Appendix 2. Case descriptions

In **Madre de Dios, Peru**, the Amarakaeri Communal Reserve (ACR) is an official natural protected area (NPA) part of Peru's National System of Natural Protected Areas (SINANPE). It is decreed to protect the watershed of the Madre de Dios and Colorado rivers in the south-eastern Peruvian Amazon and ensure the stability of lands and forests to maintain water quality and quantity, and an adequate environment for the development of the indigenous Harakmbut communities that inhabit this area. This landscape is situated within Manu province in the Madre de Dios region. ACR is co-managed by the state's National Service of Natural Protected Areas (SERNANP) and ECA-Amarakaeri (an indigenous organization of ten native communities located in the ACR's buffer zone). The multi-stakeholder Management Committee of the ACR was set up in 2014 to provide support to the co-management of the reserve, between the ECA-Amarakaeri and SERNANP, and to approve the Master Plan for the ACR's management.

In **Acre, Brazil**, economic development policies in the 1960s and 1970s aided construction of highways towards Amazon regions and granted credit incentives for cattle ranching, logging, mining, and settlements. This led to deforestation and displacement of indigenous and local populations in Acre, while large-scale farmers acquired land held by rural communities through both legal and illegal means. This resulted in conflicts in the late 1970s, and groups of indigenous and local peoples whose livelihoods depended on these forests organized themselves to resist deforestation and expansion into their territories. The MSP thus emerged from a violent history of social relations in the state and eventually became a vehicle to transform a history of land tenure insecurity and social-environmental conflicts by building positive relations between different actors. Under the leadership of the Workers' Party for 20 years, it aimed at empowering under-represented groups. Acre's Ecological-Economic Zoning commission's second phase (2003-2007) set the goal of recognizing and protecting indigenous and local peoples' land rights by addressing deforestation drivers and including and empowering historically marginalized and underrepresented groups in the zoning process. The commission was charged with designing the map for territorial management within the state.

Similarly, in **Pará, Brazil**, historically, government-driven expansion of the economic frontier into the Amazon led to high deforestation rates, displacement of indigenous and local peoples, and social conflicts related to land rights. In 2011, the state government of Pará launched the Green Municipalities Program, an MSP that aims to reduce deforestation, increase the areas registered under the state's Rural Environmental Registry, and improve local governments' capacity to combat deforestation. It's goals include creating a municipal working group to combat illicit deforestation, conducting field inspections of illegal deforestation, maintaining the annual rate of deforestation below 40 km², and registering 80% of the state's area in the Rural Environmental Registry. It also aims to address some of the overlapping land tenure issues.

In **Odisha, India,** the Foundation for Ecological Security (FES), a domestic nongovernmental organization focused on local democratization and landscape restoration, has engaged with local communities to form village institutions and federations (informal collectives of village institutions formed by representative members from each village) at the "block" level to help communities claim their rights to forests and collectively manage commons. (The block is an administrative division for rural development below the sub-district, which typically includes around 100-150 villages.) Federations in the case study area represent all villages within the

Charmalik hill range, densely forested and situated on the buffer zone of a wildlife sanctuary. The area is also rich in minerals and faces increasing pressures and threats to its ecological health from coal, aluminum and steel mining industries. The MSP was initially co-initiated in 2005 by FES and federations to reinforce and revive traditional farmer seed exchange networks. It evolved to serve as an exchange platform for good agricultural practices, a forum to address shared threats such as forest fires, and a channel for dialogue with government and other stakeholders for block-level landscape resource and development planning.

Similarly in **Gujarat, India,** FES has been engaging with communities since 2013 to build village-level and block-level institutions. The village federations represented in this MSP are centred around three watersheds and a hill range. It is a relatively homogenous population of small-scale farmers of the same tribe, who also depend on the forest for subsistence. Communities' level of trust in government was low, mainly because of major displacement due to the building of the Kadana dam in the late 90s. The MSP was initiated by FES, initially to bring together different communities within the watershed to collectively discuss resource-related issues. Overtime, it transitioned to involve government actors and other stakeholders. It serves as a communications platform to bridge the gap between government and local village institutions and for block-level planning of resource management, while maintaining its original role as a knowledge-exchange platform where different community members share and learn from each other's experiences.

In **Chemba, Tanzania,** (often violent) conflicts over land use between pastoralists, farmers, settlers and land-based investors increased in intensity over the last decade. Key drivers included lack of tenure security, inadequate land use planning, poor leadership by local authorities, and a lack of space to bring stakeholders together to dialogue and resolve conflicts. The majority of conflicts were over land use, including between conservation and pastoralism-farming-settlement; between pastoralism or farming and settlement; between farming and pastoralism; and between all of the above and land-based investors. Spearheaded by the non-governmental Tanzanian Natural Resource Forum (TNRF), the MSP established in 2015 brings together representatives from around fourteen villages in the district—typically including the village chairperson of the village council, the village executive officer and a land rights monitor—as well as officials from the District Commissioner's office, the District Executive Director, officials from the land, legal, migration and livestock offices, police officers, officials from the Swagaswaga Game Reserve, representatives of pastoralists and farmers from Kwamtoro division, representatives from UMAKWA (a local CBO based in Kwamtoro division), and the media.

In **Oromia, Ethiopia**, the top-down approaches used in land use planning and the isolated nature of past interventions aggravated deforestation and forest degradation. Agricultural expansion, migration and illegal settlements were some of the key drivers of deforestation. MSP participants noted that conflicts over land use were increasing in the ecoregion due to the growing population, which they understood as leading to land and resource scarcity. The SHARE-BER multi-stakeholder platform was established in 2014 as a component of the SHARE-BER project, a three-year project funded by the European Union. The project aimed to conserve biodiversity, ecosystem functions and services in the Bale ecoregion, and increase the livelihoods of local communities. It also sought to explore the benefits of multi-sectoral and integrated approaches to enable sustainable land use in the ecoregion. The MSP approach was based on the assumption that multi-sector approaches would address the multifaceted problems that families and communities in the ecoregion face and lead to more sustainable land use and reduce deforestation.

The **Tana-Kipini** Laga Badana Bush Land and Seascape (TKLBBS) covers the coastal border region of Tana-Kipini in **Kenya** and Laga Badana in **Somalia**. Established in 2016, the TKLBBS MSP aims to promote cross-border cooperation in natural resource management and to facilitate the establishment of a transboundary protected area, in a zone of high biodiversity under facing significant threats of degradation. The border is economically underdeveloped with high incidence of poverty, consequently imposing pressures on land and ecosystem services. It also has a history of conflict, increasing the need for (and the challenge of) bringing different civil society stakeholders and government departments into dialogue. The MSP includes participation by community interest groups clustered at landscape level, plus NGO technical partners and government agencies at county and national levels, such as Kenya Wildlife Services, Kenya Forestry Department, Somalia Ministry of Environment, and Ministries of Foreign Affairs of Kenya and Somalia. The persistent threat of terrorism in the region has hindered the management and full utilization of forest ecosystems. The area is still heavily militarized, and this makes most livelihood activities difficult. This situation also poses a challenge to biodiversity conservation work, including field research and engagement with communities.