% secondary), that makes a significant contribution to global carbon sinks and to stabilization of regional rainfall patterns. However, (re)construction of infrastructure and migration of Yira people into the landscape is expected to increase deforestation in the post-war context. The expansion of agricultural crops, (such as cocoa) and logging further contribute to deforestation. The Bafwasende landscape is proposed as a model landscape where local resilience is strengthened through local economic development and adaptation based on intact forest: "people must have an income in order to preserve the forest".

Vulnerability to climate change

Limited effects of climate change are expected, but rising immigration linked to deforestation risks, makes this an important area for climate mitigation to retain forest cover.

Reflection on progress 2021

Much of our work in 2021 has focussed on community forestry concessions (CFCLs), through which communities gain rights to use and manage large tracts of forests. Ten new applications of CFCLs have been drafted, which was possible through a mix of activities, such as capacity building, technical assistance and advocacy. Progress has been made to address violations of the CFCLs by illegal loggers working with government authorities. The prosecutor of Tshopo and the environmental police officers have conducted field missions to pursue people involved in illegal activities, following complaints from CFCL committees. We strengthened the role of women, youth and minorities (Mbuti) in existing CFCL committees. And, importantly, Bantu authorities have agreed on allowing a Mbuti community to request their own CFCL — a unique opportunity for the Mbuti to formalize their access to the forests.

In addition to our work on CFCLs, we facilitated the participation of women, youth and minorities in the development of land-use plans at the local level, in order to clarify access rights and user regulations. We fostered the application of the land-use plans by all government institutions and traditional authorities to avoid conflicts over resources and land, especially in a context of increasing migration of people from the eastern provinces in search of land and resources. We increased the awareness of local producers regarding the potential impact of climate change on their production systems and we facilitated collaboration between migrant entrepreneurs and local producers on the establishment of cocoa/banana agroforestry systems. We engaged community members to participate in the work on community pilot cocoa farms, which function as field schools. We found that, instead of further developing collective cocoa agroforestry fields, farmers requested cocoa seeds for their individual fields. Also, many local farmers indicated to prefer cocoa cultivation in monocultures over agroforestry systems that mix cocoa and banana. To avoid deforestation, we supported smallholders to establish cocoa plantations on fallows, old plantations and degraded lands. We hired and deployed two technical assistants for local support.

Summary of workplan 2022

Model 1: Harness potential of local entrepreneurs (mainly Yira immigrants) to disseminate mixed cocoa/banana agroforestry models, providing secure income through organized value chains, and reducing encroachment.
We will build on local perceptions to increase the collective understanding of the potential future effects of climate change on local production systems and the actions that could be taken to reduce local vulnerability. We will issue "climate-change-awards" for small-scale entrepreneurs and community-based enterprises to encourage innovative project ideas that reduce vulnerability. We will conduct participatory evaluations of projects, activities and initiatives related to cocoa/banana agroforestry, using locally defined indicators of "climate smartness", and we will further increase awareness and knowledge about the advantages of climate-smart cocoa/banana agroforestry, e.g. through dialogue between Yira migrants (who tend to cultivate cocoa and banana in mixed systems) and local farmers (who have so far been reluctant to adopt such mixed systems). We expect that this will result in increased uptake of cocoa/banana agroforestry by local farmers. Through technical assistants at community level, we will help build farmers' capacity to produce, process and market cocoa. Finally, we will share lessons from our work, among others through exchange visits between Congolese communities (Mambasa, Bafwasende) and with other African cocoa producers (Ghana, Ivory Coast, Cameroon).
Model 2: Establish an international payment for environmental services model, based on an agreed land-use and green development plan, to conserve 95% of the standing forest and drive socio-economic development of regional urban centres (e.g., through a REDD+ approach).
The development and application of land-use plans provide the basis for potential PES models and determine the eligibility to receive climate finance in the future. We have already helped to develop land-use plans for the province and for one sector (*Bafwasende*). In 2022 we will facilitate the development of land-use plans for two additional sectors (*Secteurs Bakundumu & Bekeni-Kondolole*). We will engage state and traditional authorities in this exercise to foster the application of the land-use plans and to reduce land and resource grabbing. The application of the land-use plans by state and traditional authorities should enable the respectful integration of migrants, and secure their access to land and natural resources, in agreement with the local population. The participatory development of land-use plans has also an exemplary role, as we continue to assist local government bodies to apply inclusive land and forest governance mechanisms where women, youth and minorities have a voice. In addition to our work on the land-use plans, we will document experiences with REDD+ initiatives in Maindombe, Mambasa and Isangi, and discuss these with landscape stakeholders to learn from successes and failures, and to examine concerns that may exist. Based on these discussions, we will identify the main elements of a feasible PES model for the landscape, which will be documented in a technical report and policy brief, and validated in a multi-stakeholder workshop. Eventually, we will present the PES model to potential investors and test it in three CFCLs. The results will be published to share and disseminate knowledge.

We will establish a database on the contribution of the PES system to mitigation & adaptation to climate change to encourage international parties to invest in the landscape.

Model 3: Operationalization of local forestry model for sustainable forest management, equity (Indigenous Peoples and gender) and enterprise development.

We will support ten communities (eight Bantu and two Mbuti) with submitting their CFCL applications, and with the governance and management of their CFCLs. We will maintain two technical assistants permanently in the field for close support. We will train and facilitate women, youth and minorities to participate in the establishment of an innovative community-based land and forest governance model and build the forest monitoring capacity of the management committees. By the end of 2022 we aim to have ten approved community forest concessions with functioning management committees. We decided to not create new CFCLs but to focus on supporting the development of the existing ones. To foster the necessary investments in forest management and monitoring, it is indispensable that the communities get access to economic benefits based on the resources available in the CFCLs. Thereto we will support the ten communities in the development of full-fledged inclusive and participatory community development plans, based on the sustainable use of the natural resources.

We will combine both community and household approaches in technical support to promote sustainable agricultural activities profitable for community and individuals. We will continue to raise awareness and train local communities on agroforestry and its ecological benefits, among others through community-based cocoa plantations (one per CFCL), which function as field schools to build community members' capacity in cocoa processing (podding, fermentation, drying and sorting, and the management of waste). At the same time, we will explore the causes of non-acceptance of banana in agroforestry and identify fast growing tree species and fruit trees accepted by communities to be included in adapted agroforestry systems.

Based on our efforts to promote cocoa-based agroforestry, we will help to set up community-based forestry enterprises (CFEs), in collaboration with existing private entrepreneurs, which will serve as examples for other communities in the country. With the CFEs that sell timber to artisanal loggers we will continue to discuss and validate the content and conditions of the timber sale contracts. Specific income generation activities will be developed with the indigenous people that are adapted to their aspirations. We will continue working with organizations of artisanal loggers to assist them in the establishment of at least two Artisanal Forest Management Units (FMUs). These management units are located in public forest and adjudicated to the artisanal loggers by the provincial governor for sustainable logging. In this way we will not only improve the management of community forests, but also that of state forests, through the adjudication of 2 FMUs.

Model 4: Establishment of cooperative incubator organizations that partner with producers and buyers to help implement international social and environmental standards and commitments.

Farmers that aim to improve their income based on investments in the sustainable production of perennial crops, require access to markets offering prices that reward their efforts to produce sustainably. In 2022 we will focus specifically on sustainable (deforestation-free) cocoa production and develop initial connections to buyers to prepare for compliance with social and environmental requirements. We will organize Forest and Farm Producer Organizations (FFPOs) in cooperative incubator organizations, and train them to negotiate with cocoa buyers (mainly from Uganda). By linking cocoa producers to cocoa buyers, we expect to increase producers' access to credit, because buyers can become guarantees or loan providers to secure access to the product. By the end of 2022, we expect that two cooperative incubator organizations, covering at least 20 smallholders, managed to facilitate access to financing for their members and to have established a connection with buyers in the sustainable cocoa value chain.

We will raise awareness among cocoa farmers on direct and indirect benefits of meeting ecological standards, in terms of environmental services and price premiums. We will sensitize cocoa farmers on the interest and advantages of the cooperative in order to formalize, organize, manage and consolidate it. We will hold a round table to collect local opinions on collective organizational models (tontine - collective saving system, etc.) that could facilitate the development of cooperatives. We will train cocoa farmers on creating and managing cooperatives, on sharing costs and profit within producer organizations. We will also identify the products that farmers are ready to work on within a cooperative. Exchange visits will be organized between local producers and producer organizations.

Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)

All our work related to CFCLs and land-use plans (including lobbying the government to apply land-use plans and support CFCLs) is part of NDC implementation. Further, in 2022 we will focus on reviewing DR Congo's NDC and produce a policy brief that will be used to campaign for a participatory revision of the NDC, with more attention to community forestry and voluntary contributions, and alignment with the national REDD+ strategy.

Gender equality and youth engagement

We intend to promote equitable participation of marginalized groups (youth, women and Mbuti), and their fair representation in landscape governance bodies and CFCLs, in project activities, etc. We will work to ensure equal rights (including secure access to land and forests) for marginalized groups. Through trainings, women and youth will be empowered on laws/rules and leadership to support their effective participation in governance bodies. Traditional leaders and elders will be associated to these trainings, in order to break down customary

prejudices that may affect women and youth. Exchanging experience between women/youth leaders and other women/youth is necessary to foster emulation. Traditional village authorities will be called upon to dialogue with young people on what society expects from them in the future. Women will be trained in banking procedures for accessing credit.

4.6 Viet Nam - Upper Srepok River Basin

Description

The Srepok River Basin is located in the Central Highlands of Viet Nam and measures about 1.53 million hectares, with some 2.14 million people living in the area. It comprises a generally heavily deforested area with still some large remaining primary forests. It has a variety of land-use types, with strong proliferation of cash crops, including on unsuitable lands. Land-use planning at the landscape level is strained since different government agencies do not interact and there is little participation possible for other stakeholders, in particular communities, in decision-making processes. This landscape should present a model of inclusive landscape restoration linked with increased resilience, including through agroforestry practices on coffee plantations.

Vulnerability to climate change

Increasing drought associated with climate change, forest loss and groundwater depletion with large impacts on main cash crops (coffee). Climate change is expected to increase the water needs of coffee and other crops, while the decrease in forest cover may result in reduced water availability. This will put local livelihoods and forest at risk in the river basin.

Summary plan for key propositions 2022

Inclusive Restoration Dialogue: Establishing a permanent multi-stakeholder platform, where restoration priorities are identified, collaborative actions developed, and joint monitoring takes place. [This is a modified version of model 2 in workplan 2021]
In 2021, we facilitated the provincial Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (DARD) and the provincial Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DONRE) to host restoration dialogues, and landscape actors then jointly identified areas for restoration, which were documented on a map by Tay Nguyen University. Also, in Lak and Krong Bong districts, we helped the district DARD and the district extension centres with providing technical support for local farmers to set up field restoration models. Building on these results, in 2022 we will further shift responsibility for organizing the restoration dialogues to DARD and DONRE, and ensure that they continue to facilitate an inclusive restoration dialogue and jointly implement restoration activities based on the map that was developed in 2021. Moreover, we will work with DONRE to ensure that they take up the results of the dialogue in a participatory land-use planning process and as part of the provincial NDC implementation plan. We will also further strengthen the involvement of women and youth in the restoration dialogue, and in the implementation and monitoring of restoration efforts. Finally, we will identify funding opportunities for continuous landscape restoration activities (e.g., as part of global tree planting commitments).
Coffee Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES): Elaborate the modalities for inclusion of coffee farmers in the national PES mechanism that enables the restoration and management of upstream forests. [This is model 1 in workplan 2021]
In 2021, the provincial Forest Protection & Development Fund (FPDF) and the provincial Forest Protection Department (FPD) agreed to use the findings of Tropenbos Viet Nam to inform actors in the coffee sector in the landscape and at national level, about the link between coffee, forest and water, with the aim to open up a conversation about the potential of coffee PES. In 2022, we will collaborate with the provincial FPDF/FPD to organize a forum on coffee PES, where public, civic and private actors from both the coffee and forest sectors can discuss the impact and dependency of coffee (and other industrial crops) on forest landscapes, based on the research findings of previous years from the WL programme. Based on this, we will collaborate with FPDF to formulate concrete policy recommendations to share with Viet Nam Forest Protection and Development Fund (VNFF) and the Vietnam Administration of Forestry (VNFOREST) at national level.
Inclusive forestland restoration: Model for greater inclusiveness and participation in restoration on production and protection forest land.
In 2021, District DARD and extension centres provided support for local communities in Tul village of Yang Mao commune to apply community-based forest restoration on five hectares, based on our technical support, awareness enhancement and training. Based on these restoration models, in 2022 we will facilitate Nam Ka Forest Management Board (FMB) and Chu Yang Sin national park to work with local communities to jointly restore around 20 hectares of forest. This will be jointly done with DARD's extension centre for households/communities and with Tay Nguyen University. Furthermore, we will raise the issue of

land shortage for communities with district and provincial decision makers, to encourage further land allocation.

Climate-smart coffee: Establish a 'landscape coffee' model that is less vulnerable to climate change, and which can contribute to restoration of coffee farms on marginal grounds currently occupied by unsustainable coffee.

In 2021, the District People's Committee (DPC) released a document approving the design of agroforestry and restorative coffee models, which were developed jointly with Tropenbos Viet Nam, for application at district level. As a result, households started setting up agroforestry models and restorative coffee models in Lak and Krong Bong districts. In 2022 we will continue to scale-up agroforestry and climate-smart coffee approaches, together with district DARD and extension units. Moreover, we will work with the sustainable trade initiative (IDH) to document the mini-landscape approach for coffee agroforestry (which was jointly developed in the past but never documented), as well as the other models of participatory landscape restoration, and we will encourage IDH to take this approach into their regional coffee programmes.

Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)

In 2021, we supported DONRE with developing the provincial climate change action plan and the NDC implementation plan, which allowed us to incorporate participatory landscape restoration and the agroforestry restoration approach into those plans. We also encouraged DONRE to share these plans with the relevant agencies at district and commune levels, and to enable local stakeholders to provide feedback on the NDC implementation plan. In 2022 we will support provincial DONRE to finalise the NDC plan and share it with the Provincial People's Committee (PPC) and the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE) (national level). We will also support DONRE in their climate change adaptation efforts, including a project on planting trees in selected landscapes of the province. Besides this, we will facilitate and support DARD to share their experiences with agroforestry and participatory landscape restoration at national level through a joint workshop with Viet Nam Forest Science and Technology Association (VIFA), where NDC revision panel members are invited to join. Finally, to upscale participatory restoration and agroforestry coffee models, we will work with Da Lat university to disseminate the models and the lessons learned in the neighbouring Lam Dong province.

Gender equality and youth engagement

In 2021, local women engaged in research and consultation meetings that we organized, and several indicated their interest to become a member of the landscape restoration dialogues to share their expertise and learn from others. In 2022, we aim to further improve the capacity of women and youth to participate in relevant landscape decision making events, and we will actively support their engagement in such events. We will pay particular attention to the role of youth (male/female) to participate in restoration monitoring in the landscape, and we will support the women's and youth unions to set up their own restoration projects (incl. monitoring).

4.7 Indonesia – Ketapang and Kayong Utara Landscapes

Description

Ketapang and Kayong Utara are adjacent districts, that together cover 3.5 million ha. It is a heavily deforested area with important remaining primary forests and a large percentage of peatlands that are particularly important for climate, due to their high carbon content and susceptibility to fire. The landscapes are a reflection of what is happening in many other parts in Indonesia by seeing a very strong proliferation of cash crops (oil palm), including a rapidly increasing uncontrolled expansion of independent smallholders, which has led to conversion, degradation and fragmentation of forests, with severe consequences for biodiversity. Natural resource governance is poor, existing policies, regulations and multi-stakeholder processes do not function effectively, and local communities have limited participation in decision-making processes. These landscapes should present an integrated landscape model, demonstrating forest and peatland conservation and smallholder agriculture in an intensely managed agrocommodity landscape.

Vulnerability to climate change

Increasing risk of large-scale fires (and associated haze) in degraded forests especially on peat; risk of deforestation associated with smallholder palm oil expansion; limited vulnerability of main crops.

Summary of workplan 2022

Model 1: Demonstration of an oil palm landscape that protects and connects High Conservation Value (HCV) and High Carbon Stock (HCS) areas in the form of an agro-ecological connection zone in production areas (APL), known as essential ecosystem areas (KEE), which is collaboratively managed by multi-stakeholders (government, estate companies, civil society and local communities), within and outside the landscape.

In 2021, with the facilitation of the West Kalimantan Environment and Forestry Agency, we were successful in reactivating the Multi Stakeholders Platform (MSP) after more than one year of inactivity. The MSP consists of several government agencies, one forest production company (PT. MPK) and two oil palm companies (PT. KAL and PT. BGA). We managed to convince the MSP that local communities should be at the centre of forest

protection within the wildlife corridor. As a result, each company agreed to select villages as their facilitation areas and to start to source products from five villages in the KEE. To follow up on this, in 2022, we will support two selected villages to develop community-based forestry business plans, organize the involvement of village representatives as MSP members, and facilitate their participation in MSP meetings. We will urge companies which share boundaries with villages (PT. MPK, PT. KAL and PT. BGA) to work together to conduct patrols in KEE areas to prevent fire and illegal logging.

To respond to Kayong Utara District government's request to facilitate a KEE surrounding PT. Pasific Agro Sentosa as wildlife corridor (11,056 ha), in 2022, we will make sure that KEE-related processes are inclusive with the involvements of villages' and community groups' representatives, and we will facilitate the MSP to have a common vision to protect and restore the wildlife corridors and make action plan together.

Finally, we will conduct lobby and advocacy aimed at the province government to develop a regulation on the management of HCV areas and to issue sanctions for large-scale oil palm plantations that hold less than 7% of their concessions as HCV areas (as mandated by the provincial government), by facilitating discussions involving relevant stakeholders. Also, we will continue to stimulate the central government's Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF) to develop a Ministerial Decree on KEE and its monitoring.

Model 2: Restoration of degraded peatlands and improvements of peatland-based agricultural practices to reduce the risk of fires and towards sustainable peatland management.

In 2022, Proposition 2 is completely merged into and funded by the Fire Project, hence the revised model statement. In addition to the community-based model, the updated Proposition 2 recognizes bigger roles of governments and private sector and emphasizes the primary processes through Multi Stakeholders Working Groups (MSWGs) at district and landscape level. We will develop a common vision for fire prevention through peatland restoration approaches, while acknowledging the need for fire suppression in fire events. In 2022 we will continue our work with the Peatland and Mangrove Restoration Agency (BRGM), which is a key actor for fire prevention through the adoption of peatland restoration. We will facilitate the involvement of BRGM at the district and landscape levels, with MSWGs, with district offices (for non-state forest lands), and with Forest Management Units (for state forest lands).

As a follow up of the proposed action plans of forest fires prevention in Peatland Hydrological Unit Pawan Pesaguan (PHU PP) that were discussed in multistakeholder focus group discussions in 2021, we will conduct lobby and advocacy through a series of meetings with the core team to adopt the action plans into feasible district instruments. These meetings will be used to develop suitable district instruments (e.g., under the Ketapang Planning Agency domain) that adopt the restoration approach for fire prevention.

At the landscape level, through Formad Lingkar MSWG and the village governments, we will seek to obtain FPIC of local communities regarding the rewetting approach. We will strengthen a system of 'smart patrol', which includes the monitoring of peatland water levels, and we will use the trials in our landscape to develop a monitoring system that can be implemented at district level.

To improve peatland agricultural practices, we will intensify Farmer Field School (FFS) to reach Pematang Gadung Village and organize the establishment and maintenance of four 2-ha demo-plots of no-burning peatlands. We will continue facilitating the marketing of (organic) produce of community-based horticulture and focus on upscaling to other villages and farmer groups.

We will support oil palm smallholders in the landscape with applying the standards of 'no-fire good agriculture practices' and link them to buyers that can offer a premium price. We plan to collaborate with a credible CSO on this, e.g., Sawit Watch.

For the remaining peat swamp forest in the three Village Forest areas, we will strengthen existing protection approaches by organizing training and constructing boundary marking activities for Village Forest Management Units to prevent encroachment and illegal gold mining. This is in addition to the financial support for Village Forest protection through the Remediation and Compensation Procedure (RaCP) of the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO).

Continuing initial discussions with oil palm companies in the landscape and their buyers, in 2022 we will ensure their participation in a district-level MSWG, to sustain no-burning practices and apply water level management for oil palm in peatlands, as part of a joint effort to achieve a fire-smart landscape.

Model 3: Implement a jurisdictional village-cluster-based zero-deforestation model for ISP producers integrated in the palm oil value chain, based on sound village-level planning and adoption of good agricultural practices, complying with appropriate standards and ESG performance criteria.

[Dropped in 2021]

Model 4: Protect the indigenous community (Dayak) forested areas and traditional land uses based on sustainable management and business models for NTFP and Ecosystem services.

In 2021, several intervillage collaborative activities have proven successful, such as forest patrol in Gunung Juring Protection Forest (GJPF), village boundary and Social Forestry (SF) mapping, and climate-smart business development. In 2022 we will build on this, by establishing a Social Forestry status for GJPF in Kamora and Batu Daya Villages, aiming to maintain traditional agroforestry systems, based on NTFP trade, ecotourism development and RSPO's RaCP, and avoid conversion into oil palm plantations.

We will support rubber producers to establish a Collective Rubber Processing and Marketing organization (UPPB), creating linkages of rubber producers with responsible buyers. We will also support women handicraft (NTFP) production in two villages (Mekar Raya and Gema) through E-commerce. Finally, we will work with a locally operating credit union to increase access to finance for agroforestry in general and the UPPB in particular.

Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)

In 2021 we facilitated Sungai Pelang to be recognised as a Climate Care ('Proklim') Village while Sungai Besar has been registered (Proklim is an MoEF effort to promote mitigation and adaptation in 2500 villages). In 2022 we will continue to provide support to these villages so they can meet the Proklim requirements and increase their contribution to climate change mitigation and adaptation objectives.

We will document lessons while working with BRGM and Ketapang District stakeholders on fire prevention through peatland restoration (see model 2), which is expected to contribute to climate change mitigation and landscape resilience. We will then share these lessons with other districts governments, West Kalimantan province and research organizations, as input for Indonesia's NDC adjustment/formulation.

Simultaneously, we will work with a researcher of the MoEF to develop and publish a policy brief to improve the awareness among national stakeholders about NDC implementation. This is expected to help the MoEF with the formulation of a strategy for climate-smart management of agriculture, forests, and other land uses (involving smallholders, indigenous communities, women, and youth), and should also contribute to the National Adaptation Plan (NAP).

Gender equality and youth engagement

Our gender and youth activities are primarily related to models 2 and 4, as these directly involve local communities. We will focus specifically on Sungai Pelang, Pematang Gadung and Mekar Raya. We will ensure that women and youth have an opportunity to be involved and contribute to multi-stakeholder working groups. In addition, we aim to maximize women and youth involvement in our community-level activities (awareness raising events, farmer field schools, climate-smart agriculture trainings, etc), for example through special programmes or discussion sessions for women and youth only. We will also implement a special programme to improve design and marketing skills of a women handicraft group. Finally, we will work with existing social forestry management groups (LPHD), so they become more gender sensitive and responsive.

4.8 Ethiopia

General context

The drylands stretch across six regions, accounting for much of the country's land area and some 60-70% of its potential for carbon sequestration. Dryland forests and woodlands are being lost, with agricultural expansion and intensive exploitation for charcoal production. Livestock keeping dominates local livelihoods, yet there is scope to increase incomes through gums, resins, and Frankincense, with an integrated landscape approach that addresses water scarcity. Gender inequality is acute. Youth unemployment and landlessness threaten progress. Institutional capacity and coverage of government and NGO programmes are limited. Programmes are often top-down, failing to engage with traditional institutions, which are the main actors in environmental management.

Vulnerability to climate change

The drylands, with low and erratic rainfall, are highly vulnerable to climate change. Droughts are more frequent, and more severe. Harsher dry seasons and flash floods undermine livelihoods and exacerbate food insecurity. Livestock mobility has been enabling pastoralists to cope with seasonal variability for generations, but mobility is now constrained by the loss of grazing lands to competing users and national parks. Traditional institutions, now weakened, have a history of sound environmental stewardship, with customary laws against the felling of trees.

Reflection on progress 2021

Conflict in Tigray disrupted our plans for landscape-level work in the Tigray and Afar regions, with local actors, in collaboration with Mekelle University. Our overriding concern now is for the lives of friends and colleagues in these war-torn regions. The widening war affects much of the country, making landscape-level work anywhere impossible. But knowledge management and policy work continue, with input from the Tigray and Afar regions.

Progress was made in developing an understanding of drylands restoration issues, challenges and opportunities. We established a multi-stakeholder platform, with research institutions and governmental and non-governmental actors, addressing the challenges of knowledge management and coordination across multiple institutions. During a national workshop we outlined an Ethiopian Drylands Restoration Strategy, and established an Ethiopian Drylands Restoration Platform, covering six regions. Task Teams have been working towards a final draft strategy, to be submitted to government. This plugs a major gap, addressing decades of neglect and integrating the drylands into Ethiopia's Green Economy Strategy and REDD+ Programme.

Concrete outcomes achieved in 2021 include: (i) an analytical foundation, captured in published workshop proceedings, several related studies, a review of Ethiopia's revised NDC, and a volume of ETFRN news; (ii) a comprehensive understanding of the key actors and their capacity building needs; and (iii) a national platform,

with improved dialogue and knowledge sharing between diverse actors, and outline strategy. A key insight is that efforts of traditional leaders and communities can be more effective than large programmes. Accordingly, we will focus on empowering people for participation and action.

Summary of workplan 2022

"Making forests pay": Our aim is to strengthen community rights and diversify livelihoods in ways that protect and expand forests and tree cover, as part of an integrated approach to landscape management. Our programme consists of three main components: (a) establishing an Ethiopian dryland restoration strategy (for better policies, laws and regulations) (b) landscape-level work (to promote climate-smart practices and restoration); and (c) analysing community rights and value chains (for knowledge generation).	
(a) Establish an Ethiopian dryland restoration strategy (policy at national & regional levels)	A new National Drylands Restoration Strategy will have to provide incentives for sustainable community management, by strengthening community rights, and allowing for sustainable timber harvesting, among others. In 2021, we finalized a draft national strategy, but this must be adopted by the national government and regional governments, and translated into specific policies and regulations, as well as action plans for the different regions, to be taken up by the various implementing agencies. Based on a multi-stakeholder platform established by Penha and partners in 2021, we plan to organize at least two national-level working group sessions, supplemented by frequent meetings of our four thematic Task Team Coordinators, in order to translate strategy development into actions at national and regional levels. This will involve: (i) a consultative process regarding the national dryland restoration strategy, involving local people and their institutions, allowing for amendment and promoting local 'buy-in'; (ii) lobbying to promote adoption of the strategy, with cross-sectoral collaboration; and (iii) development of six regional action plans and implementation modalities, so that each region has a realizable, context-specific action plan that is shared with local administrations and traditional institutions.
(b) Landscape-level work – from strategy to action in a selected landscape (sustainable land use)	We will draw on the regional strategies and implementation plans, to develop and implement action plans in one landscape, adapted to the local context. With the current insecurity in Ethiopia, we are not yet in a position to select this landscape. Selection will involve a similar process to that undertaken for our original Tigray-Afar landscape: risk analysis; inception review/baseline survey; scoping visits, site assessments; stakeholder analysis, and engagement with local authorities and other local actors. Once selected, we will design a programme supporting communities to adapt to economic and climate changes, and incentivizing the private sector (including producer organizations) to invest in dryland development, with a focus on improving the participation of women and youth. This component depends to a large extent on a return to peace across the country, or a level of security that permits landscape-level work in collaboration with *Kebelle* (county/village) administrations and local actors.
(c) Community rights and value chain analyses (knowledge generation)	We will conduct an analytical review on community rights, exploring the outcomes of community rights formalization, the conditions for success, the relationship between strengthened community rights and sustainable use, and related policies and regulations that allow for sustainable harvesting of forest products. Next to that, we will conduct reviews of enterprise and employment opportunities in key value chains with immediate potential. Regarding Frankincense, we will produce an analytical review outlining opportunities and modalities for relationships between market actors that reduce the incentives for destructive tapping, while promoting enhanced product quality and inclusiveness. We will promote conservation and product development and facilitate links between companies and local cooperatives engaged in value addition and marketing. A national multi-stakeholder workshop, with regional participation, will outline a national strategy. Regarding charcoal production and trade (the leading cause of deforestation in Ethiopia), we will conduct a desk review, assessing challenges and opportunities in charcoal production, trade and use. We will outline a national strategy and produce a knowledge product that provides a basis for action at the policy and programme levels. Regarding invasive tree management and utilization, we will review experiences and develop comprehensive control and utilization approaches, feeding into policies and regulations, and project implementation. Knowledge products, technical briefs and guidelines on the control and utilization of invasive tree species, will support interventions in affected regions.
Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)	
Ethiopia cannot fulfil its NDC without attention to restoration in the drylands. In the latest revision of its NDC, Ethiopia reaffirmed the central place of Forest Landscape Restoration (FLR), but policymakers still tend to focus on the wet forests of the south, rather than the drylands of the east and the north (which contain a greater number of trees). In 2022, we will work towards the following outcomes: (i) Stakeholders develop a shared understanding of the contribution of dryland restoration to the realization of Ethiopia's NDC; (ii) Policymakers, including the REDD+ Secretariat, direct greater efforts/funding towards the	

drylands, recognizing the role of forests and trees managed by local communities; (iii) government and NGO programmes and projects are designed based on a sound understanding of the particular conditions of drylands; and (iv) policymakers incorporate integrated landscape approaches in their approach to NDCs.

Gender equality and youth engagement

In 2022 we will conduct a gender and youth (G&Y) study, which will serve as a knowledge and advocacy tool vis-à-vis governmental agencies, local administrations and CSOs. Ultimately, we aim to:

- Ensure that women and youth participate in the development of the Drylands Restoration Strategy, and strengthen their participation in regional and national platforms.
- Ensure all elements of the Drylands Restoration Strategy (and their regional adaptations) consider specific G&Y challenges and opportunities.
- Develop implementation modalities that enable the translation of the Drylands Restoration Strategy into action, to the benefit of women and youth.
- Conduct studies on inclusive value chains that enable women and youth to increase their incomes.
- Develop G&Y training materials on inclusive local governance and climate-smart practices that support inclusive livelihoods development.
- Promote attitudinal change among local leaders in favour of gender equity and women's participation, seeking opportunities to build women's confidence/self-esteem.



5 Thematic and cross-cutting programmes

Thematic and cross-cutting workplans seek to strengthen coherence between the context-specific landscape programmes, and establish a mutually reinforcing 'linking and learning' relation between landscape activities and international activities. The thematic workplans consist of the applicable elements of the landscape workplans, with central coordination on specific priorities that are relevant for the respective theme. In addition, the thematic workplans contain joint activities and aim to contribute to policy development and design of best practices at an international level (strategy 3).

5.1 Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)

Thematic vision

A new generation of NDCs includes measures that support the implementation of climate-smart landscape approaches, with a key role for forests and trees managed by smallholders and local communities. Finance for such measures is available and oriented at leveraging private capital into low carbon, sustainable and inclusive landscape initiatives.

Intended programme outcomes

1. Governments in WL countries include in their revised NDCs, measures that support integrated landscape approaches, taking the interests of men, women and youth into account.
2. Increased achievement of NDC commitments, due to collaboration between donors, governments, CSOs and key national and international climate action NGOs to implement climate-smart landscape models in the country, learning from the experience in the WL landscapes.
3. Intermediary international organizations (e.g., the NDC partnership) adopt integrated landscape approaches as a means of implementation for climate action, and translate these into guidance for NDC design and implementation

Reflection on progress and lessons learned

Participative village-level vulnerability assessments have been conducted in Ghana, Indonesia, Bolivia, Colombia and Vietnam, and results have been published, among others in a policy brief and scientific article. Together, the five assessments reflect the close linkages between stakeholder activities and climate variability, and showcase a series of existing adaptation strategies by local farmers and communities. Similar assessments are considered in landscapes in Suriname, DR Congo and Ethiopia.

With the exception of DR Congo and Bolivia, all WL countries have submitted their revised NDCs to the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). However, the separation of adaptation and mitigation into two different documents (NDC and NAP) remains a weak aspect of climate policies in most countries. In some NDCs an attempt is made to emphasize the need for mitigation and adaptation synergies, but the potential of the Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) sector to achieve such synergies is usually not mentioned. Also, gender and youth remain undervalued in the NDCs.

In Bolivia, IBIF has been invited to participate in the NDC revision, through which it could raise two major issues of concern: (i) implementation strategies that recognize the role of forest communities; and (ii) the importance of integrated fire management for the conservation of the forests.

During 2021 we analysed the NDCs of Bolivia, Colombia and Suriname in more detail for gaps and opportunities to strengthen community forestry. The report is being finalized and its results will support the 2022

strategies towards providing evidence of community forestry's contribution to NDCs and the need for additional NDC measures to enhance that contribution. In Ethiopia, a similar study was done to link dryland restoration to the NDC and we are in the process of developing the recommendations that come out of the study.

Overall, we have not yet been able to clearly show how our propositions contribute to climate resilient landscapes, and how these contribute to the implementation of NDCs. More work is needed on this to help us convince authorities to consider taking up the concept of climate-smart landscapes in their climate strategies.

Intended outcomes for 2022

The intended outcomes defined for 2020 and 2021 have not yet been fully achieved in all countries. In 2022, we will therefore continue to conduct thematic analyses of the NDCs, to be able to come to more concrete recommendations for each country, related to the main country-level propositions. In addition, we need to be able to clearly showcase the benefits of our climate-smart landscape approaches for the implementation of NDCs. In line with this, we propose the following two outcomes for 2022:

1. In those landscapes where this has not been done yet (Suriname, Ethiopia and DRC), landscape stakeholders define priority climate actions, based on participative assessments of local climate risks and mitigation opportunities (modified from outcome 2020-A).
2. Local and national authorities understand how our landscape propositions may contribute to implementing the NDCs, recognizing that NDCs could be improved to enhance that contribution, and they commit themselves to support the implementation of the WL propositions (Modified from 2020-B and in support of achieving 2021-A and -B).

Strategies

We propose the following two strategies to expand our work towards achieving the 2022 outcomes.

(A) Setting the baseline for evidence of climate benefits

During 2020 and 2021 we conducted vulnerability and adaptation assessments in four landscapes. In 2022 we will support similar assessments in two more landscapes. The results of these assessments will be discussed with the stakeholders and the results will be taken into account in the design of the landscape propositions in order to address specific adaptation needs and specifically vulnerable groups. Together with information on the size of forested areas, such assessments provide a baseline against which we can evaluate the contribution of our landscape propositions to inclusive climate action and to the achievement of the NDCs.

(B) Linking the landscape propositions to the NDCs

Linking the landscape models to the NDCs requires evidence of the benefits of the models (propositions) and their potential to address both mitigation and adaptation needs (for which we also need the vulnerability assessments above), a more thematic analysis of the NDCs, and clear communication material to be able to discuss the results of such analyses within local, national and international platforms. We propose, therefore, the following activities:

- Thematic studies of gaps and opportunities in the NDCs. The themes to be studied should relate to one of our landscape propositions, e.g., peatland in Indonesia, coffee agroforestry in Vietnam, cocoa agroforestry in Ghana, and community forestry in DR Congo. Tropenbos Indonesia will also look at what opportunities the new Presidential Regulation on Carbon Values and NDC will offer in terms of supporting landscape propositions, in particular in relation to its chapter on adaptation.
- Study on the gender and youth aspects of NDCs (to be conducted by a consultant or a TBI network member/partner): how are gender and youth dealt with in the NDCs, what does this mean on the ground, what could be improved and how could that be done?
- Prepare a visual presentation of essential elements of climate-smart landscapes and how our propositions address these elements. This should lead to the definition of a set of common indicators that we can use to reflect on our progress towards climate smartness in the landscapes.
- Prepare a session during COP 27 in Egypt in November 2022 to showcase our approaches towards climate-smart landscapes as a means for implementation of the AFOLU sectoral commitments in the NDCs. This will be done either at the COP itself or at the Global Landscapes Forum, which will run in parallel to the COP.

Box 2. Division of roles between WL and GLA programmes

Since the start of the WL programme, the second phase of the Green Livelihoods Alliance (GLA) was approved, which also has a NDC component. We decided to focus the NDC work within the WL programme on gathering and disseminating evidence that can be used for lobby advocacy, while the GLA programme focusses on lobby and advocacy directed at national governments and intermediary international organizations (e.g., the NDC partnership).

5.2 Agrocommodities

Thematic vision

Our long-term vision is that producers, companies and governments implement measures and policies that support climate-smart, sustainable agrocommodity production models. These models have demonstrated that they avoid deforestation and include climate-smart agricultural practices. Besides, they offer a positive value proposition and fair living income for producers, taking the different needs and interests of men, women and youth into account. Women, men and youth are equally represented in producer associations and in decision-making processes.

Intended programme outcomes

The programme works towards three main outcomes:

1. Local communities, governments and companies support and adopt viable alternative production models in the programme's focal landscapes that are sustainable and climate-smart, taking the different needs and interests of men, women and youth into account, across the landscape, and promote smallholder inclusiveness.
2. Producers, companies and governments develop and endorse measures that halt agrocommodity related deforestation in these landscapes.
3. National governments, sector associations and international fora support and promote sustainable and climate-smart supply chains, building upon lessons learned in the landscapes.

Reflection on progress and lessons learned

Building on data collection describing agrocommodity production models in previous years, we have been identifying promising models. In 2021, we started zooming in on agroforestry models and their role in landscapes, as widespread adoption seems to be slow, despite the known benefits. We started documenting promising cocoa agroforestry practices based on interviews with cocoa companies, to reflect on their characteristics, challenges and opportunities. Also, Tropenbos Ghana and TBI started with a study to identify, document, and share lessons on collaborative governance in cocoa-producing landscapes, and translate these into recommendations on how companies in the cocoa supply chain can help improve landscape governance.

Part of the work of the agrocommodity team in 2021 was related to the development of EU legislation to halt the import of forest and ecosystem-risk commodities. We reflected on implications, feasibility and desirability of zero-deforestation measures developed in the EU, and we produced a briefing paper providing recommendations on how the EC can halt deforestation while recognizing the rights and roles of smallholders, and addressing the underlying drivers of deforestation.

Intended outcomes for 2022

1. Local communities, governments and companies jointly develop and test (principles for) viable, inclusive, climate-smart agrocommodity production models in the programme's focal landscapes.
2. Landscape actors are able to raise awareness about the impact of agrocommodity production on local livelihoods and deforestation through effective monitoring and documentation on impacts.
3. EU policy makers are aware of practices and policies from producing countries that hamper or stimulate smallholder inclusion in agrocommodity value chains, and take these into account in the development of zero-deforestation policies.

Strategies

(A) Develop, test and document alternative climate-smart agrocommodity models

In 2022, we will continue to build evidence concerning best practices of alternative production models and the conditions to develop and upscale them at landscape level. Conditions include the barriers, incentives and preconditions for climate-smart agrocommodity production, for example in terms of capacities, government regulations and land-use planning. In 2022, we will zoom in on agroforestry systems (as these are promising climate-smart production models that are relevant in many of the landscapes where we work). We will look at different systems: cocoa agroforestry (Ghana), mixed cocoa/banana agroforestry and coffee agroforestry (DR Congo), as well as independent small holder oil palm plantations (Indonesia). A first identification of barriers in 2021 showed that land tenure, technical support and access to finance are major barriers, so this will receive special attention in 2022. Below we summarize the main activities under this strategy.

Efforts to increase uptake of climate-smart models: In 2022, country efforts are targeted at increased uptake of alternative climate-smart models, by documenting and building evidence concerning the conditions to develop viable, inclusive, climate-smart agrocommodity production models in the programme's focal landscapes, and by building capacity of local farmers and governments. Tropenbos Viet Nam will continue to scale-up the coffee agroforestry and climate-smart coffee approaches. Tropenbos Indonesia will work towards an oil palm landscape that protects and connects high conservation value (HCV) and high carbon stock (HCS) areas. In Ghana and DR Congo, TBI members will make use of local champions to demonstrate and promote the uptake of

climate-smart production models. Within the network-wide agrocommodity team, we will report on these different models, and their key elements, also in comparison to Business-as-Usual models. We will use this to convince producers, companies and governments that good alternatives are available to make the desired transformation towards climate-smart, inclusive agrocommodity production models. We will also extract lessons learned on overcoming barriers to adopt alternative smallholder production models and scaling up. The documentation will be based on a review of reports, on in-depth interviews and on an exchange of lessons learned and key findings between the teams of WL landscapes. In 2022, we will continue studying factors that influence adoption of cocoa agroforestry systems (see above) and this will be used to reflect with network partners on strategies for agroforestry adoption and how these can be improved. Finally, we plan to publish short videos, portraying local farmers in TB WL landscapes, showcasing examples of alternative production models on the ground, and how these contribute to local livelihoods (including economic benefits) and climate-smart landscapes.

In-depth studies of economic benefits: In a few countries, in-depth studies of the economic benefits of alternative models will be conducted. Tropenbos Ghana will conduct cost-benefit analyses of different agroforestry models as alternatives to no shade cocoa. Tropenbos DR Congo will conduct participatory evaluations of cocoa/banana agroforestry to further increase awareness and knowledge about the advantages of these systems. Within the agrocommodity team, we will bring this information together to extract lessons related to the economic feasibility of these alternative systems. For this work we will collaborate with the WL Business and Finance team.

(B) Identify barriers, incentives and preconditions that promote zero-deforestation and climate-smart practices

Awareness raising: In 2022, we will continue to raise awareness about the need to move towards climate-smart production models. Country teams in Bolivia, DR Congo, Ghana and Viet Nam will analyse the effects of land cover change and climate change on production models in the landscape, and build awareness among relevant stakeholders. Country teams will also continue to engage with local governments to raise awareness about the impact of non-sustainable practices, and to strengthen the implementation of zero-deforestation commitments, by supporting the development of guidelines, policies and regulations. The agrocommodities team will support the countries in this, and facilitate knowledge exchange between the countries. This is especially of interest for those countries with similar commodities and developments (such as DR Congo & Ghana for cocoa).

Efforts to improve landscape-level monitoring: In 2022, country-level agrocommodity teams will identify what type of monitoring is in place or is being developed in the focal landscapes, which actors are involved, the extent to which this addresses gender and youth-specific issues, and how this information is used to improve local livelihoods and reduce deforestation in their landscapes. For example, Tropenbos DR Congo plans to conduct a study to validate an innovative forest degradation system for monitoring sustainably managed cocoa plantations in forest areas, and Tropenbos Ghana plans to strengthen the capacity of the national government to implement a National Forest Monitoring System to adequately capture, verify and report on deforestation in the landscapes. The network-wide agrocommodities team will bring together this country-level experience to extract lessons learned, so that later we can develop guidelines for the development of effective (participatory) monitoring systems, which contribute to identifying and raising awareness about the impacts of agrocommodity production.

(C) Engage with national and international actors

The third strategy is to engage with national and international actors (especially EU policy makers and private sector involved in EU markets) to promote climate-smart agricultural practices and zero-deforestation supply chains at a wider scale. The agrocommodities team (with support of the countries) will continue to analyse how current national (and local) policies relate to the zero-deforestation measures currently discussed on EU level, and how this will affect smallholder inclusion. The EC draft proposal for a regulation to curb EU driven deforestation and forest degradation has been published mid-November 2021. In 2022 we will continue mobilizing dialogues in producing countries. Based on these dialogues we will (i) further inform EU policy making processes, and (ii) explore what the likely impact is in producing countries and how this can be optimised. More specifically, we will focus on the role and form of supply-side measures (including partnerships between EU and producing countries) and promote that these measures are smallholder inclusive and address the underlying causes of deforestation, such as poor land and forest governance.

In the Netherlands, the EU and producing countries there is momentum to develop partnerships that address deforestation driven by cocoa production. Therefore, we will make extra efforts to provide input on the development of such partnerships and other supply side measures. In 2022, the collaboration with Tropenbos Ghana on the cocoa agenda will be further strengthened and a joint vision for sustainable cocoa landscapes will be developed. This vision builds on joint activities between Tropenbos Ghana and TBI that started in 2021, and will continue to run in 2022, as described above.

5.3 Restoration

Thematic vision

Degraded landscapes have regained their vital functions and provide wealth for the people living and depending on them. Carbon stock, tree cover, soil fertility and other key ecosystem services have been restored. Policies and practices are in place to generate good income for local people from sustainable land use and business practices in the landscape. Governments are able to implement spatial and development policies and plans supportive to the restoration of degraded lands.

Intended programme outcomes

1. Restoration: Local communities, governments and companies implement a participative landscape restoration model that increases carbon stock and gives local people access to the benefits of restored lands, including men, women and youth.
2. Sustainable business practices: Governments, companies and financial institutes have mechanisms in place to invest in participative landscape restoration and sustainable business practices of local people and producers.
3. Bring to scale: National governments support participative landscape restoration, to meet the goals of their NDCs and other policies.

Reflection on progress and lessons learned

During the development of the Ethiopia programme a region-wide documentation of dryland restoration in the Sahel and Greater Horn of Africa identified that, though challenges remain, the most successful restoration initiatives to date have been farmer and community led, or government led with community support. As follow up, in Ethiopia a multistakeholder working group has been established by TBI partner PENHA in 2021 to agree on a national dryland strategy taking these lessons into account. Also, in Colombia, Vietnam, Indonesia and Ghana we helped to establish regional and national multistakeholder dialogue platforms where we promote the inclusion of participative restoration models.

We have also been creating evidence through small scale restoration pilots in collaboration with farmers and communities in the landscapes. For example, Tropenbos Ghana has been working with three communities in the SW landscape to restore about 15 hectares, and Tropenbos Viet Nam has set up trial restoration models with households in the Lak district. In Colombia the municipality of Solano opened up to the idea to integrate restoration proposals of farmers and communities formulated in collaboration with Tropenbos Colombia in its deforestation strategy. In 2021 more than 60 participatory restoration initiatives have been selected and most of them have already started.

Working with these groups has helped us to better understand the issues farmers and communities encounter with existing financial mechanisms, hampering investments in sustainable business practices on restored lands. In alignment with the Business and Finance team we therefore initiated trainings to capacitate local people to develop climate-smart business plans on restored lands. In collaboration with the NDC team we started developing participative restoration models to be included in national climate strategies (for example in Viet Nam, where we support the regional government in the development of the provincial climate change action plan).

Intended outcomes 2022

In the WL focal landscapes in Colombia, Ghana, Viet Nam, Indonesia and Ethiopia we intend to achieve the following outcomes by the end of 2022:

1. Stakeholders jointly create enabling conditions for participative landscape restoration initiatives.
2. Landscape actors have tested financial mechanisms to invest in climate-smart business on restored lands.
3. Actors from WL landscapes have promoted and communicated Participative Restoration approaches at national and international fora to be included in plans and strategies.

Strategies

(A) Support community-led participative restoration initiatives

Country teams will enhance collaboration with actors in multistakeholder landscape partnerships to strengthen capacities for the implementation of participative restoration initiatives. Together we will develop the tools, initiatives and policies that have been identified to support farmers and communities to change from practices that reduce tree and forest cover to practices that enhance tree and forest cover. This should encourage landscape actors to scale up the implementation of ongoing participative restoration initiatives or start up new ones. Country teams will set up different learning platforms where the landscape actors will exchange ideas and lessons learned. This will incentivize governments and institutions to include participative restoration models in their plans and strategies. The restoration team will use the TBI biweekly network meetings to share and exchange the learning between the country teams in Working Landscapes.

(B) Facilitate actors to design and apply financial mechanisms

In alignment with the Business & Finance thematic programme, country teams will work with governments, knowledge institutes, private sector and other landscape actors to enhance the capacity of local communities and farmers to invest in restored lands. Building on the understanding gained on the functioning of local economies and the financial needs of local producers we will engage with knowledge institutes and (inter)national financial actors in the landscapes to design and test mechanisms that support communities to adapt and incentivize public and private actors to invest in practices that 'make forests pay'. Together with the Business & Finance team we will deliver trainings for local producers, communities and staff and take the lead to exchange the learnings between the country teams within the TBI network, using amongst others the biweekly network meetings.

(C) Communicate participative restoration model at (inter)national for a

Together with the country teams we will analyse the differences and commonalities between the approaches underway in the eight landscapes and, based on this, we will develop and disseminate a common methodology to participatory restoration. We will work with the network wide TBI communication team to produce a joint video accompanied with other communication materials to promote participative restoration models to governments at national and international fora such as the Global Landscapes Forum and COP 27, as well as to private sector, NGO's and communities. In alignment with the NDC team we promote the inclusion of participative restoration models in the formulation or adjustment of national NDCs and as part of regional NDC strategies (for example in the Amazon). We will work with the NDC team to share the knowledge between the countries of the TBI network during the biweekly network meetings.

***Box 3**. Drylands*

Background: Resulting from the discussions on the WL programme at the Quality@Entry meeting, TBI included countries belonging to the Ministry's new priority countries (located in one of the four focus regions: Sahel, Horn of Africa, Middle East and Northern Africa) in the development of the programme. We dubbed these 'dryland countries' to distinguish them from the other WL programme countries. This resulted in the Ethiopia programme, and, as a component of the forest and landscape restoration thematic programme, an effort to document dryland restoration experiences across the Sahel, and disseminate them to relevant programmes and initiatives.

In January 2021, donor agencies pledged US$16 billion for the implementation of the Great Green Wall (GGW) Initiative during the next five years. The GGW aims to restore 100 million hectares of currently degraded land in the Sahara and Sahel. Accelerating the rate of restoration in African drylands is vitally important for achieving food security, improving livelihoods, and for helping communities to adapt to climate change. In the long term, this may also help reduce out-migration, and the attractiveness of terrorist organizations to young people. This pledge provides an important context for our drylands activities.

Intended outcomes: The GGW Initiative and related dryland restoration initiatives recognize the principles of inclusive, participatory, decentralized decision making for restoration, and apply them in their programmes.

Progress in 2021: We produced a major publication titled Restoring African Drylands (ETFRN News 60), which was published in English and French, as well as five policy briefs and online articles, all aimed at inspiring the implementation of the Great Green Wall. All outputs were published in English and French, so they are available especially to mainly Sahelian francophone countries. These publications were disseminated to staff members of DGIS, the Global Mechanism of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), the main donors and international organizations in the field, as well as with researchers and individuals with relevant networks. The Global Mechanism of the UNCCD published our publication 'Restoring African Drylands' on its knowledge hub and several donor agency staff indicated that they shared the publication with colleagues.

Strategies in 2022: We have the following multi-pronged strategy to influence GGWs implementation:

1. We will continue to share existing policy briefs and other publications with donor agencies supporting the implementation of the GGW, and will amplify our advocacy efforts by also reaching out to key regional organizations. Five additional policy briefs will be published in English and in French.
2. We will continue dialogue with the Global Mechanism of the UNCCD, which plays a key role in accelerating the rate of implementation of restoration in the GGW countries. An aim of this is to better incorporate into strategies and implementation plans, the promotion of forms of locally managed natural regeneration of native trees, with a key focus on employment opportunities for women, youth and marginalized groups.
3. We will support an informal platform to organize two field visits to areas of large-scale regreening in Niger, for key funding partners of the GGW and national GGW coordinators. Related to this, we plan to support the mobilizing of funding for a documentary about large-scale regreening in Niger.

5.4 Business & Finance

Thematic vision

A substantively larger capital flow supports diverse landscapes, where smallholders and small and mid-size enterprises (SMEs) deploy climate-smart land-use practices and are integrated in sustainable value chains, and where zero-deforestation commitments are effectively implemented. Financial institutions and businesses use inclusive, innovative business models and financing schemes, supported by appropriate policies, minimizing negative, and maximizing positive social and environmental impacts, taking the interests of men, women and youth into account.

Intended programme outcomes

The focus is on supporting the design and implementation of innovative business models and financing schemes that contribute to climate-smart agricultural and agroforestry production that benefits local smallholders and SMEs, resulting in, amongst others:

1. Increased flows of financial resources towards sustainable, integrated forest-farm systems that avoid deforestation and forest degradation, and contribute to climate-smart landscapes.
2. Fair, inclusive and equitable integration of smallholders and SMEs in commodity value chains, leading to job creation and diversification of income-generating activities.
3. Implementation of financial mechanisms (incl. REDD+ and other PES schemes) that are easily accessible, promote sustainable forest management (SFM), and are gender-sensitive and socially inclusive.

In addition, the programme will focus on improved and aligned public policies and regulations on financial products and business development, promoting sustainable land use and inclusive trade.

Reflection on progress and lessons learned

Business and Finance (B&F) was initially a priority theme in four countries, but during 2021we realized that the basic capacity for bankable business case development needs to improve in *all* countries, with particular attention to smallholders and SMEs, as they often lack the capacity to develop business cases. To resolve the capacity gap, we organized a business case development training for our network partners in all eight countries. Each country participated with three staff members. The aim was to 'train the trainers', to enable our network partners to assist landscape actors to compile bankable business cases. Each network partner selected a business case from their landscape, that they would like to promote (e.g. integrated agroforestry). The training was received very positively, albeit that it was quite intense and required a lot from the network partners' staff. It is foreseen that the training will be repeated by other programmes and the experience gained with this training will serve to improve the design of the training.

During the identification of business cases in the landscapes, it became apparent that increasing the vitality of landscapes requires not only attention to land-use practices, but also to entire value chains, to ensure that produce is handled carefully and brought to markets. Moreover, specific attention needs to go to community-governance structures, and organizing and aggregating producers (for instance in cooperatives), which greatly enhances their abilities and position in the value chains.

In 2021 we had two trials with a sophisticated cost benefit analysis (CBA) tool — both in Indonesia. The first trial was based on an integrated model to determine costs and benefits and make cashflow projections for agroforestry systems that contain several crops and trees. The second trial elaborated a business case that came out of the first trial, and then took it to a Credit Union, to discuss possibilities to invest in an integrated agroforestry system. As part of the second trial, we also developed an idea for a pilot programme of approximately 50-100 farmers, which can be taken up in collaboration with the MoMo4C programme. Based on our experiences, we derived three important lessons. First, agroforestry systems with multiple crops and trees can be beneficial financially, environmentally and economically. Second, financial institutions are interested in the agroforestry sector, but currently financial products are not available. And third, efforts to promote the development of businesses need to go hand in hand with efforts to create a sound enabling environment.

Intended outcomes for 2022

The intended B&F outcomes for 2022 support and strengthen the WL country programmes, albeit that one intended outcome may be more relevant than the other to individual countries. The intended outcomes are:

1. *Improved basic financial and business capacities of network partners as well as selected communities, forest enterprises and/or producer groups.*
2. *Elaborated business cases, including some that are located further up in the value chain (e.g. primary processing, transport, warehousing)*. Now we have generated some basic knowledge in the network countries, we can step up the compilation of more business cases, and try to bring them to selected financial institutions. For some countries this overlaps with the MoMo4C programme and the Green Finance for SMEs (GFS) initiative (which is a new project funded by the Dutch National Postcode Lottery).

3. *Concepts of locally appropriate green financial products/services, developed by network partners in collaboration with financial institutions.*
4. *Concept designs of innovative financial mechanisms.* A number of countries (notably Colombia, Ghana, Suriname and Bolivia) have been working on different types of financial mechanisms, varying from a special purpose vehicle for productive restoration with indigenous people (Colombia), to a trustfund (Bolivia), establishment of cooperations (Suriname), or a cooperative structure within a larger forest-farm producers organization (Ghana). All of these will be explored in collaboration with MoMo4C and GFS.

In addition to these intended outcomes, a few countries will continue to explore the opportunity to generate additional income from the forest through carbon credits incl. REDD+ and PES schemes, but also by introducing innovative mechanisms whereby SFM is combined with productive restoration of cattle ranging land. These are complex, lengthy and costly processes, but we continue to search for possibilities to work on this in combination with other programmes, and see a couple of promising blueprints.

Strategies

(A) Build financial capacities & identify business cases and/or financial mechanisms.

We will continue with the training modules that we developed in 2021, which are tailored-made to the WL programme. Covid has taught us that even remotely, we can greatly enhance the capacities. This will help with the identification of sound business cases, and the compilation of bankable business case proposals. In 2021 we emphasized the training of our network partners, and in 2022 we aim to consolidate the knowledge, and start to reach out to relevant stakeholders (e.g., smallholders, producer groups, communities). These can include business cases that are located further up the value chain (e.g. primary processing, transport, warehousing). This strategy serves both intended outcome 1 and 2.

(B) Develop locally appropriate green financial products/services in collaboration with financial institutions.

It is clear that the type of businesses that we pursue to achieve vibrant, climate-smart landscapes (and improve the livelihoods of the people that live in these landscapes), is not the daily bread of the financial institutions. Therefore, if we want to get access to finance for the operationalization of particular business cases, we must liaise with them, ideally at an early stage of the business case development. This will benefit all parties; considerations of financial institutions can be incorporated in the design, and the understanding amongst business case proponents of what is possible (and what not) will improve. This strategy serves intended outcome 3, and will also benefit from the GFS initiative.

(C) Support network partners with the design of financial mechanisms.

Several of our network partners are already quite advanced in designing financial mechanisms. These have various descriptions and titles, such as forest bonds, environmental compensation mechanisms (PES schemes), and corporate social responsibility schemes, but also self-financing schemes such as the productive restoration programme of Colombia. As stated last year, when this work commenced, the operationalization was going to stretch beyond 2021. Now we can add that it will probably also outstrip the 2022 calendar year. This is not surprising because many of these innovative financial mechanisms are the first of their kind.

5.5 Climate-smart landscapes

Reflection and thematic vision

Over halfway the programme, the Working Landscape Programme has started to produce a range of outcomes and impacts in the landscapes where it is operational, and on climate-smart landscape policy themes at the national level. Apart from these landscape-level impacts, WL seeks to produce more generic results that would assist and inspire landscape practitioners, programme managers and policy makers in their progress towards achieving climate-smart landscapes. WL's thematic and cross-cutting programmes offer the opportunity to document lessons about implementing landscape propositions that are specific to agrocommodities, restoration, business and finance, NDCs and gender and youth, respectively. However, we feel there is room to complement this with a more comprehensive effort from the perspective of the programme as a whole, which is rooted in systematically documenting processes, successes, constraints and key lessons learned around the general question: "what are climate-smart landscapes and how does one go about achieving them?"

This is the reason for introducing a new theme (or area of work), called Climate-smart Landscapes. There is a substantial body of literature on the landscape approach and on strengthening the resilience of landscapes towards climate change. Analysts propose the landscape approach as the best available approach to reconcile multiple competing rights and interests and foster collaborative action towards a joint vision. Yet, the landscape approach always happens in complex contexts, and it defies an unequivocal definition, a standardised menu, and a clear definition of outcome. Rather, it is a collection of principles and strategies for social and institutional

change processes that play out differently within each specific context, and for which shortcuts are rarely possible. The WL programme, with its 16 landscape propositions, offers (eventually) five years of experience of strengthening the role of forests and trees in climate-smart landscapes propositions in practice, with a particular emphasis on the contribution of small holders, local communities and indigenous people. This theme will then use the programme's main assumptions and ambitions to reflect on practical implementation experiences and learn lessons about realising climate-smart landscapes. We will also document and disseminate these lessons. The work in this new theme links and complements the thematic and country programmes and the learning activities, elsewhere in the programme. Ultimately, this theme should produce what can be called the legacy of the Working Landscapes programme by the end of 2023. This consists of (i) documented lessons and recommendations on a range of strategies related to realising climate smart landscapes; (ii) documented successes, cases and local voices using a story telling approach; (iii) comparative assessments of the validity of underlying implicit and explicit assumptions in the WL programme. The outputs will consist of both scientific publications, seminars etc., and written or audiovisual products designed for a broader range of practitioners, programme managers and policy makers. The focus will be on WL, but we'll include other relevant experiences if this strengthens the work.

Strategies 2022

In 2022, we intend to work on the following programme:

- Develop the programme for the theme based on an analysis of effective and less effective strategies and programme assumptions (first 3 months of 2022)
- As crucial actors in all Working Landscapes, (re)assess our assumptions of the roles, opportunities and limitations of small holders in the context of achieving climate smart landscapes. This will be done by means of a symposium that intends to contrast several perspectives of small holder roles (March 2022) as well as associated reflection on small holder roles in the Working Landscapes.
- Conduct a comparative analysis of internal experiences with the "multi stakeholder approach" –crucial for the success of landscape approaches and identified by partners as strategies that are both successful and challenging in the current programme. This will be done using a mixture of network learning meetings and comparing experiences using an analytical framework.
- Design a practical approach to evaluate progress towards climate-smart landscapes, based on expertise gathered in the programme, e.g., by defining guiding principles with locally adjustable criteria and indicators.
- Establish storytelling grants for partners to document successes using audiovisual means. The subjects will be agreed during the first quarter of 2022.
- Develop a concept note, outline and implementation strategy for a final publication (or series of publications) on the way people use forests and trees towards climate smart landscapes, to be released at the end of the programme.

5.6 Gender and Youth (cross-cutting programme)

Thematic vision

The WL programme envisions climate-smart landscapes that offer adequate livelihood options for men, women and youth, now and in the future. In these landscapes, women and youth act as agents of change and their active involvement in landscape governance and land-use practices make efforts towards sustainable and resilient climate-smart landscapes more equitable and effective.

Intended outcomes

The programme emphasizes the gender and youth (G&Y) dimensions of the three main landscape-level pathways (inclusive governance, sustainable practices and responsible businesses and finance). The expected outcomes are:

1. Inclusive landscape governance: Men, women and youth participate in land-use decisions and landscape governance on equal terms, and decisions reflect the interests of men, women and youth.
2. Inclusive sustainable land-use practices: Men, women and youth are involved in applying sustainable land-use practices, and equally benefit from these practices, including securing access rights.
3. Responsible, inclusive business and finance: Men, women and youth have equal access to finance, training and other development opportunities, benefit equally from the implementation of social and environmental performance standards and commitments; and are involved in value chains on equal terms.

Reflection on progress and lessons

In 2020 the G&Y team developed guidelines and standards for completing country G&Y baselines, based on a set of commonly agreed indicators (see Table 1 below). This baseline assessment aimed to provide a basis for gender and youth disaggregated priority setting, to identify obstacles and resistance that need to be overcome, for monitoring of progress with standardized indicators, and to facilitate comparison, exchange and learning

between the countries. In the first three months of 2021, the G&Y team developed guidelines to address the most common obstacles and issues identified during 2020, with guidance for all network partners for analysis of root causes, strategies to create awareness, to build capacity, to approach stakeholders and improve engagement, for policy/regulations changes and for potential allies for each obstacle and/or priority.

The G&Y team also started to assemble G&Y success stories from the network, for example about how women can be stimulated to express their interests and needs (Suriname), how women and youth can be engaged in eco-tourism activities (Indonesia), and how more gender equity in community forest governance can be achieved (Bolivia). In Viet Nam a policy brief was produced by a local consultant about how women are more adversely affected than men and marginalized, because of environmental degradation and 'modern' developments like privatization and the introduction of commercial crops. Some of the stories were presented and shared by the team in a TBI network meeting.

Because of delays caused by the Covid-19 pandemic, the baseline development process that was started in 2020 continued for some countries in 2021. Not all went as intended: the team had to conclude that some partners used another approach to establish their gender and youth baseline, and there was no good overview on the state of affairs on the common indicators across countries, to what extent the analysis resulted in the formulation of ambitious targets and actions, and what progress had been made. Therefore, the team started working with a consultancy agency (MDF) in November 2021 to streamline and harmonize G&Y activities within the WL programme.

During the WL learning weeks in October 2021 the G&Y sessions concentrated on developing G&Y priority issues for 2022, and a social change matrix was introduced, which can be used to analyse root causes and develop a vision and strategies for transformative change. During November and December each WL partner will receive one-on-one coaching from the consultants to use this tool for their 2022 G&Y priority issues.

Finally, in 2021 we expanded the G&Y team to involve members of all the WL countries. The original WL G&Y team consisted of gender focal points and/or directors of Suriname, Colombia, DR Congo, and Indonesia. In 2021 we realized that the approaches developed by the team were not always picked up by the other country teams. By having all countries represented in the team, we expect that this will improve.

Gender and youth in country-level plans for 2022

Table 1 presents the main country-specific G&Y priorities for 2022, as derived from country-level annual plans and the G&Y baseline indicator change areas.

Table 1. Examples of gender and youth priorities and strategies at country level

Pillars and baseline indicators	**1. Inclusive landscape governance** (A) Access to land and ecosystem services; (B) Land tenure rights/security; (C) Participation in decision making about land & forest use and governance	**2. Inclusive sustainable land use practices** (D) Participation in, contribution to, and benefits of climate smart practices	**3. Responsible inclusive business and finance** (E) Access to production resources, inputs and benefits
Bolivia	Work with indigenous organizations to apply rules for equitable participation of women/youth in climate-smart practices and strengthen capacities of women and youth to participate in decision making.	Strengthen capacities of women and youth to participate in climate-smart practices in indigenous territories.	Strengthen capacities of women and youth to be included in the implementation of productive systems.
Colombia	Organize Indigenous women to include their needs in territorial management plans and convince the municipality of Solano to recognize their rights, adopt youth-oriented policies, and enable participation of women and youth in decision making.	Support the involvement of women and youth in restoration initiatives.	Strengthen knowledge of women and youth on banking procedures, and encourage their involvement in local entrepreneur initiatives.
DR Congo	Strengthen knowledge and awareness of women and youth of laws/rules and support their participation in decision-making bodies and in the development of land-use plans and management plans of community forestry concessions.	Build capacity and awareness of young people concerning agroforestry practices.	Train women on possibilities to access credit, and train young people and women on entrepreneurship.
Ghana	Support increased participation of women and youth in decision making regarding restoration.	Support participation of young people in climate-smart agricultural practices.	Increase access of women to local sources of funding for their livelihood activities.
Indonesia	Support involvement of women and youth involved in village forest management bodies.	Improve knowledge and skill of women and youth related to climate-smart practices.	Support establishment of women Social Forestry Business Groups and improve their capacity.
Suriname	Involve women and youth in land-use planning and governance.	Support the involvement of youth in agroforestry.	

Vietnam	Enhance participation of women and youth in restoration projects and in decisions regarding NDC implementation plan.	Support participation of young researchers in monitoring of restoration projects with youth union, and support women and youth to set up agroforestry and restoration models.	
Ethiopia	Enhance participation of women in policy platforms.		Participation of women in livelihoods/ production

Note: More detailed outcomes and strategies can be found in the final work plans that will be uploaded in IATI in the beginning of 2022.

Network-wide G&Y activities in 2022

At the end of 2021we started working with a G&Y consultancy that will continue in 2022. The consultants will continue the partner coaching, which is expected to result in revised, contextualized and validated country G&Y baselines, 2025 targets, visions (contextualized G&Y theories of change) and strategies for all five baseline indicator change areas at country level.

At WL programme level, based on the collaborative work of the G&Y team and the consultancy, we expect to establish a consolidated baseline and WL G&Y theory of change, and a progress assessment (per country and overall) for all five baseline indicator change areas.

Furthermore, we want to have established a workable gender and age disaggregated planning, monitoring, and reporting system (including guidelines on how to highlight and communicate inspirational achievements), and realistic but ambitious target setting and strategies for transformative change (per country and overall), all in line with the WL overall theory of change.

Box 4. Cross fertilization between GLA and WL programme

Six out of the eight WL country partners are also engaged in the Green Livelihoods Alliance (GLA) programme titled Forests for a Just Future. As part of the baseline setting of that programme, all partners have done a self-assessment to identify gaps and areas of improvement relating to gender integration within their organization. Women Engage for a Common Future (WECF) — technical partner of the GLA — created guidelines to develop an organizational Gender Action Plan to improve these gaps and weaknesses. In 2022, the GLA partners will develop these organizational Gender Action Plans. We will use the same approach to help WL partners that are not part of the GLA to improve gender (and youth) responsiveness of their organizations.



6 Wildfire subprogramme

In 2021, an additional programme, called "Fire-smart landscape governance: from opportunity to lasting change" (or: the "wildfire subprogramme") was approved.

Background

Over the past decade, uncontrolled forest fires have increasingly captured international headlines. They have affected many regions worldwide, including places not previously associated with fires, such as dense tropical forests. The human tragedy, the loss of assets, and the impacts on health and the environment have been tremendous. At the same time, fire contexts have become more complex, due to the effects of climate change; the presence of disturbed, more flammable vegetations; and the increase of economic activities in fire-prone landscapes. The use of fire is an integral part of the traditional practices of many indigenous communities, but current wildfires are often a direct effect of modern agriculture developments. This combination of factors has increased the risk of fires spiralling out of control, and becoming wildfires.

Thematic vision

Our long-term vision is one of climate-smart landscapes where forest and trees are used sustainably, and the risks of catastrophic wildfires are reduced, through the adoption of fire-smart territory approaches. Stakeholders manage land use and fire to reach jointly agreed objectives, taking the needs and interests of women, men and youth into account and supporting mitigation and adaptation goals.

Intended subprogramme outcomes

1. Landscape stakeholders support and adopt (components of) the fire-smart territory approach to reduce the risk of extreme wildfire events as part of climate-smart landscapes, taking the different needs and interests of men, women and youth into account.
2. (Inter)national practitioners, policy makers and international fora have improved awareness and recognize the importance of adopting (components of) the fire-smart landscape approach to reduce wildfire risks and its relation with climate change mitigation and adaptation in the tropics.

Reflection on progress and lessons learned

Work on the Wildfire subprogramme started in August 2021. A general theory of change was drafted while work started on adapting the concept of fire-smart territories to the tropics, including defining principles. It has become clear that, while there is literature on this topic, the terminology that is used differs from temperate and mediterranean examples, and there are not many documented experiences. Therefore, we have started with collecting information about the fire-smart territories approach and other related integrated fire management approaches, to enrich the concept of climate-smart landscapes for the tropics. This includes clarifying the link between the fire-smart territory approach as part of climate-smart landscapes, and its relation with climate change mitigation and adaptation in the tropics.

In 2021, work on a new edition of Tropical Forest Issues #61 (formerly ETFRN news) has started, which is used to document experiences on integrated fire management that address governance, landscape level implementation and local stakeholder participation. It will present context-specific examples of fire-smart management approaches in tropical landscapes, from which common features will be drawn. This publication is also an effective way to establish new contacts and link to relevant networks. In 2021, an editorial board including experts has been established and the call for abstracts has been released. This publication is expected for release in mid-2022.

We have started implementing field projects in WL focal landscapes in Bolivia and Indonesia to demonstrate the application of fire-smart territory approaches in practice.

In Bolivia, the focus is on implementing effective, locally appropriate and inclusive fire-smart strategies with local partners to reduce the risk of wildfires that affect forested areas and livelihoods. In 2021, two municipal governments in the landscape included fire risk prevention in their development plans. On national level, the government of Bolivia included forest fire reduction targets in the revised NDC. In addition, a strong landscape-level platform has been established with organizations that are working on rural development and have an interest in fire-proof practices.

In Indonesia the focus is on reducing the risk of fires on drained peatlands (used for large and small scale oil palm cultivation), by promoting peatland restoration approaches, developing alternative land-use options and implementing well-coordinated fire prevention policies at the district and landscape level. Central to this is a collaborative process involving multiple stakeholders from national to local and landscape levels towards a shared vision. In 2021, at the local level, a 'smart patrol' was established as a fire risk prevention strategy, and champion farmers were trained to showcase fire-smart peatland agricultural practices. On jurisdictional level, a formal collaboration was established between the national peatland restoration agency and the district government.

In addition to the activities in Bolivia and Indonesia, we have started exploring new opportunities to expand our implementation efforts. For this, we developed a procedure to identify new projects, including criteria and the process to be followed. Several concept notes, including for Ethiopia, have been drawn up, for further decision making in the early months of 2022.

Intended outcomes for 2022

1. Landscape stakeholders commit to the development of (components of) the fire-smart territory approach to reduce or eliminate the risk of extreme wildfire events as part of climate-smart landscapes, taking the different needs and interests of men, women and youth into account.
2. (Inter)national practitioners, policy makers and international fora have improved awareness of (components of) the fire-smart landscape approach to reduce wildfire risks and its relation with climate change mitigation and adaptation in the tropics.

Strategies

(A) Implement fire-smart territory approach in countries & identify new opportunities

In 2022, implementation in Bolivia and Indonesia will continue. We will pursue two lines of work towards a more comprehensive and effective adoption of fire-smart territories as an approach to establishing climate-smart landscapes. First of all, at the level of government and governance, focus is on improving policies and regulations related to land-use planning, agriculture and forestry, to create an enabling environment for the implementation of effective fire management practices on the ground, with a special focus on the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) to anchor such policies in a broader framework. Secondly, at the landscape level, we will work to implement the fire-smart territory approach, incorporating landscape-level agreements and the harmonization of approaches among different institutions, as well as elements of education, fire preparedness, fire response and post-fire recovery.

In Bolivia, we will focus on establishing territorial consultative platforms in five municipalities to improve municipal capabilities to respond to forest fires and to help with the development of specific risk management regulations. This will be facilitated by the relevant national government body, to ensure the membership of these municipalities to the Bolivian joint mitigation and adaptation mechanism. Additionally, we will improve the fire prevention capabilities of municipal governments and producer organizations through the application of different fire-smart practices. Working in alliances with other NGOs and producers' associations (in the agricultural and forestry sectors), we will promote the adoption of practices that reduce the risk of forest fires, and stimulate the exchange of knowledge about these practices.

In Indonesia, planning, consultation and negotiation processes are conducted within a multistakeholder working group at the district level. In 2022, these processes continue to consolidate strategies for fire prevention through peatland restoration. We expect that the formalization of collaboration between the national peatland restoration agency and the district government will be key for various district and multi-stakeholder processes and towards developing the right instrument(s). At the landscape level, we will focus on awareness raising and FPIC processes, capacity improvement, and the facilitation of farmers and other village-level actors to adopt alternative no-burning land-use practices, peat swamp forest protection and smart-patrols. We will strengthen engagements with the private sector (oil palm plantations) in the landscape for compliance with standards of good agricultural practices in the peatlands.

In addition to implementation in Bolivia and Indonesia, we will identify new opportunities in other countries, and discuss these with the respective embassies, so that we can start implementation in these new countries in the first half of 2022.

(B) Develop a comprehensive knowledge management system

Central to the Wildfire subprogramme is increased network capacity and development of a knowledge engagement system to enable: (i) TBI network partners to adequately address wildfire problems in their countries by applying a fire-smart territory approach; and (ii) the TBI network to act on opportunities and actively contribute to (inter)national agendas.

In the beginning of 2022, we will develop an info brief for communication purposes, in which we introduce the Wildfire subprogramme, explore the fire-smart territory approach in greater depth and outline a theory of change. Simultaneously, we will build a thematic webpage as part of the TBI website, which will serve as an information portal for the collection, generation, dissemination, and discussion of knowledge related to different wildfire reduction approaches. This will be important both for the development of internal capacity, as well as for our networking and visibility strategy.

Mid 2022, Tropical Forest Issues #61 will be published (as presented above). Based on the collected stories from the field, we will write a synthesis chapter, summarizing the main lessons learned. This will be an important step towards further conceptualizing the fire-smart territory approach in the tropics, and to promote this to a wider audience (see below).

We will conduct additional studies to generate evidence-based information related to fire-smart territory approaches in the tropics. To better understand underlying and direct causes of wildfires in tropical forested landscapes, we will conduct a study on fire-related perceptions and belief systems, and the (perceived) socio-economic benefits of using fire on the short, medium and long term, which underlie local fire management systems. These are important factors to consider in efforts to develop fire-smart landscapes.

Another study will focus on identifying factors that influence people's vulnerability to fires, which differ across different contexts in the tropics. Understanding these factors is important to build capacity for fire management and decreasing people's vulnerability. The study will be conducted as a systematic review of case studies in several countries and will result in a synthesis paper.

Building on these studies and Tropical Forest Issues #61 we will create a short movie that describes the fire-smart territory approach and how we apply this in the landscapes in Bolivia and Indonesia. This will show how the TBI network is working towards transformational change to reduce wildfire in the tropics, making our work more visible and promoting the approach.

(C) Engage with national and international actors to promote and advise

In 2022, we will establish collaborations with relevant networks and platforms, in order to advertise the programme, share our early findings, and promote the fire-smart territory concept (and the adoption of fire-smart territory approaches in NDCs). So far, multiple interesting and useful platforms and organizations have been identified, such as the Global Fire Monitoring Centre, the United Nation Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR), as well as several UNFCCC accredited NGOs.

Following the publication of Tropical Forest Issues #61, we will organize a (virtual) knowledge exchange meeting on approaches to wildfire risk reduction, including experts from across the world. This meeting will be used to further synthesize the findings of the publication and enrich the fire-smart territory approach. In addition, we will promote the publication at relevant external events and audiences.

We plan to organize an official side event at the COP27 in Egypt in November, to promote the fire-smart territory approach and its relation with climate change mitigation and adaptation, building on our experiences in the field as well as the knowledge management elements mentioned above. We plan to pay particular attention to the integration of fire-smart territory approaches in national climate policies and NDCs. COP27 will provide an important opportunity to bring this under the attention of (inter)national policy makers and practitioners, including Bolivian and Indonesian representatives. This will be done in close coordination with the NDC team and other (UNFCCC accredited) organizations.



7 Risk analysis

During the development of the workplan a number of risks were identified, mostly at country level but also at programme level. Country level risks will be available in the country workplans in IATI; the programme level risks are summarized below.

Contextual risks

Ethiopia experiences an internal war which has spread out of Tigray during 2021. The conflict has resulted in horrific atrocities, loss of life, damage to infrastructure, and months without electricity and internet. This has continued to stall the establishment of an on-the-ground programme in Ethiopia, and leads to day-to day limitations in life and work of PENHA staff and associates, especially in Tigray. Nevertheless, PENHA's national level work on a national dryland strategy has continued even with the involvement of all relevant regions, including Tigray. In the current situation we focus more on documentation and analytical work. We will continue to monitor the situation and limit ourselves to a-political technical and knowledge management activities. We are also in regular contact with the embassy about the situation.

War and conflict affect some other landscapes, notably the rearrangement of illegal armed groups in Solano Landscape (Colombia) and conflict between local people and Yira immigrants in Bafwasende landscape (DR Congo). At lower levels of violence, mitigation is by building strong relations with local communities and key persons, remaining neutral in conflict and involving both parties in activities. Tropenbos Colombia is implementing various security measures for staff and communities: implementing strategies for self-protection (in the framework of GLA), and implementing safety protocols for field work.

In some countries upcoming elections are expected to reduce the political interest for some of WL's themes, as officials may be more focused on their campaigns and short-term electoral gains than on long-term sustainability issues. The presidential election in Colombia in 2022 may add fuel to some of the conflicts that already existed in the landscape.

A continuing contextual risk will be uncertainty related to Covid-19 and its implications. This may include health risks to staff and stakeholders, restrictions to travel, modification or cancellation of groupwork and of larger national and international events, and diversion of donor and government attention and resources from climate change adaptation and mitigation towards rapid economic recovery at the expense of forested landscapes and smallholders/local communities.

Overall, partners and programme have adjusted to the new situation. TBI and partners will continue to adopt remote forms of collaboration, and partners have included zoom-based webinars as a key collaboration and dissemination strategy, including even in some remote communities. The number of national and international travel movements is expected to remain lower than pre-Covid-19 but we expect to resume some international travelling again.

Partners have internalised Covid-19-proof operational procedures in their interactions with communities and other large groups. They have also strengthened local presence in the communities, which provides a better starting point for continued work in the case of renewed lockdowns. Nevertheless, potential impacts remain substantial, especially during periodic lockdowns.

Programmatic risks

The GLA2 'Forests for a Just Future' programme (and in some countries the Mobilizing More for Climate programme) focusses on the same landscapes as the WL programme. We see this as an important opportunity, for instance in the partnership it offers with other organizations internationally (IUCN, Milieudefensie, WWF, Fern, WECF, GAIA, NTFP) and locally (their partners), and in a more efficient use of the budget. There are, however, also some moderate programmatic risks involved. These consist of overlap, unclear attribution of results to programmes and potential administrative clutter, and a slight risk to be perceived and treated as an activist organization by governments. Overlap is mitigated by ensuring clarity of delineation between programmes, whereby GLA2 is characterized by a rights-based approach, a comparably stronger focus on CSOs and thematically on land rights issues. WL is more oriented at designing practical integrated solutions for climate-smart landscapes, with a stronger focus on collaboration with authorities and private sector, and a relative emphasis on topics such as restoration, business and finance. In all cases, TBI (partners) emphasize a knowledge-based role geared at practical solutions, even as part of (GLA-like) lobbying and advocacy. Attribution is addressed along these similar lines, and this is emphasized in PMEL exercises. Administrative clutter is reduced by ensuring standardization in reporting and planning formats and aligning PMEL systems and cycles. Nevertheless, ensuring the potential for synergies and reducing the risks of overlap requires continuous and conscious attention.

The ambitions of the WL programme are high – partners report time to be a constraint in realizing climate-smart landscape propositions in the span of five years, especially given the complex landscapes that the programme focuses on and the limitations imposed by the Covid pandemic. We seek to balance modesty and realism in the implementation (acknowledging that 'it takes a generation' for a landscape partnership to make a true impact (Sara Scherr, during the WL Learning Weeks in October 2021)) with the power of an ambitious landscape vision that provides a focus and urgency. At the same time, we will continue to conduct bi-annual reflection that may lead to revision and re-evaluation of ambitions of our landscape propositions. If the ambitions of a certain proposition turn out to be unachievable, we may even drop it in favour of increased focus on other propositions. This has happened with one proposition in Indonesia.

Organizational risks

In the programme document we already described mitigation strategies related to collaboration with new partners: "'New' partners in non-traditional countries are usually recruited based on earlier collaborative activities. Fraud and corruption is limited through stipulations in project contracts including sanction policy. Prior to contracting, their management and finance are screened; contracts and prefinancing are tailored to the status of the collaboration. Local accountant statements are required". This remains unchanged. In 2021 we started collaboration with PENHA, a regional partner to implement the Ethiopia programme, on the basis of contracts of increasing size and length. Arrangements for auditing were included in the contract (and expected following completion of the contract). In 2022 we intend to have an annual contract on the same basis, at a level comparable with other WL partners.

We expect no changes with regard to other risks identified in the programme document, i.e., fraud and corruption among partners, in TBI itself, unacceptable behaviour (SEAH). In 2021, TBI will support network partners to adopt and adapt revised fraud and corruption policies (under the GLA2 programme).

Data risks

No particular data risks expected.



8 Learning

Learning within the network

With the new team in Ethiopia established, the WL programme is implemented by a network of eight countries. The country teams closely work together with a core team of country and theme coordinators at Tropenbos International. The core team looks after focus and coherence of the WL programme, and ensures a programme-wide emphasis on its main rationale (i.e. addressing the climate crisis through a greater role of forest and trees). Through biweekly network meet ups we exchange and discuss common issues and lessons learned with a large proportion of the staff in the eight WL-countries, including staff from countries where TBI has projects but which are not represented in the WL programme. In addition, country teams organize bi-annual reflection meetings to reflect on their progress vis-à-vis the country theory of change, and prepare for joint WL-planning and reporting. These feed into network-wide interactive 'planning, learning and reflection events': a series of two-hour online learning sessions extending over two weeks and involving many staff from all countries. Network meetings and Learning Weeks help to streamline common procedures and strengthen capacities, such as reporting on key performance indicators, applying theories of change, outcome harvesting, and a common gender and youth approach.

Throughout 2021, the thematic teams have used the network meet ups to exchange the expertise built up across the different country programmes and to share relevant developments related to their themes. Among others this has resulted in a joint presentation on NDCs during the Global Landscape Forum at COP26. In addition, (virtual) cross-country exchange took place between country teams during joint trainings on developing business cases (in the Business and Finance thematic team) and on analysing and developing strategies for gender and youth priority issues (Gender and Youth thematic team). Also, communication staff in WL country teams started monthly learning and exchange meet ups to strengthen joint WL communication.

The reflection sessions in 2021 have brought to light additional cross-cutting themes. These relate to coherent programme monitoring, scaling up strategies, the operationalization of the climate-smart landscape concept on the ground, and the 'legacy' WL wants to leave behind.

In 2022 the programme is up for a mid-term review, which will be focused on learning. In discussion with DGIS, we plan to do this by strengthening the existing learning and review processes, and to make this permanent rather than a a one-off event. We do this by engaging with external experts to foster learning. A small group of experts will be invited for an External Review Group, which will participate as an independent party in WL's internal monitoring, learning and evaluation activities, review WL's approaches, and advise the teams on how to strengthen their approaches. The group will use the existing learning structure to engage with the different WL teams and will organize additional in-country or network-wide session sessions when needed. If possible, we plan to organize a physical meeting of country staff in March or April, to enable intensive interaction between country programmes and Review Group.

Learning with other organizations

The Collaborative Learning Initiative that was started up in 2020 to stimulate mutual learning between TBI, WWF, Solidaridad and Commonland has been extended with the participation of the Sustainable Trade Initiative (IDH), The Dutch Environmental Assessment Agency (PBL), Wageningen Centre for Development Innovation (WCDI), Oxfam Novib and staff from the department of the Inclusive Green Growth Department (IGG) of the ministry of Foreign Affairs. In 2021, the Collaborative Learning Initiative has been developing a joint learning agenda, aiming to improve synergies between organizations and foster joint learning from the

various programmes and initiatives they are running. The initiative acts as a Community of Practice for landscape learning, enabling participants to create small learning groups around issues they suggest themselves. The collaboration should enable them to identify and address issues of common interest and concern — especially where they work in the same countries. As first issue to address in 2022, TBI, Solidaridad and IDH will organize a session on the impact of new EU legislation on deforestation on cocoa landscapes in Ghana. Over the year, the group aims to evolve into a robust platform connected to the overall learning approach that the Ministry is developing.

9 Budget

In 2021, a budget for the complementary programme on wildfires was added to the WL budget, and this resulted in a new and revised multi-annual budget for the merged programme. This budget is in the strategic presentation and is the reference for the budget 2022. Table 2 below presents the 2022 WL programme budget, with the figures of the multi-annual budget as a reference.

- The national level activities are allocated to theory of change (ToC) strategies 1 (Strengthening the role of forests and trees in the national formulation and implementation of NDCs) and 2 (jointly referred to as Landscape and thematic programme, as each activity contributes to both a country ToC and one or several thematic ToC(s)). These activities are subcontracted to partners in the TBI network (or non-TBI-network partners in the case of Bolivia and Ethiopia).
- Internationally oriented and cross-country aspects of the thematic programmes are allocated to ToC strategy 3 (Promoting international policies and partnerships that support climate-smart landscapes).
- The wildfire programme is treated as a separate strategy, additional to the three strategies included in the original WL programme, and therefore it is separately visible in the budget. It includes national level activities as well as cross-cutting and internationally oriented aspects of that particular programme. As a result of keeping the wildfire programme separately, some direct cost components (like travel, investments, PMEL, communication) appear separately in the Wildfire strategy and in the overall WL budget, the latter being applicable to the 'old' WL. Only the indirect costs were treated as a single category and merged between the Wildfire programme and the 'old' WL.
- A part of the wildfire budget has been reserved for country level cases that are yet to be determined, and its allocation is subject to approval by DGIS. For this component, an allocation of € 335,750 has been included in the budget (237,500 + 65,000 personnel + 33,250 indirect costs).
- Supporting and cross-cutting programme-related costs consist of coordination and PMEL, IATI, audit, communication and investment. International travel has been shifted to this section in the 2022 budget (previously included in strategy 2).
- In the original WL, indirect costs are determined by means of a management fee calculated over the staff time input in the programme. TBI maintains a staff time register. A provision for overhead cost is made in the rates for staff time that will be allocated to the proposed project. This provision is calculated in agreement with 'Handleiding Overheidstarieven' of the Ministry of Finance. The institutional costs consist of costs of governance, network, administration, rent, utilities, corporate communication, etc. In this budget, the indirect costs are estimated on the basis of 11% of the total project funds, but the actual calculation is as described above. For the Wildfire component, indirect costs are calculated as 11% over the total project cost, and this is distributed between participating partners.

The main changes compared with the multi-annual budget are clarified in the table. Compared with this budget, and earlier years, the main changes are due to:

- The establishment of the Wildfire Programme (see chapter 6). It started later than anticipated, so some budgeted costs in 2021were reallocated to 2021.
- The establishment of the Climate-smart Landscape thematic programme, which works towards developing final products for the programme (see section 5.5).
- Allocations for the establishment of an external review group and enhanced learning programme, meant to strengthen programme-wide learning and adapt implementation strategies on that basis (see Chapter 8).
- The anticipated resumption of international travel. TBI will continue to use electronic means of communication, yet some staff travel is foreseen to programme countries.
- The total will be somewhat higher than planned in the budget, mostly resulting from underexpenditures in 2021 (Wildfire programme).

Table 2. WL programme Budget for 2022 against Multi Annual Budget (MAB).

Strategies	MAB	2022	Notes; explanation of major differences in bold
STRATEGY 1 STRENGTHENING THE ROLE OF FORESTS AND TREES IN THE NATIONAL FORMULATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF NDCS			
Country level activities NDC theme	400,000	186,000	**About 10% of partner contracts is designated for national level NDC-related work; this is lower than in the MAB but accurate of actual effort**
Bolivia		*21,000*	Activities contracted to partners in the countries supporting the NDC theme
Colombia		*24,000*	
DRC		*24,000*	
Ethiopia		*23,000*	
Ghana		*24,000*	
Indonesia		*21,000*	
Suriname		*25,000*	
Viet Nam		*24,000*	
Country support and coordination	Pm	Pm	Expenditure for country coordination on this theme in the Netherlands (pm; lumped with strategy 2)
Subtotal	***400,000***	***186,000***	
STRATEGY 2 IMPLEMENTING POLICIES AND PRACTICES TOWARDS CLIMATE-SMART LANDSCAPES			
Country level landscape and thematic programme	1,400,000	1,668,500	**Higher budget results from shift of budget from strategy 1>strategy 2**
Bolivia		*189,000*	Activities contracted to partners for landscape programmes contributing to Agro, Restoration and B&F themes
Colombia		*213,000*	
DRC		*213,000*	
Ethiopia		*208,000*	
Ghana		*219,500*	
Indonesia		*188,000*	
Suriname		*225,000*	
Viet Nam		*213,000*	
Country support and coordination	340,000	210,000	Expenditure for country coordination on these themes in the Netherlands; **the reduced budget corresponds with actual level of expenditure in previous years**
Subtotal	***1,740,000***	***1,878,500***	
STRATEGY 3 PROMOTING INTERNATIONAL POLICIES AND PARTNERSHIPS THAT SUPPORT CLIMATE-SMART LANDSCAPES			
Thematic programme implementation	454,500	455,650	
NDCs		*49,250*	Activities supporting joint crosscutting and international themes in the Netherlands and internationally
Agrocommodities		*75,400*	
Restoration		*52,000*	
Business and Finance		*107,000*	
Climate Smart Landscapes		*120,000*	
Gender and Youth		*52,000*	
Regional activities	30,000	34,000	Collaborative activities in Latin America
Other	0	5,000	Miscellaneous expenditure
Subtotal	***484,500***	***494,650***	
WILDFIRE PROGRAMME: FIRE-SMART LANDSCAPE GOVERNANCE			
Country support and case personnel	215,000	228,250	Expenditure for Wildfire coordination and management, distributed across all partners involved
Work Package 1 Implementation of FST	550,000	573,250	Field programme and cases
Implementation of FST Bolivia case		*184,500*	
Implementation of FST Indonesia case		*151,250*	
Other cases		*237,500*	Not yet allocated

Work Package 2 Learning	120,000	185,000	Short studies and Publications (Tropical Forest Issues)
Work Package 3 Visibility and networking	60,000	77,500	International networking and dissemination
Direct project related costs	56,000	46,000	Travel, PMEL etc
Subtotal	***1,001,000***	***1,110,000***	**Late start of programme lead to shift of budget 2021>2022, especially in Indonesia and WP 2 and 3**
SUPPORTING AND CROSS-CUTTING			
Audit	60,000	60,000	Audits at programme and country level
Coordination and PMEL	150,000	167,500	Programme coordination and cross-cutting programme activities (staff and implementation costs)
International travel	10,000	40,000	
Investment	10,000	22,500	Equipment, software licenses
Programme communication	80,000	62,500	Website, products for international meetings etc
Partner meetings/learning weeks and evaluation	15,000	49,750	Learning/ evaluation meeting at programme level, external reference group
Subtotal	***325,000***	***402,250***	***Foreseen resumption of international travel, more realistic estimate of coordination cost, investment in software licenses and establishment of external reference group lead to increased budget***
INDIRECT			
Indirect (estimate)	434,555	445,250	
Subtotal	***434,555***	***445,250***	
Grand Total	**4,385,055**	**4,516,650**	