

## E. LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

*This section refers to the project/programme's logical framework in accordance with the **GCF's Integrated Results Management Framework** to which the project/programme contributes as a whole, including in respect of any co-financing.*

### E.5. Project/programme specific indicators (project outcomes and outputs)

Project results (outcomes/ outputs)	Project/programme specific Indicator	Means of Verification (MoV)	Baseline	Target		Assumptions/Note
				Mid-term	Final	
<b>Outcome 1: Viet Nam's REDD+ design pillars are fully upgraded and integrated into provincial policies and institutional frameworks with improved 4Ps to operationalize REDD+</b>	# of updated existing or new laws, regulations, policies or strategies on mainstreaming REDD+ Action planning into Socioeconomic development planning (SEDP) proposed to policy makers for approval, ratification or amendment	Project MIS, PRAP, SEDP	0	2	5 (one per province)	Government continues to show its high commitment to international conventions and strategies in REDD+ implementation. Provincial authorities committed to provincial and regional participatory integrated market-led socio-economic development planning and RAP.
	The REDD+ monitoring and information system efficiently and effectively generates the required reports for results-based payment from different sources of RBP, including LEAF, GCF, FCPF and potentially others.	Project MIS, MRV system	0	Updated and operational REDD+ monitoring and information system	Upgraded and operational REDD+ monitoring and information system	
<b>Output 1.1 National REDD+ policies and mechanism upgraded and updated to meet RBP requirements</b>	Upgraded NFMS operational with linkages between the monitoring of NRAP, NFMS, MRV and registry system	Upgrade completion reports, operational manuals, registry reports, project MIS. Evaluation and impact assessment; -MRV system (national) -Stakeholder dialogue and/or workshop reports	Not fully meeting requirements of international forest financing mechanisms, and weak linkages and application to on-the-ground implementation.	One updated NFMS that meet the requirements of the Warsaw Framework for REDD+, the enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement, and the RBP sources identified to monitor REDD+ investment effectiveness and access and coordinate RBPs from different	One fully upgraded NFMS with further improvements in functionality against mid-term.	Government continues to show its high commitment to international conventions and strategies in REDD+ implementation. DOF has sufficient institutional capacity to adequately manage and maintain the NFMS.  At mid-term, the NFMS will be updated whilst at end term, the SIS is expected to be upgraded.  <b>An update</b> would constitute an assessment of the current parameters and indicators used in the SIS to ensure they reflect the latest REDD+ developments and requirements. The system will be updated to reflect any changes

				sources in line with the NDC.		<p>with national and international frameworks and ensure that it is aligned with national forest programs and relevant international conventions and agreements. The update will be determined by a transparent &amp; effective engagement with stakeholders (including indigenous peoples &amp; local communities to gather their input &amp; ensure their rights and knowledge are respected). The updated SIS will include a schedule for regular updates and maintenance of the SIS to ensure it remains current and functional. Updating the SIS also involves setting up of a robust quality assurance mechanism to validate the data and information collected.</p> <p><b>The upgrade</b> of the system is informed by the updating process and involves incorporating new data collection methods, such as remote sensing and GIS technologies, to improve the accuracy and comprehensiveness of the information. Moreover, the user interface of the SIS will be enhanced to make it more user-friendly and accessible to a wider range of stakeholders. Finally, the upgrade will also involve linking the SIS with other national and international environmental monitoring systems to provide a more holistic view of forest management and conservation efforts. This will facilitate data sharing and interoperability between different systems.</p>
	REDD+ Safeguard Information System operational and RBP sources identified.	Upgrade completion reports, SIS, summary of information reports to UNFCCC, project MIS. MRV system, stakeholder dialogue and/or workshop reports	SIS is outdated and needing upgrades.	One updated SIS that meets the requirements of the Warsaw Framework for REDD+	One fully upgraded SIS with further improvements in functionality against mid-term.	Government continues to show its high commitment to international conventions and strategies in REDD+ implementation. Provincial authorities are committed to implement SIS.
	# of international and domestic investments leveraged, including RBPs, identified based on the NRAP Investment Plan.	NRAP investment plan, registry reports, investment agreements, project MIS	0	At least 2 potential investment sources (international and/or domestic) identified	At least 1 investment agreement reached	Government completes the regulatory framework for private sector involvement in REDD+. RBPs opportunities are available. Provincial authorities maintain ARD and

						forestry development as priority sector for Provincial investment.
<b>Output 1.2 Provincial policies, legal and institutional frameworks, and stakeholder coordination mechanisms integrated with NRAP.</b>	# of PRAPs prepared and integrated into provincial SEDPs and forestry plans that ensure alignment with Warsaw Framework for REDD+, Paris Agreement, and national policies/strategies (including Vietnam's NDC and NRAP)	PRAPs, Forestry plans and SEDPs, project MIS.	1 (Lam Dong has its PRAPs)	4 PRAPs	5 PRAPs, including updated PRAP for Lam Dong, 5 SEDPs and forestry plans with integrating PRAPs.	Provincial governments committed to PRAP and SEDP.
	# functioning provincial 4P platforms established.	4P platform TORs, meeting minutes, Project MIS	0	5 (at least one per province)	5 (at least one per province)	Provincial authorities committed to provincial and regional participatory integrated market-led socio-economic development planning and RAP. Provincial authorities maintain ARD and forestry development as priority sector for Provincial investment. Private investors are interested in investing in business opportunities in smallholder agriculture.
<b>Outcome 2: Emissions reductions from AFOLU are generated through 4Ps' deforestation-free value chains and performance-based finance</b>						
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<b>Output 2.1 Deforestation free value chains developed by 4Ps and increased access to finance</b>	# of district and commune-level 4P platforms implementing VC action plans	4P platform TORs, meeting minutes, action plan progress reports, Project MIS	0	21 (at least one per district)	42 (at least two per district)	Provincial authorities committed to provincial and regional participatory integrated market-led socio-economic development planning and RAP. Provincial authorities maintain ARD and forestry development as priority sector for Provincial investment. Private investors are interested in investing in business opportunities in smallholder agriculture.
	# of deforestation-free value chains and alternative niche products identified and operationalized	Contract/Purchase agreements, Project MIS	0	5 potential deforestation-free value chains and 10 potential alternative niche products/businesses identified.	3 deforestation-free value chains and 7 alternative niche products/businesses fully operationalized	Consumer demand for deforestation-free products continues. Private sector's and farmers' risk appetite remains high. Co-financed beneficiaries capable of providing their contribution.  The mid-term goal of identifying "5 potential deforestation-free value chains and 10

						<p>potential alternative niche products/businesses," will involve engaging with local communities and stakeholders, conducting market research and feasibility studies. 5 value chains and 10 businesses are an accurate estimation of the number that can be identified in the time allocated and given the country context.</p> <p>Out of these 5 value chains and 10 businesses, only 3 value chains and 7 business can be supported to be fully operationalized. This is because of the limited time and resources to promote the adoption of sustainable technologies, advocating for supportive policies, and providing training and capacity building. Regular monitoring and evaluation will ensure progress and allow for necessary adjustments, ultimately contributing to sustainable development and environmental conservation.</p>
	# of Financial Institutions (banks, MFIs and/or WDF) who have received TA or support to develop new products or services		0	2	5 (1 per province)	Adequate skills base amongst local service providers. Local enterprises are able to finance their part of the investment facility. Co-financed beneficiaries capable of providing their contribution. Valid agricultural innovations are available from research institutions and private sector.
	# of households able to access new financial products	Loan agreements/ contracts, project MIS	0	10,000	40,000	Policies on CFM and PFES are strongly enforced at all levels. Provincial Governments are committed to implement CFM and PFES. Communities and households are interested in CFM and PFES. Local enterprises are able to finance their part of the investment facility. Co-financed beneficiaries capable of providing their contribution.
<b>Output 2.2 Deforestation-free value chains and forest restoration infrastructure upgraded and established</b>	% of CIGs, cooperatives and SMEs reporting improvement in MCCFM through infrastructure investment	Infrastructure installation completion report, pre- and post-intervention survey, project MIS.	0	30%	80%	Out of the total 200 CIGs and 100 SMEs/cooperatives with agroforestry infrastructure, and 100 CIGs and 50 SMEs/cooperative with alternative business development.

	Value of infrastructure upgraded	Infrastructure installation completion report, pre- and post-intervention survey, project MIS.	0	USD 30 million	USD 51.4 million	The value of infrastructure is including GCF investment, IFAD investment, provincial governments and beneficiary contributions (output 2.2)
Output 2.3 Collaborative forest management capacity enhanced through performance-based incentives	# of households belonging to communities and forestland owners accessing PFES mechanisms.	Legal agreements/provincial decree, project MIS	0	2,000 households	5,000 households	Policies on CFM and PFES are strongly enforced at all levels. Provincial Governments are committed to implement CFM and PFES. Communities and households are interested in CFM and PFES.
	# of hectares for which performance-based PFES provides incentives to conserve or restore forest.	NFMS, registry, provincial MIS, project MIS	0	5,000 hectares	40,000 hectares	
	# of hectares of forestland under MCCFM	NFMS, provincial MIS, project MIS	0	5,000 hectares	15,000 hectares	
Project/programme co-benefit indicators						
Project results (outcomes/ outputs)	Project/programme specific Indicator	Means of Verification (MoV)	Baseline	Target		Assumptions/Note
				Mid-term	Final	
Co-benefit 1: Increased economic benefits from improved land tenure, inclusive investment planning and equitable resource distribution (Economic)	# of households reporting improved access to land or forest	Project MIS, outcome surveys, thematic studies and impact assessment	0	30,000 households	70,000 households	Provincial authorities committed to recognize and enforce planning of land use to avoid forest encroachment.
	# of households reporting increase in their incomes	Project MIS, outcome surveys, thematic studies and impact assessment	0	30,000 households	70,000 households	Socioeconomic conditions remain reasonably stable in the Project area. Extreme weather and natural disasters are manageable. Market demand for the targeted value chains remains stable or increases to ensure profitability of smallholders' business models
Co-benefit 2: Increased Resilience of forest dependent communities (Adaptation)	# of farmers adopting climate-resilient practices/technologies as part of deforestation-free value chain development and CFM promotion.	Project MIS, outcome surveys, thematic studies and impact assessment	0	30,000 households	70,000 households	70% adoption rate. Consumer demand for deforestation-free products continues. Producer groups are interested in inclusive value chain, and willing to invest in climate-resilient practices/technologies. Financial service providers remain interested to invest in project-targeted value chains.
E.6. Project/programme activities and deliverables						
Activities	Description	Sub-activities		Deliverables		

<b>Activity 1.1.1 Upgrade National Forestry Management System (NFMS) and Safeguard information System (SIS)</b>	In collaboration with FIPI, this activity will support DOF to upgrade the NFMS system to reach the requirements of the different providers of REDD+ RBPs, including through the GCF and LEAF Coalition which uses the ART/TREES standard. This would allow Viet Nam to access new options for RBPs, including from the private sector.	Sub-activity 1.1.1.1: Develop of a monitoring system to report results of emissions reductions and removals.	1.1.1.1: upgraded one NFMS with clear linkages between the monitoring of NRAP, NFMS, MRV and registry system to effectively and strategically monitor REDD+ investment effectiveness and coordinate RBPs from different sources in relation to Viet Nam's NDC.
		Sub-activity 1.1.1.2: Implement the REDD+ Safeguards Information System (SIS).	1.1.2 A manual for provinces (1) on implementing updated SIS approach and SIS reporting; 5 RECAF provinces supported with their SIS reports through training workshops.
		Sub-activity 1.1.1.3. Promote inter-provincial coordination and knowledge management.	1.1.1.3: Interprovincial exchange workshops with 4P platforms (x6); regional landscape coordination workshops with participants from similar agro-ecological zones and/or from the same watershed (x6). A REDD+ communication strategy; monthly local media engagement; # public events; 1 project website; 1 national information hub, including website, providing information on climate change, REDD+, agroforestry, deforestation-free value chains, PFES and MCCFM.
<b>Activity 1.1.2 Mobilize resources for NRAP implementation and inclusive investment planning and equitable resource distribution mechanisms</b>	The activity will support DOF to develop a national investment plan for NRAP implementation. It will also support the Government of Viet Nam to develop its legal and institutional arrangements for the implementation of the Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, especially articles 6.2 and 6.4, which will contribute to increase the financial flows that the country could leverage from national and international private and public entities, to be re-invested in the implementation of the NRAP and NDC.	Sub-activity 1.1.2.1: Prepare a NRAP Investment plan.	1.1.2.1 National investment plan for NRAP implementation (1); options explored increase green finance (via e.g., BIDV) for establishing a green credit portfolio with MFIs for CIGs, cooperatives, and SMEs.
		Sub-activity 1.1.2.2 Conduct capacity building for resource mobilization.	1.1.2.2 Enhanced capacity of MARD to engage with Emergent for LEAF RBPs, and a fully functioning REDD+ registry to centrally manage and coordinate REDD+ results and payments through multiple sources. (
		Sub-activity 1.1.2.3: Conduct national multistakeholder policy dialogues on including carbon sequestration services in PFES mechanisms and to draft MCCFM guidelines.	1.1.2.3 Three policy briefs on PFES and CFM; 3 national policy dialogues; 1 regulatory framework that enables PFDPs to channel REDD+ results-based payments to communities; 1 set of guidelines on MCCFM.
<b>Activity 1.2.1 Mainstream NRAP into provincial policies and legal institutional frameworks</b>	RECAF supports the development of provincial green growth strategies and provincial REDD+ action plans (PRAP) and their integration in SEDPs, and in the provincial sustainable forestry development plans (PSFDP) and programmes for ethnic minority and mountainous areas. Through the 4P platforms, the project will invite private sector entities and farmer representatives to provide their inputs and feedback on the PRAPs and SEDPs in the form of a policy brief and through participation in policy dialogue and meetings in which these documents will be discussed.	Sub-activity 1.2.1.1: Strengthening provincial leadership, political will and commitment	1.2.1.1: 2 national workshops, 2 study tours, 5 studies to determine pledges
		Sub-activity 1.2.1.2 Support the development of provincial REDD+ action plans and their integration into forestry and socio-economic development plans	1.2.1.2: 3 green growth action plans; 1 climate change action plan; 5 PRAPs which are then integrated into 5 SEDPs and into 5 ethnic minorities and mountainous areas programmes; 30 annual forestry planning meetings supported; 5 recommendations for forestry investment plans
		Sub-activity 1.2.1.3: Support a provincial REDD+ monitoring and information system (MIS) and participatory forest inventory surveys	1.2.1.3: 5 Provincial FREL/FRLs 2011-2020, 5 emission inventories, 16 district forest inventory surveys, including biomass assessment, linking to the NFMS and NRAP/PRAP monitoring, directly supporting Viet Nam's NDC.

<b>Activity 1.2.2 Improve cross-sector coordination for better forest management and deforestation-free economic development</b>	The project will establish provincial, cross-sectoral 4P platforms to provide inputs to and feedback on the PRAPs and on the integration of the REDD+ interventions in the SEDP and forestry policies. The 4P platforms will be financially supported to organize training of their private sector members on REDD+, PFES, VPA FLEGT (and possibly EUDR) and the new Environmental Impact Assessment requirements for investments. Knowledge generation and sharing activities under activity 1.1.3 will also be undertaken by or at least with the involvement of the 4P platforms.	Sub-activity 1.2.2.1: Facilitate 4P platforms to provide inputs and ensure effective implementation of PRAPs	1.2.2.1: 5 provincial 4Ps are established and facilitated met 4 times a year; studies on options for deforestation-free value chain management; compendium of bankable deforestation-free business models and credit products; policy briefs on deforestation-free value chains development & supportive rural finance; training of private sector on REDD+, PFES, VPA FLEGT and EIA.
		Sub-activity 1.2.2.2: Facilitate cross-sector coordination policy dialogue and capacity building on zoning, FLA, MCCFM and PFES.	1.2.2.2: Procedural guidelines on FPIC and FLA at the provincial level based on Activity 1.1.2; 10 forest management boards (MBs) trained on participatory ecotourism collaborate with communities and private sector on ecotourism development; 5 conflict resolution mechanisms; 10 trainings of FPDs and MBs on addressing forestland use conflicts; 10 policy dialogues on MCCFM and PFES; 10 training workshops on lessons from Output 2.3 with visits to pilots.
<b>Activity 1.2.3 Enhance 4Ps for deforestation-free economic development</b>	This activity consists of a series of actions to generate and share knowledge among stakeholders directly involved in project activities and beyond. The 4P platforms will be requested to plan or provide inputs to the planning of all these activities, they will be involved in their monitoring, they will review resulting reports and they will be responsible of the dissemination of results among their stakeholder constituencies.	Sub-activity 1.2.3.1: Generate baseline knowledge.	1.2.3.1: 5 studies mitigation of trade-offs between forest conservation and rural economic development; 5 soil surveys in project districts; 5 Assessments on current status of forest management practices to inform commune selection for MCCFM; 5 studies on fair PFES payment rates.
		Sub-activity 1.2.3.2 Identify socially and economically viable and dense agroforestry systems adapted to agro-ecological zones.	1.2.3.2: 5 surveys to characterize good local agroforestry practices; 32 participatory research sites; 5 reports of results and guidelines; # of study visits of 4P and MCCFM participants to research sites; 40 nurseries trained to produce quality seedlings for agroforestry and 1 billion tree campaign.
		Sub-activity 1.2.3.3 Share knowledge with the wider population and advocacy.	1.2.3.3 Monthly local media engagement; # public events; 5 information hubs at FPDs.
<b>Activity 2.1.1 Develop deforestation-free commodity supply chains through 4P platforms</b>	Sub-sector or value chain specific 4P platforms at district level will develop and implement value chain action plans with the objective to make these value chains deforestation-free, enhance carbon stocks and to adapt to climate change, while ensuring a fair and stable income for participating smallholder farmers.	Sub-activity 2.1.1.1 Develop deforestation-free commodity supply chains (perennial crops, acacia-based, bamboo).	2.1.1.1. 32 district 4P platforms have developed and implemented value chain action plans and productive alliances; 32 digital platforms for mapping, supply chain management, deforestation alert & traceability systems; investments in 180,000 ha of monocrops and bare land to establish enriched agroforestry systems; 80,000 ha under improved bamboo management plans.
		Sub-activity 2.1.1.2 Develop value chains for deforestation-free niche products (honey, mushrooms, medicinal plants, herbs, other NWFPs).	2.1.1.2 In-depth studies on options (market potential, impact on forest, pro-poor potential); establishment of commune level 4P platforms; bankable business plans & financial feasibility studies; product promotion activities. As a result, 3 deforestation-free value chains and 7 alternative niche products/businesses fully operationalized.
<b>Activity 2.1.2 Develop the capacity of farmers, CIGs, cooperatives and SMEs for deforestation-free value chains and alternative livelihood development</b>	Based on the value chain action plans developed by the 4P platforms, these entities will develop a capacity building programme for farmers, common interest groups (CIGs), cooperatives and SMEs.	Sub-activity 2.1.2.1 Establish CIGs.	2.1.2.1 ToT for 32 CIG facilitators/trainers; around 480 CIGs (+/- 30 farmers/CIG) established linked to commodity 4P platforms and 400 CIGs for niche product development; CIG leadership trained on group management, business planning; and traceability & certification systems.

		Sub-activity 2.1.2.2 Train farmers, CIGs, cooperatives and SMEs on deforestation-free product development, group governance and financial access.	2.1.2.2: 97,000 farmers are trained on use of climate and pest information; on agroforestry and other low emission agricultural practices; on sustainable NWFP management; on post-harvest handling. 15,000 farmers trained on financial literacy. 400 CIGs and 200 small and medium (cooperative) enterprises developing niche products trained on record keeping, financial management and financial feasibility analysis of business plans; 5000 farmers. 100 CIGs and 60 coops/SMEs submit loan applications to MFIs or banks.
<b>Activity 2.1.3. Support financial providers to develop and promote financial products for deforestation-free value chain development</b>	This activity will integrate climate change mitigation concerns into rural finance. Investments in climate change mitigation, such as agroforestry systems, typically have positive returns in the long-term yet and there is a lack of suitable credit products. The project will work with WDFs and CDFs and other financial service providers to develop knowledge about products for these investments and help address current barriers and farmers' capacity to access loans.	Sub-activity 2.1.3.1 Strengthen WDFs and CDFs to manage funds and develop products that support investments in deforestation-free value chains.	2.1.3.1: 5 provincial funds (3 WDFs and 2 CDFs) have improved procedures through training on agroforestry and niche product business models, risk management and loan appraisal skills; 2 CDFs have increased capacity to access further sources of capital; 5 knowledge sharing events with WDFs on how to increase capital.
		Sub-activity 2.1.3.3 Provide access to capital for WDFs and CDFs to more rapidly scale credit activities.	2.1.3.2: Feasibility study on line of credit/finance facility and regulatory context for the WDFs.
		Sub-activity 2.1.3.3 Build capacity of commercial banks to develop products, partnerships and application of fintech that support investments in deforestation free value chains and advance project objectives.	2.1.3.3: Supported banks set up at least 21 loan groups in collaboration with FU and WU acting as agent; trained and reporting on VC finance; 10 VC finance products/partnerships between banks and companies participating in 4P platforms; MoUs with 3 banks to test innovations that grow access to finance, including, but not limited to, fintech, cash-flow based financing and agricultural credit cards.
<b>Activity 2.2.1 Develop infrastructure for deforestation free value chains</b>	These investments will be demand driven and prioritization and selection will take place through the district and commune socio-economic development planning process and the participatory 4P value chain action planning. Investments will need to meet social, environmental, technical and economic eligibility criteria. However, it is crucial that these investments adhere to a set of eligibility criteria, particularly pertaining to deforestation-free practices, and minimizing social and environmental impacts.	Sub-activity 2.2.1.1: Promote sustainable agroforestry through small-scale and micro infrastructure investments, including the development of micro irrigation systems and organic fertilizer production facilities.	2.2.1.1: A minimum of 200 CIGs and 100 small and medium-sized (cooperative) enterprises provided with agroforestry micro infrastructure development support.
		Sub-activity 2.2.1.2: Enhance the post-harvest facilities of selected value chains by incorporating value-added processing techniques.	2.2.1.2: A minimum of 100 Community Interest Groups (CIGs) and 50 small and medium-sized (cooperative) enterprises provided with value-added processing and alternative business infrastructure development support.
<b>Activity 2.2.2 Establish and upgrade forest restoration infrastructure</b>	These investments will be demand driven and prioritization and selection will take place through the district and commune socio-economic development planning process and	Sub-activity 2.2.2.1 Strengthen Forest monitoring and protection infrastructure by implementing comprehensive upgrades	2.2.2.1 A minimum of 100 village-level MCCFM groups provided with support to upgrade or establish forest monitoring and protection infrastructure.



	the participatory 4P value chain action planning. However, it is crucial that these investments adhere to a set of eligibility criteria, particularly pertaining to their contribution to forest restoration, carbon stock enhancement, and minimizing social and environmental impacts.	Sub-activity 2.2.2.2 Establish public nurseries dedicated to tree species cultivation, creating essential infrastructure for reforestation and afforestation initiatives.	2.2.2.2: A minimum of eight nurseries established.
<b>Activity 2.3.1 Develop a results-based payments for ecosystem services (PES) mechanism for collaborative forest management</b>	The project will pilot an innovative PES mechanism that complements current systems. The mechanism will have the possibility to go beyond forest areas and also cover ecosystem services provided non-forest areas (hence PES and not PFES).	Sub-activity 2.3.1.1 Support PFPDFs to design and implement a mechanism for performance-based payments for carbon sequestration services.	2.3.1.1: 5 Innovative PES funds (IPFs) established under PFPDFs; 15 payment schemes developed and operational for a total of 40,000 ha benefitting 25,000 households.
		Sub-activity 2.3.1.2 Build the capacity of PFPDFs.	2.3.1.2: 2500 PFPDF participants trained to implement new PES mechanism and to become PFES intermediaries; 5 PFPDFs become public service agencies with financial autonomy; MRV guidelines developed under Output 1.1 localized and implemented.
<b>Activity 2.3.2 Support MCCFM.</b>	Participatory land-use planning and mapping will be conducted in each community. This will identify forest areas for protection, degraded forest for regeneration and sustainable harvesting of NWFPs and deforested areas. For the selected communities for MCCFM, a FLA to communities or adjustment of previous FLA will be supported following guidelines developed under Activities 1.1.2 and 1.2.2, so that the legal ownership or user right status matches the forestland management responsibility of the community.	Sub-activity 2.3.2.1 Facilitate a participatory land use planning and mapping process.	2.3.2.1: Completion reports on participatory land use planning and mapping with obtained FPIC as necessary, in all communities with project activities (at least 150); Selection of communities for FLA and MCCFM; at least 75 forest restoration agreements signed between forest MBs and communities (where MCCFM is not feasible).
		Sub-activity 2.3.2.2 Develop fully-devolved MCCFM pilots.	2.3.2.2 Forestland Allocation conducted or adjusted in 150 villages, covering total 45,000 ha; 150 village-level MCCFM groups <sup>1</sup> established or strengthened and 150 management plans; 2400 ha of bare or severely degraded forestland planted with dense agroforestry systems.
		Sub-activity 2.3.2.3 Capacity development of village-level MCCFM group members.	2.3.2.3: 5 capacity development programmes designed based on needs assessment; 50 out of 100 participants of ToT provide training to 10,000 community members; farmer-to-farmer learning network established.
		Sub-activity 2.3.2.4 Strengthen the MCCFM support system	2.3.2.4 5 capacity development programmes designed based on needs assessment; 50 out of 100 participants of ToT provide training to colleagues of FPDs, DARD, FMBs, SFEs and NGOs to better support communities; 75 forest management boards are trained/coached to support devolvement process of tenure and management responsibilities to communities, to monitor forest restoration agreements with communities and/or implement co-management arrangements.

<sup>1</sup> MCCFM groups can be the same group as CIGs under output 2.1, or CIGs for specific value chains can be subgroups of MCCFM groups.