Table S1. Key characteristics of the empowerment programs included in the review (Source: authors, based on the References provided below)

Name of the program (region) (Source)	Main challenges addressed	Key idea of the program	Initiators	Target group (who to empower)	Structural elements of the program (actions)	Expected results/output	Evaluation and monitoring indicators used in the program (if relevant)	Type of empowerment
1. Community Sustainable Development Empowerment Program "Training Farmers to Secure their Future" (Kenya) [49]	need for food security, need for income security among poor farmers, non-sustainable practices responsible for loss of soil fertility, environmental degradation, need for environmental education	to equip these communities with the skills to ensure their own food security, enhance nutrition, and boost household incomes; to foster sustainable development among poor small-scale farmers by involving them in the decision-making process and encouraging collaborative practices	NGO COSDEP - Community Sustainable Development Empowerment Program	farmers and their households incl. young farmers, small-scale farmers, existing farming groups, women and youth groups, children from poor families	1. Mobilize the farmers to increase environmental awareness. 2. Capacity building (e.g. training of 1,000 farmers in the target area). 3. Assist in practical adoption (post-training follow-up). 4. Establish enriched Kitchen Gardens 5. Organize farmer-to-farmer learning (local exchange visits) 6. Monitoring and Evaluation of the program implementation	a) Introduction of local and viable farming alternatives; b) useful nutrition production and self-reliance; c) farmer-to-farmer learning and networking; d) farmers skilled in sustainability practices; e) established kitchen gardens /compost heaps.	Number of awareness-raising meetings conducted, rate of adoption leading to decreased dependence on external inputs, changes in target group's attitudes towards the unsustainable practices, production per unit area as an indicator of improved soil fertility, sales per unit area as an indicator of increased household income	Personal Economic Community Gender Environmental
2. Empowering Local Communities: Building Stronger and Sustainable Futures (Colombia, Dominican Republic, Venezuela, India, Jordan) [50]	poverty, lack of access to qualitative education, lack of leadership, lack of basic health and food services, need for environmental education	to recognize the power that lies within the communities and to work together to harness it; to create a culture of resilience and self-sufficiency that benefits everyone through education, empowerment, nutrition, and wellness; to provide community access to educational resources and capacity building (e.g. environmental and nature-based education, empowering individuals to take action to protect and preserve environment); to explain strategies for community sustainable development and sustainable resource management practices	Charity international fund „The House Project" (individual donations)	Children and families, refugees, homeless, pets	1. Education: funding support to ensure children have access to quality education and the resources they need to succeed 2. Capacity building in environmental issues. Creating leadership: training 100 children and adults as environmental leaders. 3. Housing reconstruction: safe and comfortable homes to live in. 4. Supporting Human health and animal welfare: health prevention in the community. 5. Providing basic food services and community spaces for vulnerable groups	Community empowerment through education, environmental education, sustainability, nutrition, family welfare, and human and pet health	Along with the indicators the set of strategic goals were established in the area of health, welfare, and education for every family. Examples of indicators: children have access to quality education and the resources they need to succeed; a better environment for future generations is created; families have safe and comfortable homes to live in; animal welfare is promoted	Personal Economic Community Gender Environmental Social
3. Tostan's Community Empowerment Program "Dignity for All" (Senegal, West Africa) [51]	lack of basic education, problems in human rights implementation, lack of leadership, lack of basic health and food services, need for environmental education	to assist communities in achieving their vision, help them sustain the changes they make, and improve their resilience to address challenges and opportunities that may arise in the future; to support the community's well-being through relevant and practical education in local languages; to provide social and economic empowerment through training, social mobilization skills, and grants.	The Tostan community (international NGO)	Local communities	3 key components of the program: 1. Community Classes: Building a foundation of knowledge (providing human rights-based education classes for adults and youth) 2. Community Management Committees: Creating democratic management skills (training and support) 3. Organized Diffusion: Accelerating social transformation.	empowering communities to develop and achieve their vision for the future leading to dignity for all (incl. women's empowerment and gender equality, capacity building in health knowledge, teaching literacy& numeracy, improving governance structures and practices, economic empowerment)	Indicators based on SDGs: promotion of grassroots democracy; enhancement of economic opportunities at a local level; emergence of female leadership in the community and local government; improvement of literacy and math skills (in%), improved behaviors for the reduction of malaria, HIV/AIDS, and other diseases; protection of children's rights, etc.	Personal Economic Political Organizational Community Gender Digital Environmental Social
4. Desa Makmur Peduli Api Community Empowerment Program (Prosperous and Fire Free Villages, Indonesia) [52]	Frequent forest fires that cause damage and losses in terms of health, environment, society, and economics and have a negative impact on extractive activities (timber, palm oil, and other commodities), food security, poverty	Two initiatives: The fire Management System Program and the Community Empowerment Program aim to reduce forest fires, create resilience, enhance food security, and alleviate poverty. This program demonstrated its success in reducing the fire hot spots, providing additional income monthly, and empowering communities through building community capacity rather than providing irrelevant training.	Golden Agri-Resources (GAR) – corporate actor/private company	village communities	Providing education utilities and financial support to make the sustainable transition smoother. This program consists of six action pillars: 1. Participatory Mapping of Resources and Borders 2. Transferring Technology and Knowledge 3. Protecting and Maintaining Forest Areas 4. Resolving and Preventing Local Conflicts 5. Partnering in Product Marketing 6. Improving Forest Management and Livelihoods	a) Increased earnings and economic welfare of beneficiaries; b) Improved food stock and food security in targeted villages; c) harmonized relation-ship between the village community and supplier; d) conflict resolutions and preventions; e) establishment of local economic institution; f) active engagement in forest management and conservation	-Amount of people trained -New jobs created -Earnings increased -Improved food stock -Amount of people engaged in forest management	Personal Economic Organizational Community Environmental Social
5. National Community Empowerment	weak management, poverty, problems with financial literacy	to provide community empowerment (especially to local institutions) through guidance, training, and capacity	International Fund for Agricultural	targeted areas of rural Papua and West Papua, two	1. Future vision generation: Village/community plans formulation	a) Inclusive community-driven planning processes; b) community members'	-Reduction in the prevalence of child malnutrition (height for age);	Personal Economic Organizational

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Program (Indonesian Villages) [53]		improvement in the field of financial and human management as well as facilities and infrastructures to support the village productivity, the funds/loans to economic groups and people.	Development (IFAD), National Government	provinces with large amount of Indigenous and ethnic populations	2. Monitoring and evaluation system developed 3. Agreed product support packages delivered according to village economic priorities 4. Capacity building: Training modules, including elements on gender and nutrition, lessons for project management, and knowledge management. 5. Infrastructure development: Road construction, rehabilitation, or upgrade	understanding of their roles and responsibilities; c) effective monitoring and knowledge management for scaling up; d) effective facilitation in planning & economic empowerment; e) increased agricultural productivity through village funds	-% of households suffering from the first hungry season; ->60% satisfaction level from beneficiaries regarding improved livelihoods since project start up; ->60% of group members actively engaged in community consultation meetings; ->20 % of village funds allocated for economic activities in project villages ->60% of communities with development plans implemented via inclusive consultation process; ->80% satisfaction among villagers with facilitation services received ->70% of farmers adopt recommended technologies -Women participation in community groups -Roads constructed	Community Gender Environmental Social
6. Sustainability of Community Empowerment as Development Strategies (Indonesian Villages) [54]	Poverty, corruption	All three subprograms defined empowerment as a development initiative to strengthen the social, cultural, and economic values of a community; to develop empowerment for local economic development in the villages of Indonesia; to ensure communities adequately participate in the process to achieve the required agenda.	PPK program (Kecamatan Development Project/KDP) – local and national government, World Bank	Local communities, villages	to promote village empowerment and reduce official corruption as key elements in eradicating poverty, by: 1. Making block grand directly to sub-districts instead of channeling money through line agencies. 2. Providing intense social and technical facilitation to build village-level capacity and promote participation, transparency, and accountability in communities. 3. Building local government capacity to support Community Driven Development (CDD) 4. Supporting the development of permanent inter-village bodies to implement multi-village projects, mediate disputes, and make a higher level of government stronger	The overall project goal is to decrease poverty, increase participation and engagement	Not relevant	Personal Economic Political Organizational Community Social
7. Family Wellbeing Community Empowerment Education Program (aborigines of Alice Springs, Australia) [55]	Lack of personal capacity for life maintenance (lack of financial literacy, poor self-esteem, etc.)	To help participants to understand their situation and experiences and to move from self-blame, victimhood, and poor self-esteem towards a position of greater strength and control; to build the capacity of participants at a collective level to identify their strengths and needs and to tackle current challenges; to involve core business, education, and welfare services, and apply economic evaluation of the program's costs and benefits.	Tangentyere Council, Institute for Aboriginal Development, Batchelor Institute of Indigenous Tertiary Education, Australian Government, family violence prevention and suicide prevention grants	Aboriginal people	1. Improvement of living conditions by upgrading existing housing to mainstream the same standards as by other suburbs. 2. Services delivering, incl. essential services, municipal and telecommunications infrastructure, & rubbish collection. 3. Better access to education, employment, housing, and health services. 4. Establishment of accommodation for temporary residents in campsites and hostel-style accommodation. 5. Specialist rehabilitation facilities to support Northern Territory Government alcohol management plans.	a) addressing the emotional effects of colonization among Aboriginal Australians by helping people explore the important issues affecting their daily lives, b) recognizing their own strengths and resources, develop knowledge, and take action to improve their situation.	The GEM ("Growth and Empowerment Measure") tool was developed to evaluate the effectiveness of efforts that Aboriginal people themselves have been making to take care of themselves and to address fundamental issues that affect their lives and hence the sustainability of their changed living situations.	Personal Economic Community Social
8. Empowering rural communities (through local programs and	Lack of understanding of community capacities, lack of community	A compass on local empowerment with the SBEEurope (rural community alliance) was developed to bring together 4 areas for actions to empower the community:	SBEEurope (rural community alliance)	community members and local leaders	1. Capacity building through workshops on community capital 2. Enhancing inclusion and participation of community members in decision-making	Enhancing community capitals	7 types of community capital were introduced that can be used as a monitoring tool of how community resources are being used: natural,	Personal Economic Community Social

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guidelines such as compass) (for rural Europe) [56]	participation, limited community access to information, lack of professional skills (financial, political, etc.)	inclusion and participation, access to information, capacity of local organizations, and professionalism of empowering actors. In taking action in these areas, community capital should be considered. Community empowerment refers to the process of enabling communities to increase control over their lives and communities. It implies community ownership and (collective) action that explicitly aims at social and political change.			3. Developing skills on promoting social capital.		build, financial, social, human, political, and cultural capital. The basic principle is that every community has these, but that the strength lies in the good use of these capitals.	
9. Indigenous community empowerment program on the sustainability of the local food crops in West Papua (Indonesia) [57]	Lack of independence in the remote communities, change in the traditional way of life, poor quality of life, food insecurity, unsustainable food production	The overall goal is to increase the ability and independence of the remote communities' residents without losing their cultural color in the form of local wisdom and traditional knowledge in achieving life welfare or improving people's quality of life. Results: shift in food preferences, transformation of the food system and food production towards sustainable agri-food system.	the Ministry of Social Affairs of the Indonesian Republic	Remote Indigenous Communities (RIC)	The program covers population administration, religious life, health, learning, food security, job opportunities, land access, advocacy and legal assistance, social services, and the environment. The direction of the RIC empowerment program is to increase the ability and independence of RIC residents without losing the cultural color in the form of local wisdom and traditional knowledge in achieving life welfare or improving people's quality of life	a) Positive impact on the food preferences of people in Sukumi, Yamboi, and Watitidauw villages. b) Development of the transport facilities or infrastructure. c) Improved traditional knowledge in achieving welfare.	Change in food consumption, the share of rice consumption	Personal Economic Environmental Community Social
10. Promoting Economic Empowerment Through Effective Implementation and Linking Social Capital in Urban Agriculture Programs (Malaysia) [58]	Food insecurity in cities, lack of community participation	Urban agriculture (UA) as a way to tackle food insecurity in cities and boost economic growth through community participation and community economic empowerment; by fostering networks and relationships between these groups, social capital linking facilitates the identification and mobilization of resources and support for UA initiatives; through building strong social connections and collaborations within the community to promote economic empowerment effectively; through capacity-building, education, and training programs aimed at promoting sustainable agriculture practices, developing leadership skills, and empowering people to participate in the development of their communities	Malaysian government	community members	1. Providing land for UA. 2. Offering technical assistance and training. 3. Providing financial assistance, 4. Offering policy support. 5. Conducting education and awareness programs. 6. Involving community members in establishing and maintenance of gardens, farms, and other agriculture-related projects in urban areas. 7. Involving community members in decision-making, planning, implementation, and evaluation of UA programs, to ensure that the programs align with the community's needs and priorities. This also encourages community ownership and sustainability of UA initiatives.	a) Promoting sustainable agricultural practices b) improved access to fresh and healthy food, c) building more resilient communities, d) opportunities for community engagement, education, and economic development, for income generation, cost savings, job creation, and entrepreneurship development	Not relevant	Personal Economic Political Organizational Environmental Community Social
11. EmPower: Women for Climate-Resilient Societies program (Asia-Pacific region) [59]	Air pollution, lack of gender-responsive policies and actions, lack of awareness about renewable energy, lack of funding for renewable energy projects, poverty, exclusion and discrimination as well as inequalities	*Phase 1:* to successfully engineer alternative livelihoods for vulnerable communities, reduce emissions through renewable energy, and spark intergovernmental commitments to ensure gender-responsive policies and actions in the Asia-Pacific region; to establish a methodology for supporting the setting up of women's economic livelihood projects that harness the potential of renewable energy; to raise investments in renewable energy technologies and its interventions which would be gender-responsive and uphold the principles of leaving no one behind. *Phase 2*: to scale up the lessons learned, and the approaches developed for a gender-just energy transition, e.g. through working with the financial sector, fostering the use of	UN Women, UNEP	Women and other marginalized groups in Asia-Pacific	1. Supporting member states in implementing gender-responsive energy policies. 2. Raising investment in renewable energy and women's economic empowerment. 3. Developing skills in the context of just clean energy transition. 4. Establishing a methodology for supporting the setting up of women's economic livelihood projects that harness the potential of renewable energy 5. Upscaling the lessons learned, and the approaches developed for a gender-just energy transition. 6. Facilitating the transition to low carbon, sustainable development, and enhancing climate resilience.	a) Asia-Pacific actors increase action on gender-responsive climate change adaptation and mitigation; b) women in all their diversity and other marginalized groups are represented as key environmental actors in climate and DRR decision-making; c) women and other marginalized groups in Asia-Pacific engage in climate-resilient livelihoods	Knowledge acquired, representation of women, level of women's engagement	Personal Economic Political Community Gender Environmental Social

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		renewable energy while focusing on access to finance and providing appropriate skills.						
12. LEADER+ program on community facilitation long-term and sustainable development (rural Europe) [60]	Lack of community participation in sustainability initiatives and decision-making, lack of awareness about the sustainability initiatives, lack of bottom-up approaches in the local governance	To facilitate bottom-up planning and decision-making for rural development; to identify and design innovative solutions/projects for the sustainable development of the rural communities and to support decision-making; to enhance local participation and a "bottom-up approach" in close contact with the local action group; to support the community in their efforts to enhance sustainable development.	EC, European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD)	vulnerable communities in rural regions of the EU member states	Three main actions: 1. Support for integrated territorial development strategies of a pilot nature based on a bottom-up approach. 2. Support for cooperation between rural territories. 3. Networking. 4. Mechanism for upscaling.	a) the best use of natural and cultural resources; b) improving the quality of life in rural areas; c) adding value to local products by facilitating access to markets for small production units via collective actions; d) the use of new technologies to make products and services in rural areas more competitive; e) engaging local actors in the design and delivery of strategies, decision-making, and resource allocation for rural development	- Number of/increase in 'bottom-up' initiatives in planning and execution of decisions; - Number of/increase in innovative and integrated or multi-sectoral solutions to rural problems; - Number of/increase in local partnerships (e.g. established local action groups/LAGs containing key local development actors from the public and non-public sectors; - Networking between LAGs and national and transnational cooperation; -New financing instruments used at the local level – the 'global grant' mechanism.	Personal Economic Political Community Organizational Environmental Social
13. SAKSHAM - Strengthening Local Governance for Disaster-Resilient Communities (rural areas of Nepal) [61]	Climate change consequences (floods and droughts), unsustainable agricultural practices, poorly planned and managed disaster risks, lack of capacity to prevent and recover from disasters, lack of community-based strategies in disaster risk reduction	To promote community resilience through an integrated approach to disaster risk reduction (DRR) and management planning, Community Disaster Management Committees (CDMs); capacity strengthening, and resilient livelihoods; to train 7,000 marginalized farmers in climate-smart agricultural practices; to establish in total 280 demonstration plots to demonstrate to neighbouring farmers the benefits of adopting climate-smart agricultural practices	US Agency for International Development's (USAID), Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA)	Marginalized communities, transboundary river basin communities along the flood-prone Gandak/Narayani and Koshi rivers	*1. Risk Management Policy and Practice* (to support municipal wards and communities in developing their DRR plans, policies, and activities, to strengthen their preparedness, risk mitigation, response, and recovery, to improve early warning systems, and to strengthen community-based DRR institutions, like CDMCs. *2. Agriculture and Food Security* (to improve farmers' climate-smart agriculture practices, e.g. the promotion of flood and drought-resilient crops and building of low-cost and sustainable solar-powered irrigation schemes). 3. Economic, Recovery, and Market Systems (to provide skill-based livelihood training to women and men, generate public-private support in agriculture through market linkages and expand the use of safety nets by enabling vulnerable farmers to access insurance programs and micro-finance institutions).	a) Establishing CDMs; b) Providing early warning information to households before disasters occurred; c) mobilizing DRR funds by CDMCs; d) delivering life-saving equipment for disaster response; e) training in disaster preparedness, risk reduction, and management for both community /civil society) and government officials; f) improving agricultural production and food security, also through programs that enhance food self-sufficiency for households; g) establishing demonstration plots showcasing climate-resilient agriculture	-N of CDMCs established; -% of households received early warning information before disasters occurred; -% of CDMCs that set up their own DRR funds; -N of CDMCs that received life-saving equipment for disaster response; -N of people participated in flood simulation exercises; -N of individuals received training in disaster preparedness, risk reduction, and management; -% of local government officials trained in improved DRR planning; -N of strategic action plans developed for DRR; -N of improved agricultural production programs that enhance food self-sufficiency for households; -%of farmers that adopted improved agricultural techniques; -N of demonstration plots showcasing climate-resilient agriculture	Personal Economic Political Community Organizational Gender Digital Environmental Social
14. Taiwan's Community Empowerment Program [62,63]	Issues of quality of life and quality of urban environment	to rebuild community cohesion; to reach a community consensus and promote their self-governance ability for maintaining sustainable community growth during the participation process; to encourage residents' interactions by hosting a variety of community activities (this become the main strategy used by many community associations); to support 3 types of such programs: 1) community associations in the urbanized area that frequently address issues of quality of life and provide streetscape cleaning, community gardening, opposing NIMBY facilities, and hosting special or educational events for gathering residents; 2) community	Council for Cultural Affairs, Taiwan's community associations	Neighbour-hoods	Three main directions: 1. Improving the community's public facilities. 2. Providing social welfare programs such as the provision of childcare and elderly care. 3. Enhancing community interaction such as regularly hosting cooking classes for housewives to get to know each other.	Not relevant	The number of communities, participated in community empowerment building programs	Personal Community Gender Environmental Social

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		associations in suburban towns that usually promote cultural and historical preservation, and regularly arrange religious ceremonies and festival parties; 3) surrounded within the ecological setting, community associations in rural agricultural area or suburb that often emphasize on environmental protection and promote ecological tourism.						
15. Resilient Coastal Area Development and Empowerment Program (Java, Indonesia) [64]	Lack of specific skills, low participation level, lack of fishing equipment, high rate of local poverty, high rate of coastal degradation, and low and minimum infrastructure quality	To explore the issues and problems related to community participation in coastal resilience-related initiatives (Program Pengembangan Kawasan Pesisir Tangguh or PKPT); to highlight the importance of creating a participatory development model that combines a top-down participation mechanism from the central government with a bottom-up approach involving northern coastal communities in Central Java; to increase community participation in resilience projects and sustainable empowerment programs in coastal areas	Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries of Indonesia	coastal communities	1.Efforts to improve the economical resilience of coastal communities 2. Efforts to improve the communities' resilience to disasters. 3. Establishment of Coastal Community Group 4. Learning by fieldtrips 5. Economic trainings	Improve resilience of the communities by minimizing losses affected by disasters and climate change in the coastal villages	No data	Personal Economic Political Community Organizational Social
16. National Poverty Reduction Program in the Dangme-West district (Ghana) to promote participation and empowerment and reduce poverty [65]	lack of the capacity of individuals for participation in poverty-reducing initiatives	To build the capacity of individuals by skill training that enhances participation leading to empowerment and eventually poverty reduction; to use the concept of space to explore community participation; to empower the community for poverty reduction at the individual (by giving people the knowledge, skills, and confidence to address their own needs and advocate on their own behalf improving their capacity for collective participation) and collective levels (collective action that gives individuals the resources to exercise agency through voice); to increase levels of empowerment to allow the community to influence over things that matter and obtain power over decisions, enabling them to move from powerless non-participants to active and effective citizens; to raise awareness in the community that empowerment goes beyond consultation and information sharing and offers the possibility for active involvement in the decision-making process; to develop recommendations for the policy implications	African Development Bank (ADB)	Local communities and Key Institutions: Strengthened the capacities of the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC), the Ghana Institute of Management and Public Administration (GIMPA), the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development (MLGRD), and the District Program Coordination Units (DPCU)	1. Strengthen the Coordination and Implementation Capacity of the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) to coordinate and oversee the implementation of programs. 2. Develop Training Programs for policymakers, implementers, and district staff to improve their ability to monitor and implement development programs. 3. Support and train Local Government in conducting monitoring activities and training their staff to ensure proper oversight at the district level. 3. Build District Program Coordination capabilities to monitor program outputs and ensure the effective updating and implementation of Plans. 4. Enhance Data Collection and Utilization by developing poverty indicators, collecting and analyzing relevant data, and ensuring that policy-makers effectively use this information to inform decision-making. 5. Improve Agricultural and Industrial Training in storage, preservation, and agro-processing techniques for households and SMEs to boost agricultural productivity and sustainability. 5. Promote Entrepreneurship and Vocational Training by creating district entrepreneurial development centres and providing training and assistance to individuals for self-employment. 6. Conduct research on local raw materials and technologies to identify opportunities for large-scale development and enhance productivity, considering the needs of indigenous people.	a) Empowering people through capacity building, increasing the likelihood of their participation in community activities. b) Capacity Building for Key Institutions: to enhance management and coordination of poverty reduction programs. c) Skills Development and Employment Enhancement: (e.g. poverty survey skills, agro-based skills for increased agricultural productivity, artisanal, entrepreneurial skills to boost employment and productivity in the agricultural sector); d) promotion of SME and Technology: and the institutionalization of the Social Investment Fund (SIF). e) Empowerment and Education for Women and Girls by improving their access to information, civic and legal awareness, and health services. f) Support for Poverty Reduction and Data Utilization through services provided to the Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) (to conduct poverty related	Rate of participation in Training programs, subjective evaluation of improvements in the participation level, engagement of women in participation practices, beneficiaries' level of participation in poverty reduction, frequency of participation	Personal Economic Political Community Organizational Gender Digital Environmental Social

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					7. Empower Women and Promote Gender Equality by enhancing women's access to technology, leadership skills, and assertiveness training. 8. Facilitate Knowledge Dissemination through educational programs and information.	surveys in different districts).		
17. ECOFISH – Enhanced Coastal Fisheries program to strengthen the resilience and empowerment of local fishing communities in Bangladesh [66]	climate change, socio-economic shocks, food insecurities, lack of knowledge in natural resources management, and adaptation to climate change	To improve the status of the Hilsa fisheries as a way to strengthen the resilience of these populations and to help them secure or improve their income and food security in the face of environmental or socio-economic shocks; to improve household and community resilience by backing up the livelihoods and coping capacities of the marginalized population, including women, and reducing their risk to ecosystem threats, including impacts of climate change; to ensure community support through organizing groups and promoting community empowerment focusing on women and their livelihood diversification. These community groups deployed adaptive sustainable co-management approaches, incl. awareness-building programs, and livelihood support to fisher households.	United States Agency for International Development (USAID), WorldFish and Department of Fisheries (DoF)	Meghna River ecosystem and communities reliant on coastal fisheries	1. Diagnosis of the current status of the socio-ecological system. 2. Generation of new knowledge to determine goals and opportunities aimed at enhancing ecosystem resilience through informed multi-stakeholder engagement, specifically: (a) lessening overfished capture fisheries and restoring the natural stock of fish, and (b) improving equitable community development and enhancing options for livelihood diversification. 3. Cover 20,000 households over the project period and thus improve the resilience of 100,000 fishing family members through different project interventions. 4. To develop a legal framework as well as an institutional arrangement for effective management of Hilsa fisheries.	a) Improved management of natural resources alongside livelihood diversification, b) climate risk management c) enhanced capacity for low emissions development to address adaptation and mitigation of GCC, d) providing sustainable economic benefits and clean energy resources for Bangladesh.	Number of people with increased economic benefits, number of people trained in sustainable natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation, number of laws, policies, strategies, plans, agreements or regulations addressing climate change (mitigation or adaptation) and/or biodiversity conservation officially proposed or adopted, number of institutions with improved capacity to address climate change issues, number of households with improved well-being and diversified sources of income	Personal Economic Community Organizational Gender Environmental Social
18. Empowering women for sustainable coastal management within the Mediterranean Sea Program (MedProgram) [67]	Climate change, transboundary pollution, water insecurity, poor water quality, gender inequity in environmental management	to enhance environmental security' across 10 countries: Albania, Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Egypt, Lebanon, Libya, Montenegro, Morocco, Tunisia, and Turkey; to alleviate major transboundary environmental stresses in coastal regions while bolstering climate resilience, ensuring water security, and enhancing the well-being of coastal communities; to emphasize gender mainstreaming and strive for equitable environmental management that benefits both women and men.	UNEP, UNESCO/ IHP, European Investment Bank (EIB), IUCN, WWF, Plan Bleu, PAP/RAC, SCP/RAC, and SPA/RAC	coastal communities	1. Assisting countries (especially coastal zone managers and populations), in adapting to evolving climatic conditions threatening the sustainability of the freshwater supply. 2. Introducing land use policies and development practices respectful to the diverse Mediterranean coastal zones' characteristics: intrinsic vulnerabilities, natural and cultural functions, freshwater-seawater inter-actions; geological processes. 3. Promoting gender equality principles in coastal zone management practices and policies, improving effectiveness and sustainability of integrated coastal zone management in the Mediterranean.	a) Sustainability of the coastal zone resources through the expanded compliance with the ICZM Protocol, the adoption of national ICZM strategies, coastal plans, and instruments. b) Resilience to climatic variability and change, water security of coastal populations through improved sustainability of services provided by coastal ecosystems. c) Effectiveness, long-term sustainability, and replication potential of project results by sharing experiences and lessons learned.	The dynamics of the gender gap in environmental management	Personal Economic Community Gender Environmental Social
19. Empowering rural communities through smart technology - next generation flood resilience program, UK [68]	Flooding, raise of sea level, coastal erosion, other coastal challenges	To address present and anticipated flood risks originating from the sea, rivers, groundwater, and surface water; to employ an iterative, learning-by-doing approach to optimize effectiveness, to extensively disseminate lessons learned throughout the six-year project duration; to inform and refine future methodologies in flood and coastal risk management through the evidence and data collected; as a part of The Flood and Coastal Resilience Innovation Programme (FCRIP), to prepare the nation for, and enhance its resilience to,	the government's National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy	25 local areas (municipal councils/ districts)	1. Achieve practical changes that increase resilience within the project area by reducing the likelihood or consequences of flooding or coastal erosion. 2. Provide public benefits. 3. Update existing flood and coastal erosion management plans, local flood risk management strategies, shoreline management plans, etc. 4. Demonstrate added value by going beyond other local resilience work programs and other funding mechanisms	a) encouraging local authorities, businesses, and communities to test and demonstrate innovative practical resilience actions in their areas; b) improving the resilience of 25 local areas, reducing the costs of future damage and disruption from flooding and coastal erosion;	Public benefits provided, costs reduction of future damage and disruption from flooding and coastal erosion, other evaluation indicators, that depend on exact place of implementation. Themes of the program's evaluation: a) Catchment scale b) Groundwater c) Community d) Coastal e) Technology	Economic Community Organizational Digital Environmental Social

Name of the program (region) (Source)	Main challenges addressed	Key idea of the program	Initiators	Target group (who to empower)	Structural elements of the program (actions)	Expected results/output	Evaluation and monitoring indicators used in the program (if relevant)	Type of empowerment
		flooding and coastal changes both in the immediate and distant future, extending to the year 2100.			and work with actions funded by other routes. 5. Demonstrate innovation.	c) improving evidence on the costs and benefits of the innovative resilience actions and demonstrating how different actions work together across geographical areas; d) informing future approaches to, and investments in, flood and coastal erosion risk management by using the evidence and learning outcomes.	g) Adaptation pathways	
20. Community Empowerment program for Environmentally Sustainable Tourism based on Local Perspectives (Anakoli, Nagekeo villages, Indonesia) [69]	Lack of networking, weak government, lack of the awareness of the local recourses	The program defines community empowerment as the activity that values and optimizes human potential to achieve three basic human goals, namely be self-sustaining, valued, and free from servitude. It is based on the approaches of WHO to empower as the ability of the people to increase control over the factors and decisions that affect their lives The program is based on awareness raising of the community about the natural resources and willingness to develop their community development strategies; it emphasizes what practices can lead to environmental degradation and how to avoid it (nature-based alternatives and skills to apply them). It also highlights the role of networking and building synergy within the community.	Research community	Anakoli community, village leaders (local government), young people and women groups	Several actions within the sustainable tourism domain: social organization and cultural ceremonies, to the ownership of the land, cooperation with different stakeholders for environmental actions, etc.	The role of the government will change: a) The government will serve as "the bridge" for each community b) Local government has community management abilities so that every community will be empowered to leverage its interests and strengths to achieve the goal of tourism development.	Indicators, that refer to: participation, leadership, problem assessment, organizational structure, resource mobilization, link to others, asking why, programme management, and the role of outside agents	Personal Economic Political Community Organizational Environmental Social
21. The Empowered Village Community Development Model (South Konawe Regency Coastal Region, Indonesia) [70]	Need for environmental education, the absence of intensive assistance to community businesses, the lack of village economic institutions, dependence on season, limited alternative skills, outmigration,	A model of community empowerment in underdeveloped rural communities in the coastal area of South Konawe Regency has been proposed. It is designed to strengthen the institutional system of the economic institutions in the village. Empowerment means to have alternative expertise so that financial resources are not focused on just one activity. The important thing that needs to be done is that empowerment activities for disadvantaged rural communities in coastal areas require collective action based on participatory, self-supporting, partnership, and sustainability approaches. Improvement of human resource competencies, and technical and managerial skills are essential for this model of empowerment.	Local government, Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes)	disadvantaged rural coastal fishery communities	1.Development of the village environmental infrastructure and facilities, 2.Strengthening of socio-economic institutions in the village 3.Increased Human capital	Independent, powerful, prosperous The community is empowered to have alternative expertise so that financial and human resources are not focused on just one activity. Outcomes: a) Basic facilities are fulfilled b) The needs of the capital institutions are fulfilled c) Business partnerships were formed d) Income increased	No indicators stated directly, as there is a potential model, but the outcome goals can be transferred to indicators	Personal Economic Political Community Organizational Social