



## **Project Implementation Report (PIR)**

**01/07/2023– 30/06/2024**

**GEF ID 9522**

**Global Learning, Finance and Partnerships project under TRI**

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## A. Basic Data

| Project Information        |  |
|----------------------------|--|
| IUCN Project ID            | P02339   |
| GEF ID                     | 9522   |
| Title                      | Global Learning, Finance, and Partnerships project under TRI   |
| Country(ies)               | Global; Supporting national child projects in Cameroon; CAR; China; DRC; Guinea Bissau; Kenya; Myanmar; Pakistan; STP; Tanzania: |
| Regional Programme         |  |
| Global Thematic Programme  | Forest Conservation Programme  |
| Joint Agency (if relevant) | IUCN, FAO, UN Environment  |
| Executing Agency(ies)      | IUCN Forest Conservation Programme, FAO FLR Mechanism (FLRM), UN Environment Finance Initiative                                  |
| Project Type               | Full-Sized Project   |

| Project Description   |
|---|
| <p>The Global Learning, Finance and Partnerships project under TRI (the Global Child) is responsible for overall Program coordination to ensure coherence and promote integration of the different national child projects. It will support, strengthen, and add value to the work of the TRI national projects along each of the four Program components defined in the PFD. It will play an essential role in ensuring that the TRI Program delivers enhanced programmatic benefits, providing many of the supports that facilitate enhanced learning, partnership, technical support, and tools through a single project-based delivery system that captures efficiencies of scale.</p> <p>Services to be provided by the Global Child Project include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Program-level monitoring, evaluation, and adaptive management</i>, including support for a Program Advisory Committee, Global Coordination Unit, midterm Program and Project review and terminal evaluation, as well as case studies assessing the value for money generated by investment in TRI.</li> <li>• <i>Identification and capture of synergies among national child projects</i>. The Global Child project, particularly through its Global Coordinating Unit, will work to capture synergies among national child projects, and capitalize on emerging opportunities presented over the course of TRI. Work will include development and implementation of a TRI Partnership strategy for effective engagement and partnership with external programs, projects, institutions, and potential donors/investors that helps foster achievement of TRI objectives.</li> <li>• <i>Systematic capture, enhancement, and sharing of FLR knowledge</i>. This will include use of harmonized tools and processes for capture of information; development of case studies and policy briefs and other informational materials; enhancements to the existing body of FLR knowledge to make these resources more useful and widely accessible and sharing of experiences via facilitated online Communities of Practice, events, workshops, and trainings, as well as through Program and Agency partner web platforms.</li> <li>• <i>Support for the mobilization of FLR finance</i>. National child project teams will be supported in the development of bankable proposals and other tools and incentive programs to mobilize FLR finance, including through the development and delivery of an online course on FLR finance and other trainings and support.</li> <li>• <i>Support for identification and uptake of FLR-supportive policies</i>. The Global child project will work in tandem with national projects to support in-country efforts to enhance the enabling policy environment for FLR. Work will include development of relevant case studies and policy briefs, high-level workshops, and an awareness-raising campaign featuring restoration champions from within and outside TRI countries.</li> <li>• <i>Development and provision of tools</i> to support planning, implementation, and monitoring of FLR, including monitoring of biodiversity impacts from FLR.</li> </ul> |

|  |                |
|--|----------------|
| Project Contacts                           |                |
| Portfolio Manager (Implementing Agency)    | Joshua Schneck |
| Global Thematic Lead (Implementing Agency) | Chetan Kumar   |
| Project Manager (Executing Agency)         | Adriana Vidal  |
| GEF Operational Focal Point                | Ulrich Apel    |

## B. Overall Ratings

|  |              |
|--|--------------|
| Overall Development Outcomes Rating <sup>1</sup> | Satisfactory |
| Overall Implementation Rating <sup>2</sup>       | Satisfactory |
| Overall Risk Rating <sup>3</sup>                 | Low          |

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<sup>1</sup> This section will use the scale used by the GEF and outlined in Annex L of this document: 1) Highly satisfactory, 2) Satisfactory, 3) Moderately Satisfactory, 4) Moderately Unsatisfactory, 5) Unsatisfactory, 6) Highly Unsatisfactory

<sup>2</sup> Idem

<sup>3</sup> This section will use the scale used by the GEF and outlined in the Annex of this document: 1) High Risk, 2) Substantial Risk, 3) Moderate Risk, 4) Low Risk

### C. Outcomes achievements and outputs delivery

The global child project of TRI entered its sixth year of implementation, running on a no-cost extension timeline since May 2023. In April 2022, the Project Steering Committee approved a no-cost extension through August 2024, followed by a subsequent no-cost extension through December 2024, approved in October 2023. This decision was motivated to enable programmed activities to follow the extended implementation periods of all country child projects running on no-cost extensions through 2026. Programmed activities include the last **learning workshop (Nov 2023)**, the **last Year in Review publication (to be launched in Q3 2024)**, the final evaluation (ongoing during Q3 – Q4 2024), tailored training and tools across several themes and capturing of best practices and lessons learned through various means and global knowledge products. The delivery % of global child project activities is nearing 100% since the PIR 2022, and all outputs are expected to be achieved by the end of 2024.

**Year 1 (2018)** Global Child work focused on: (i) setting up of systems for coordination, communication, collaboration, knowledge sharing and harmonized M&E framework, (ii) organizing the Program Inception workshop in Kenya in February 2019, (iii) developing guidance documents on M&E and communications and (iv) providing high-value support to national child projects.

**Year 2 (2019)** Global Child work focused on: (i) providing high-value support to national child projects; (ii) presenting the 2<sup>nd</sup> TRI Program workshop in Rome in October 2019; (iii) developing tools and technical supports for TRI teams and wider community of restoration practitioners; and (iv) developing global communications products to raise awareness of TRI and build support and demand at different levels, from national to global, for restoration. In Year 2 the ongoing COVID 19 crisis impacted the organization of several regional and 3<sup>rd</sup> TRI Program workshops. While the Global support project was able to accomplish much of the planned Year 2 work online, the crisis affected national child project work, delaying partner-led activities that may require subsequent adjustment of the project implementation periods.

**Year 3 (2020)** Global Child work focused on: (i) introducing new online learning programme and mentorship to entrepreneurs in the development of viable business plans for restoration; (ii) disseminating key flagship products for estimating impacts of biodiversity in FLR; (iii) communicating experiences of TRI program through 2<sup>nd</sup> annual 2020 *TRI Year in Review*, *TRI 2020 Global Program Report*, and online communications and events including the Bonn Challenge September 2 milestone event, the Decade of the Ecosystem Restoration launch on the World Environment Day on June 5, and the Digital Forum on Ecosystem Restoration of the GLF on April 29; and (iv) providing targeted M&E and Policy support to national child projects. TRI program partners took advantage of global support via high levels of engagement with the online e-training including *The Restoration Factory* training on developing viable FLR business plans, ELTI course partnership with Yale University on FLR, and other webinars. In addition, program partners developed several knowledge products to facilitate policy development and uptake, carried out implementation of on-the-ground FLR work; and strengthening collaborations from national to global on knowledge, learning and partnerships on restoration.

**Year 4 (2021)** Global Child work achievements include: (i) developing and piloting of the Species Threat Abatement and Recovery metric, (ii) The Restoration Initiative country project webinar series in Feb 2022, (iii) The Restoration Initiative Restoration Factory strengthened capacities for mobilizing investment for 13 sustainable businesses through a six-month mentorship programme, (iv) The Restoration Initiative programme featured at IUCN World Conservation Congress and at the World Forestry Congress, (v) profiling TRI as a flagship restoration programme through TRI 2021 Year in Review, partners' webinars and e-workshops and disseminating TRI outcomes and learning from global to national via newsletters, web stories, and other social media outputs with continued collaborations between TRI partner agencies, (vi) supporting the application of TRI Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) guiding framework based on learnings from years 1, 2 and 3, and (vii) carrying out of the mid-term review process with recommendations ready in August 2022.

**Year 5 (2022) Global Child work and achievements include:** (i) [Mid-term review](#) carried out and recommendations implemented as per timeline approved by PSC, (ii) 3<sup>rd</sup> + 4<sup>th</sup> global workshops held in Nov 2022 in Kenya with a focus on FLR financing and knowledge sharing and exchange, (iii) 3 new packages of FLR tools disseminated within country teams within the reporting period, (iv) 1 315 stakeholders benefited from online learning on communications and advocacy, finance, monitoring, and collecting best practices. The three Communities of Practice (FLR, Finance, TRI) convene 2,814 practitioner facilitating peer-to-peer online knowledge sharing and continuous interaction, (v) Two trainings (in person and hybrid) to enhance the capacities of national project teams on using the Ex-Act tool, (vi) The Restoration Factory mentoring and incubation program, the Restoration Explorer tool and the Financial Flow Tracking Tool created as a solid package to support TRI countries to mobilize funding for forest landscape restoration. Targeted support using these tools expanded in Kenya and Tanzania, and (vi) the TRI global child project extended operations through June December 2024 to enable limited continued support to the TRI program that includes several child projects that have experienced delays due to Covid and other issues.

**Year 6 (2023) Global Child work and achievements include:**

- IUCN organized the last global learning workshop in Tanzania from Nov 6 – 11 with the participation of all country teams. The theme of the workshop was to evaluate progress impacts so far and establish strategies to maximize impacts for the remainder of the programme.
- [Global communications strategy](#) implemented, resulting in roughly 30 media assets including videos, webstories and newsletters disseminated online and through the Communities of Practice. Online reach on social media platforms was significantly higher than in previous years (see yearly stats [here](#)). The Year in Review 2023 publication planned to be published in Q3 2024.
- As part of our Stakeholder Engagement Plan and Partnership Strategy, the global child submitted an application as a World Restoration Flagship under the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration. Also, all the TRI countries will have entries on the Decade's FERM (Framework for Ecosystem Restoration Monitoring) by the end of 2024.
- Policy impact analysis was developed last year (see [summary report](#) here) and 11 [PANORAMA Solutions](#) entries were published in Q4 2023, focusing on policies.
- In 2023-2024, FAO finalized the FAO Forestry Working Paper '[Delivering tree genetic resources in forest and landscape restoration – A guide to ensuring local and global impact](#)' in collaboration with Bioversity International as well as an accompanying policy brief '[Sectoral capacities need strengthening to deliver sufficient tree seed for forest and landscape restoration](#)'. The e-learning course on [planning seed and seedling supply for forest and landscape restoration](#) was launched in September 2023 and is currently being translated in French.
- 2272 NCP stakeholders benefited from face-to-face and online learning linked to TRI. 95% of the TRI Community of Practice users found the platform useful and plan to remain a member after project closure.
- Further development of the private sector support for restoration businesses to support the development of bankable projects: the year saw the finalization of the Restoration Explorer online decision support tool ([restorationexplorer.org](#)) and its supporting training program, available in English and French. The new tool aims to equip early-stage ecopreneurs with the analytical tools needed to identify viable business models or validate their existing concepts, fostering profitable and sustainable nature-positive enterprises. It was presented to the TRI community during the TRI annual event in Tanzania and is currently piloted in support of the Great Green Wall Restoration Flagship. Additionally, the Restoration Factory has been selected by the Tanzania project team to support their private sector engagement in the two regions of the program, Great Ruaha and Lake Rukwa. The roll out has begun at the end of 2023 with the selection of the local support organizations, Anza Entrepreneurs and Africa Agribusiness Academy. At the time of this report, the program is recruiting its entrepreneurs and onboarding them, with an official start of the curriculum programmed for August. Finally, two new learning webinars are being prepared to further build the capacity of the TRI teams on business viability and finance. The first webinar, scheduled for fall 2024, will review models and enabling factors of successful revenue-generating business models of restoration. The second webinar will cover innovative financial instrument for restoration is scheduled for the end of the year.
- In the PSC meeting of October 24<sup>th</sup>, 2023, it was decided to extend the project timeline through December 2024 to allow for the terminal evaluation at the programme and project levels. With more of the country child projects finalised, there will be more terminal evaluations to consider as a programme. This extended period would also allow the project to continue implementing the last activities.

**Component 1: TRI Coordination and Adaptive Management**

| Outcomes   | Indicator(s)  | Baseline   | Mid-term Target(s)   | End of Project Target(s)   | Periodic Result (01/07/2023-30/06/2024)  | Result to Date (from project start)  | Progress rating (HS, S, MS, MU, U, HU) |
|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| <b>Outcome 1.1:</b> A well-managed, collaborative, functional and sustainable adaptive management framework for the TRI Program. | Percentage of adaptive measures identified implemented.<br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br>Management effectiveness score | Program is implemented according to plans and measures envisioned at design stage.<br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br>Management effectiveness is unknown. | Percentage of adaptive measures identified implemented.<br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br>Management effectiveness score is “satisfactory” or above | 100% of the identified adaptive measures have been implemented.<br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br>Overall Management effectiveness scoring is “satisfactory” or above | There are not new adaptive measures implemented in this reporting period.<br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br>Survey run through all country teams in Q4 2023. Overall management effectiveness score is “satisfactory” | 100% The adaptive management pivot log registered 1 adaptive measure in 2020 regarding output 3.1.1 to replace the Investment Opportunity Rapid Appraisal Tool with a business incubation and mentorship program (“The Restoration Factory”). This has been successfully implemented.<br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br>100% - Four entries in the adaptive management pivot log for 2023: i) redistribution of budget for Components 1 and 4 based on the no-cost extension of the project, ii) and iii) resizing and reallocation of the budget for Value for Money studies (output 1.2.1), iv) frequency reports to PAC (from biannual to annual). All changes have been implemented and activities under outcome 4.2 will be designed in Q3 2023.<br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br>Overall management effectiveness score calculated for 2022 is “moderately satisfactory”.<br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br>Survey run through all country teams in Q4 2022. Overall management effectiveness score is “moderately satisfactory” | HS                                     |
| <b>Outputs</b>   | <b>Indicators</b>   | <b>Baseline</b>  | <b>Mid-term targets</b>  | <b>EoP Targets</b>   | <b>Periodic Result 01/07/2023-30/06/2024)</b>  | <b>Result to Date (from project start)</b>   | <b>Implementation status (%)</b>       |

|  |   |                     |   |   |   |   |            |
|--|---|---------------------|---|---|---|---|------------|
| <p><b>Output 1.1.1:</b> TRI Coordination Unit (GCU) established, operational and providing overall coordination and support services to facilitate achievement of TRI program outcomes</p> | <p>Number of GCU meetings</p> <p>Percentage of action point identified during GCU meeting implemented</p> | <p>0</p> <p>N/A</p> | <p>20 GCU meetings. All GCU members meet at least once every 6 weeks (8 times/year)</p> <p>100% of identified action points are implemented</p> | <p>40 GCU meetings. All GCU members meet at least once every 6 weeks (8 times/year)</p> <p>100% of identified action points are implemented</p> | <p>There were 6 GCU meetings in this reporting period, with meeting minutes recorded on the TRI Teams page. All action points were implemented.</p> | <p>TRI GCU established, operational and providing overall coordination and support. Key support includes:</p> <p>Four TRI Global Program workshops</p> <p>TRI public web portal regularly updated</p> <p>2019, 2020, 2021 and 2022 TRI Year in Review published and disseminated</p> <p>2 TRI Quarterly Newsletters in 2020.</p> <p>Numerous guidance documents on Global support; comms; M&amp;E</p> <p>Design of harmonized M&amp;E system in-line with GEF-7 Results Framework</p> <p>Global webinars on Global support and M&amp;E presented and archived</p> <p>There were 9 GCU meetings from July 2022 to June 2023, with meeting minutes recorded on the TRI Teams page. All action points were implemented</p> | <p>90%</p> |
| <p><b>Output 1.1.2:</b> Program Advisory Committee (PAC) established and guiding overall progress of TRI</p>   | <p>Number of PAC meetings</p>   | <p>0</p>            | <p>2-3 PAC meetings. (1/year)</p>   | <p>5 PAC meetings. (1/year)</p>   | <p>The fourth and last PAC meeting is under preparation, planned for August 2024.</p>   | <p>3 PAC meetings</p> <p>1st PAC meeting held online on October 1-2, 2020, 2nd PAC meeting held online on Apr 25, 2022 and 3<sup>rd</sup> PAC meeting held on line on May 25, 2023.</p> <p>1st and 2<sup>nd</sup> PAC meeting summary report and recommendations documented, and action points disseminated to TRI partners and country child projects to strengthen the program and facilitate adaptive management as per COVID ongoing crisis.</p> <p>Third PAC meeting took place on May 25, 2023. A consolidated program report was shared with the PAC two weeks before the meeting.</p>   | <p>75%</p> |

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| <b>Output 1.1.3:</b><br>Project Steering Committee (PSC) established and providing oversight of Global Child project | Number of PIRs and consolidated program report approved by the PSC for GEF submission | 0 | 2-3 PIR approved (1/year)<br><br>2-3 consolidated report approved (1/year) | 5 PIR approved (1/year)<br><br>5 consolidated reports approved (1/year) | 2023 PIR submitted to the GEF according to the established timeline.<br><br>One consolidated program report ready in Q4 2023 for the period July 2022 – June 2023. | 8 PIRs submitted to GEF (4 project and 4 program level) and approved PSC established and providing oversight, with frequent communication, excellent collaboration among TRI Partner agencies and full participation at major events and support functions | 80% |
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| <p><b>Output 1.1.4:</b><br/>Development and implementation of a TRI Global Communications and Outreach strategy</p> | <p>Global Communications and Outreach strategy developed and operational</p> | <p>Global Communications and Outreach strategy under development</p> | <p>1 Global Communications and Outreach strategy developed and being implemented with demonstrated progress against Strategy objectives</p> | <p>1 Global Communications and Outreach strategy developed, implemented with demonstrated achievement of Strategy objectives</p> | <p>Global Communications strategy developed in Q2 2023 was implemented during the reporting period. Refer to the narrative section for specific information.</p> <p>The Year in Review 2023 started production on Q4 2023 and is planned to be published in Q3 2024.</p> <p>A communications visibility campaign will be run in the second half of 2024. The communications firm to implement this activity was selected in Q2 2024.</p> | <p>Development &amp; implementation of TRI Global Communications and Outreach strategy in 2020. Key results include:</p> <p>TRI visual identity defined with the support of TRI Agency partners.</p> <p>TRI public web portal regularly updated</p> <p>2019 TRI Year in Review published and disseminated, and 2020 TRI Year in Review developed and to be published prior to IUCN WCC.</p> <p>2 TRI Quarterly Newsletters in 2020, 10 new web stories each year, video, and infographic communicating TRI outcomes and impact from global to national.</p> <p>Presentations on TRI programme in various fora including COFO, GLF, WFC and WCC.</p> <p>FAO's Unasylva Journal special issue on FLR with TRI feature story published in October 2020.</p> <p>TRI event at the World Conservation Congress on September 6, 2021.</p> <p>TRI event at the World Forestry Congress in May 2022.</p> <p>TRI public web portal was updated in 2022 to align with IUCN's revamped global website.</p> <p><a href="#">2021 and 2022 TRI Year in Review</a> published in November 2022 and May 2023, respectively.</p> <p>The <a href="#">Global Communications and Outreach Strategy 2023 – 2024</a> was developed in Q2 2023 and is under implementation. Activities aim to raise the program's visibility, including through social media presence, newsletters, videos, new website content, and training for country teams.</p> | <p>100%</p> |
|---|--|--|---|--|--|---|-------------|

|   |  |  |   |   |  |   |   |
|---|--|--|---|---|--|---|---|
| <b>Output 1.1.5:</b><br>Development and implementation of TRI Partnership strategy for effective external engagement                                | Partnership strategy developed and operational | Partnership strategy under development | 1 Partnership strategy developed and being implemented with demonstrated progress against Strategy objectives   | 1 Partnership strategy developed, implemented with demonstrated achievement of Strategy objectives  | The two following are new activities under the Stakeholder Plan:<br><br>i. TRI submitted an application to be nominated as a flagship initiative under the UN Decade of Ecosystem Restoration in May 2024.<br><br>ii. FAO is working with countries to collect best practices and record them in the FERM registry of the Decade.<br><br>The global child continued their engagement with the TRI programme's internal and external stakeholders, as detailed in the strategy. | <a href="#">Stakeholder Engagement Plan and Partnership Strategy</a> Document formalized in a written document in Q3 2022. Implementation continues as it is reported under this PIR.   | 100%                                      |
| <b>Output 1.1.6:</b><br>Information system and TRI web portal for dissemination of information about the program functioning and regularly updated. | TRI web portal operational                     | Nil                                    | 1 TRI web portal developed and updated monthly with information from TRI experiences including via newsletters and outreach materials: dissemination through social media and audio-visual communication. | 1 TRI web portal developed and updated monthly with information from TRI experiences including via newsletters and outreach materials: dissemination through social media and audio-visual communication. | See results to date.   | TRI web portal developed and regularly updated, and links and stories on partner agency sites.<br><br><a href="#">TRI web page</a> was relaunched in Q3 2022 following the revamping of IUCN's website. TRI content is enhanced and regularly updated with new materials on TRI global and national efforts and learning, with additional postings on Partner agency sites. | 100%                                      |
| <b>Outcomes</b>   | <b>Indicator(s)</b>                            | <b>Baseline</b>                        | <b>Mid-term Target(s)</b>   | <b>End of Project Target(s)</b>   | <b>Periodic Result (01/07/2023-30/06/2024)</b>   | <b>Result to Date (from project start)</b>  | <b>Progress rating (HS, S,MS,MU,U,HU)</b> |

|  |  |  |  |   |  |  |                                  |
|--|--|--|--|---|--|--|----------------------------------|
| <b>Outcome 1.2:</b><br>Progress of TRI Program is systematically monitored, reported, and assessed                                 | Type of adjustments made based on data collected                       | No data being collected                  | Appropriate data is being collected and course adjustments being made if necessary. Mid-term review completed. | Appropriate data is being collected and course adjustments being made if necessary. Final evaluation completed. | Progress is monitored through bi-annual review of work plan and frequent discussion on adaptive management. PIRs are timely submitted.<br><br>The consultancy for the final evaluation at the project and programme levels was advertised in June 2024, with an expected start date in August. | Enhanced and Harmonized TRI Programmatic reporting framework and guidance on 9 Core TRI Indicators building on gaps and challenges identified in 2020 and 2021 reports.<br><br>All child project trained on harmonized and enhanced MEL system through 1st Annual TRI Programme Workshop sessions and 2 Global webinars. Additional guidance provided to Child projects on most challenging core indicators in 2021 and 2022 before the PIR reporting cycles.<br><br>2020, 2021 and 2022 TRI Child Projects Progress Report developed and disseminated. Key findings shared with PAC member through program reports in 2020, 2022 and 2023.<br><br>Several adjustments in terms of improvement were made in the Q3 and Q4 2022 based on MTR recommendations. | HS                               |
| <b>Outputs</b>   | Indicators   | Baseline                                 | Mid-term targets   | EoP Targets   | <b>Periodic Result (01/07/2023-30/06/2024)</b>   | <b>Result to Date (from project start)</b>   | <b>Implementation status (%)</b> |
| <b>Output 1.2.1:</b> TRI Program-level M&E system established and operational with effective linkages to all TRI national projects | Percentage of Child Projects reporting on 9 core program indicators    | M&E strategy and guidance note available | 70% of all Child projects properly report on 9 core program indicators   | 100% of all Child project properly report on 9 core program indicators  | TBD once we have received all child reports  | TBD once we have received all child reports.   | 80%                              |
| <b>Output 1.2.2:</b> Timely biannual Project and Program Progress Reports available to PSC and PAC                                 | Number of annual Project and Program Progress reports timely submitted | Nil                                      | 24 Project (12/year) and 2 Program (1/year) Progress Reports available to PSC and PAC                          | 58 annual Project and 5 Program (1/year) Progress Reports available to PAC                                      | All PIRs from country and global teams were submitted in 2022. One consolidated progress report was produced in Q4 2023 and submitted to the GEF in April 2024.  | 47 PIRs submitted to the GEF in the years 2020, 2021, 2022 and 2023<br><br>3 2020, 2021, 2022 TRI Program Progress Report disseminated to TRI partners and PAC members.  | 80%                              |

|  |  |   |   |   |   |  |             |
|--|--|---|---|---|---|--|-------------|
| <p><b>Output 1.2.3:</b><br/>Midterm Project/Program review and terminal evaluation carried out and reports available</p> | <p>MTR and final evaluation completed</p>  | <p>Nil</p>  | <p>Midterm Project/Program review carried out and reports available</p>                                     | <p>Terminal Project evaluation carried out and reports available</p>  | <p>Nothing to report as the output has been achieved.</p>   | <p>Midterm review of global child project was finalized in August 2022 and management responses were issued in September 2023</p>  | <p>100%</p> |
| <p><b>Output 1.2.4:</b><br/>Tracking of measurable progress on TRI country implementation of FLR commitments</p>         | <p>Percentage of TRI countries that have made pledges to the BC that are reporting on the platform</p> | <p>Little to no public reporting of country-wide progress on FLR by TRI countries</p> | <p>50% TRI countries that have made Bonn Challenge pledges report country-wide progress on BC Barometer</p> | <p>80% of TRI countries that have made Bonn Challenge pledges report progress on FLR via Bonn Challenge Barometer</p> | <p>There is nothing to report as the Barometer project has been put on pause while new funding is secured, which is also causing new reporting to be on hold. The management team will evaluate if it is relevant to publish the rapid assessments developed in 2023 (desk review-based analysis of selected Barometer indicators).</p> | <p>50% - Of the 6 TRI countries that to date have made Bonn Challenge Commitments (Cameroon, CAR, DRC, Kenya, Pakistan, and Tanzania), 3 countries, Cameroon, DRC and Kenya, were included in the Restoration Barometer Spotlight Report 2017 and the <a href="#">Second Bonn Challenge progress report published in 2019</a>. Kenya and Cameroon are part of the <a href="#">Restoration Barometer 2022 report</a>.</p> <p>A progress report from Pakistan awaits government validation to be published by the end of 2022.</p> <p>Rapid Barometer assessments were developed for DRC, Sao Tome, CAR, and Tanzania in 2023.</p> | <p>60%</p>  |

## Narrative report – Component 1

### Outcome 1.1.:

**5 meetings** were registered in the reporting period with meeting minutes recorded on the TRI Teams page. Dates in 2023 - 2024: July 3<sup>rd</sup> (also a PSC meeting) August 21<sup>st</sup> (also a PSC meeting), October 4<sup>th</sup> (also a PSC meeting), November 29<sup>th</sup>, January 24<sup>th</sup>, May 2<sup>nd</sup>.

The Global Communications strategy 2023 – 2024 was implemented in the second half of 2023, resulting in the following products. These products were disseminated on social media, on the project's page <https://www.iucn.org/our-work/topic/ecosystem-restoration/restoration-initiative> and on FAO's FLRM page. They have been shared with the GEF for further dissemination in their newsletters. The videos have been used at IUCN and GEF's pavilions at UNFCCC COP28.

1. Newsletters
  - Jan – July 2023: <https://www.iucn.org/resources/other-brief/restoration-initiative-tri-newsletter-january-july-2023>
  - August 2023 – May 2024: <https://iucn.org/resources/other-brief/restoration-initiative-tri-newsletter-august-2023-may-2024>
2. Beneficiaries' videos:
  - Cameroon: <https://youtu.be/bFDKRSgKhqU>
  - China: <https://youtu.be/B7p7SArf2fA>
  - Democratic Republic of Congo: <https://youtu.be/GswC8pjl9oQ>
  - Guinea Bissau: <https://youtu.be/XFEBvnbwZtQ>
  - Kenya Asal: <https://youtu.be/eswyYKaDLR4>
  - Kenya Tana Delta: <https://youtu.be/Zs10D1sRBfs>
  - Pakistan: <https://youtu.be/M2AvfcKoY-k>
  - Sao Tome and Principe: <https://youtu.be/XdWOu1us90I>
  - Tanzania: <https://youtu.be/CjLifMm8J6Y>
3. Webstories:de
  - Cameroon: <https://iucn.org/story/202312/bamboo-promising-resource-restoration-degraded-landscapes-cameroon>
  - Central African Republic: <https://iucn.org/story/202311/supporting-communities-develop-nurseries-car-support-restoration>
  - China: <https://iucn.org/story/202312/landscape-restoration-pilots-tri-china-2023-2028-national-forest-plan>
  - Kenya Asal: <https://iucn.org/story/202310/restoring-degraded-lands-kenya-through-community-led-techniques-and-approaches>
  - Kenya Tana Delta: <https://iucn.org/story/202308/restoration-initiative-empowers-woman-improved-livelihood-and-business-kenya-tana>
  - Pakistan: <https://iucn.org/story/202311/building-capacity-scale-forest-and-landscape-restoration-flr-chilgoza-pakistan>
  - Sao Tome and Principe: <https://iucn.org/story/202310/restoration-initiative-sao-tome-and-principe-story>
  - Tanzania: <https://iucn.org/story/202308/empowering-women-through-animal-husbandry-ilalasimba-village-tanzania-yields-improve>

Social media and website stats can be found here.

During the Tanzania workshop the global team conducted a series of interviews to all countries and the global child colleagues. These videos will be used during the visibility campaign in the second half of 2024.

### Outcome 1.2. :

To better understand its management effectiveness, the Global Team sent out a survey to all TRI national child projects in Q4 2023. In total 21 people responded to the survey. Results indicated the following level of satisfaction from National Child Projects on the following topics:

- Knowledge, Partnerships, Monitoring and Assessment: *Satisfactory*.
- Institutions, Finance and Upscaling: *Moderately unsatisfactory*
- FLR implementation: *Satisfactory*
- Policy Development and Integration: *Satisfactory*
- Communication: *Satisfactory*
- Collaboration and synergies: *Satisfactory*
- Adaptive management: *Moderately satisfactory*
- Program level monitoring: *Satisfactory*
- Program Coordination: *Satisfactory*

The survey responses informed 2024's global child workplan. This [work plan priority document](#) was shared with country teams where the project communicated that activities such as cross-country learning, in-person exchanges and in-country support for specific project elements, which are in high demand by countries, could be supported by the Global Child Project by providing guidance and facilitation as needed. It was clarified, however, that these in-country activities must be funded by the country's budget.

| Component 2. Capture and Dissemination of Best Practices & Institutional Capacity Building |   |          |  |  |   |  |                                    |
|--|---|----------|--|--|---|--|------------------------------------|
| Outcomes   | Indicator(s)  | Baseline | Mid-term Target(s)   | End of Project Target(s)   | Periodic Result (01/07/2023-30/06/2024)   | Result to Date (from project start)  | Progress rating (HS, S,MS,MU,U,HU) |
| <b>Outcome 2.1:</b> Improved actionable knowledge on FLR through enhanced tool packages    | Percentage of target with improved knowledge on FLR | 0%       | 60% of the stakeholders who respond to the Communities' user surveys and feedback forms report that they have gained knowledge about FLR | 75% of the stakeholders who respond to the Communities' user surveys and feedback forms report that they have gained knowledge about FLR | <p>95% % of the stakeholders to the Global KS event in November 2023 confirmed to have gained additional knowledge/information to support FLR implementation</p> <p>E-learning course on <a href="#">Forest Genetic Resources for FLR</a> developed and launched in September 2023 collaboration with Bioversity International.</p> <p>A FAO Forestry Working Paper on '<a href="#">Delivering tree genetic resources in forest and landscape restoration - A guide to ensuring local and global impact</a>' developed in collaboration with Bioversity International and released in the second semester of 2023.</p> <p>A <a href="#">policy brief</a> developed to call for sufficient strengthening of capacities to deliver sufficient tree seed for FLR in collaboration with Bioversity international. Release in the second semester of 2023.</p> | <p>95% % of the stakeholders to the Global KS event in November 2023 confirmed to have gained additional knowledge/information to support FLR implementation</p> <p>July 2024: Five E-learning courses fully developed (in EN and FR) on <a href="#">Introduction to FLR</a>, <a href="#">Sustainable finance of FLR</a>, <a href="#">Monitoring FLR</a>, <a href="#">bankable business development</a>, <a href="#">planning seed and seedling supply for forest and landscape restoration</a>.</p> <p>2021: Unasylva 252 developed and translated in FR, ES, Chinese and Korean</p> <p>FAO/WRI <a href="#">joint publication</a> in February 2021 Mapping Together: A Guide to Monitoring Forest and Landscape Restoration Using Collect Earth Mapathons.</p> <p>A <a href="#">publication</a> on 'The key role of forest and landscape restoration in climate action' was developed and launched in November 2022 highlighting the links between FLR and climate change mitigation and adaptation and present</p> | HS                                 |

| Outputs   | Indicators   | Baseline   | Mid-term targets   | EoP Targets   | Periodic Result (01/07/2023-30/06/2024)  | Result to Date (from project start)   | Implementation status (%)          |
|---|--|--|--|---|--|---|------------------------------------|
| <b>Output 2.1.1:</b> Existing tools and knowledge resources are repackaged and enhanced with case studies for use by project stakeholders | Number of Packages developed to be used in-country | Large number of available contents on FLR implementation and monitoring on the ground, however, this content is not yet suitable for adoption in-country | Packages of FLR tools on up to 3 priority topics are developed to be used in-country | Packages of FLR tools on up to 5 priority topics are developed to be used in-country. | <p>One package developed on FGR and FLR (see below).</p> <p>From June – October 2023 60 young practitioners (2 cohorts: one for Africa and one for Asia) were supported to participate in online course on FLR.</p> <p>In June 2023, a new cohort of 30 young FLR practitioners from English countries in Africa have been selected to undertake the seven-week <a href="#">online course</a> in collaboration with Yale ELTI. Another 30 participants were selected from Asia to undertake a similar seven-week online course in collaboration with ELTI Yale.</p> <p>A FAO Forestry Working Paper on '<a href="#">Delivering tree genetic resources in forest and landscape restoration - A guide to ensuring local and global impact</a>' developed and launched in collaboration with Bioversity International.</p> <p>A <a href="#">policy brief</a> developed to call for sufficient strengthening of capacities to deliver sufficient tree seed for FLR in collaboration with Bioversity international.</p> | <p>7 packages (topics: Climate action and FLR, FGR for FLR, Unasylva, Monitoring and Evaluation, FLR introduction, Sustainable financing, youth and FLR) developed.</p> <p>From October-March 2020 Bioversity has organized <a href="#">6 online knowledge sharing events and webinars</a> through the TRI CoP on genetic diversity for FLR (3 in EN and 3 in FR).</p> <p>2020: <a href="#">Unasylva 252</a> developed and translated in FR, ES, Chinese and Korean.</p> <p>2021: FAO/WRI joint publication <a href="#">Mapping Together: A Guide to Monitoring Forest and Landscape Restoration Using Collect Earth Mapathons</a>. Available <a href="#">in French</a> since March 2023.</p> <p>July 2024: Five E-learning courses fully developed (in EN and FR) on <a href="#">Introduction to FLR</a>, <a href="#">Sustainable finance of FLR</a>, <a href="#">Monitoring FLR</a>, <a href="#">bankable business development</a>, <a href="#">planning seed and seedling supply for forest and landscape restoration</a>.</p> <p>In collaboration with ELTI, 25 young practitioners from francophone countries were trained in 2022 on FLR following a seven-week online training. In 2020 30 TRI stakeholders also took part in a similar <a href="#">online course</a> on FLR with ELTI Yale.</p> | 100%                               |
| Outcomes  | Indicator(s)                                       | Baseline   | Mid-term Target(s)   | End of Project Target(s)  | Periodic Result (01/07/2023-30/06/2024)  | Result to Date (from project start)   | Progress rating (HS, S,MS,MU,U,HU) |
| <b>Outcome 2.2:</b> Improved dissemination of knowledge on FLR to project stakeholders and  | Number of NCPs stakeholders benefiting             | No face-to-face or virtual learning  | Over 500 NCPs stakeholders benefit from face-to-face or                              | Over 1000 NCPs stakeholders benefit from face-to-face or                              | A side event, "The Restoration Initiative Program: experience from the field to scale up forest and landscape  |   | HS                                 |

|   |  |                                    |                                       |                                       |  |  |
|---|--|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| <p>beyond through face-to-face meetings or virtual meetings</p> | <p>from face-to-face or virtual learning linked to TRI</p> | <p>opportunities linked to TRI</p> | <p>virtual learning linked to TRI</p> | <p>virtual learning linked to TRI</p> | <p>restoration" organized in the context of the 10<sup>th</sup> World Conference on Ecological Restoration on 29<sup>th</sup> September 2023 with participation from Pakistan, Kenya and DRC. 20 pax</p> <p>Launch event of the FAO Forestry Working Paper "Delivering tree genetic resources in forest and landscape restoration" during the 30<sup>th</sup> session of the Asia Pacific Forestry Commission in Sydney, Australia in collaboration with Bioversity International. 50 pax</p> <p>Global TRI KS event organized in Nairobi Kenya from 6-10 November 2023. All countries (except DRC) participated in person.</p> <p>Participants from Kenya, Pakistan (and DRC online) attended the side event on TRI knowledge sharing in September 2023 at World Conference on Ecological Restoration -</p> | <p>2 272 NCP stakeholders benefited from face-to-face and online learning linked to TRI.</p> <p>More than 50 people gained valuable knowledge on PES and FLR with their participation to the first TRI regional workshop organized by FAO and the IUCN team in Beijing from 9th to 13th September 2019 (China, Pakistan, and Myanmar)</p> <p>One global capacity development workshop organized by FAO in Rome in 2019 – 70 pax</p> <p>No workshop was held face to face after COVID 19 but several of them were replaced with online workshops:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Turning forest and landscape restoration into sustainable business 18 February 2021 - 295 pax - (with WWF Finance lab)</li> <li>• WePlan – Forests: A decision support platform for the spatial optimization planning of forest ecosystem restoration 23 March 2021 – 51 people (with WePlan) held in English and in French</li> <li>• The Restoration Factory: a business accelerator to achieve the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration goals, 29 April 2021 - 167 pax.</li> <li>• Forest and landscape restoration as an economic enterprise and driver of job creation 29 April 2021 – 250 pax</li> <li>• Participants from Kenya, DRC, STP and Pakistan (15 people) attended WFC 2022 in May and participated in several thematic sessions/side events.</li> </ul> |
|---|--|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|--|



| Outputs   | Indicators   | Baseline | Mid-term targets   | EoP Targets  | Periodic Result (01/07/2023-30/06/2024)   | Result to Date (from project start)  | Implementation status (%) |
|---|--|----------|--|--|---|--|---------------------------|
| <b>Output 2.2.1:</b> Global knowledge sharing, and capacity development workshops organized and attended by representatives from national child project teams                             | Number of TRI Global KS meetings organized and attended by representatives from national child project teams | Nil      | 3 TRI Global KS meetings organized and attended by representatives from national child project teams | 5 TRI Global KS meetings organized and attended by representatives from national child project teams | Global TRI KS event organized in Nairobi Kenya from 6-10 November 2023.   | 5 TRI Global Knowledge Sharing meetings organized and attended by all national child project teams: Nairobi 2019, Rome 2019, online 2022, Nairobi 2022, Dar Es Salaam November 2023  | 100%                      |
| <b>Output 2.2.2:</b> Workshops and trainings on priority FLR topics at global and regional levels (two regional events on key FLR issues of interest for several countries) are organized | Number of regional workshops/trainings on priority FLR topics at global and regional levels organized        | Nil      | 1 regional workshop/training on priority FLR topics at global and regional levels are organized      | 2 regional workshops/trainings on priority FLR topics at global and regional levels are organize.    | Training provided to all child projects on collecting information on best practices during the last Global KS event (November 2023 in Tanzania) | <p><i>Three regional face-to-face workshops organized</i></p> <p>One regional training on PES and FLR organized in China in 2019 for Pakistan, Myanmar and China NCPs</p> <p>One global capacity development workshop organized in Rome in 2019.</p> <p>No workshop was held face to face after COVID 19 but several of them were replaced with online workshops:</p> <p>Turning forest and landscape restoration into sustainable business 18 February 2021 - 295 pax - (with WWF Finance lab)</p> <p>WePlan – Forests: A decision support platform for the spatial optimization planning of forest ecosystem restoration 23 March 2021 – 51 people (with WePlan) held in English and in French</p> <p>The Restoration Factory: a business accelerator to achieve the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration goals, 29 April 2021 - 167 pax.</p> <p>Forest and landscape restoration as an economic enterprise and driver of job creation 29 April 2021 – 250 pax</p> <p>In May 2022, participants from Kenya, DRC, STP and Pakistan attended WFC and participated in</p> | 100%                      |

|  |   |  |   |  |   |   |             |
|--|---|--|---|--|---|---|-------------|
|  |   |  |   |  |   | <p>several thematic sessions/side events at the WFC.</p> <p>From 15-19 May 2023 a face-to-face training on Ex-Act toolkit was organized in Nairobi Kenya for English TRI countries.</p>   |             |
| <p><b>Output 2.2.3:</b> National FLR trainings enhanced through expert support in the development and delivery of trainings</p>  | <p>Number of national trainings enhanced through expert support (ie training package enhancement, support to training delivery, etc.)</p> | <p>NCPs are planning to organize workshops but some need support from the GCP to bring them to international standards</p>   | <p>6 national trainings enhanced/supported</p>                            | <p>11 national trainings enhanced/supported</p>                            | <p>Training and information provided on template to collect best practices under FERM</p>   | <p>11 national trainings</p> <p>National trainings for both FAO and UNEP were organized in January-February 2020 with the support of the GCP on Collect Earth and mapathon.</p> <p>Trainings on CE/SEPAL supported for CAR NCP.</p> <p>Child project in Kenya also organized a capacity building workshop on FLR in general for project stakeholders.</p> <p>5 national trainings organized and facilitated on Ex-Act (CAR, Cameroun, DRC, GB, STP)</p> <p>Training and information provided on template to collect best practices under FERM</p> | <p>100%</p> |
| <p><b>Output 2.2.4:</b> Focused Regional South-South exchange visits on selected FLR topics are supported by the GCP (support to the organization and the documentation of the exchange)</p> | <p>Number of successful and well documented South-South exchange events</p>   | <p>Often South-South exchanges aren't as effective as they could be due to a lack of preparation. The experience gained through these exchanges do not benefit others as they aren't sufficiently documented</p> | <p>At least 4 South-South exchange are successful and well documented</p> | <p>At least 8 South-South exchanges are successful and well documented</p> | <p>From 8-11 April 2024 another exchange visit took place in STP with a delegation from GB and one last exchange visit is planned for the Q4 of 2024 from TRI STP team to GB.</p> | <p>Two exchanges took place between GB and STP TRI teams to learn about mangrove restoration and conservation experience.</p> <p>Due to COVID19, replaced by online exchange of information.</p> <p>DRC undertook exchange visit with Katanga/Lubumbashi from 2-7 April 2021 in DRC to learn more from Independent Observatory.</p> <p>From 17-25 October 2022, the project team from Sao Tome and Principe undertook a learning visit to Guinea Bissau to learn and exchange experience on mangrove restoration.</p>                             | <p>10%</p>  |

| Outcomes   | Indicator(s)   | Baseline  | Mid-term Target(s)                                   | End of Project Target(s)                             | Periodic Result (01/07/2023-30/06/2024)  | Progress rating (HS, S,MS,MU,U,S)   | Progress rating (HS, S,MS,MU,U,HU) |
|--|--|---|--|--|--|---|------------------------------------|
| <b>Outcome 2.3:</b> Improved dissemination of knowledge on FLR to project stakeholders and beyond through online learning journeys   | Number of people benefiting from knowledge shared online | No online community specific to FLR currently exists  | 3,900 people benefiting from knowledge shared online | 8,000 people benefiting from knowledge shared online | 96 new members of dgroups to 3 FLR CoPs (FLR, Finance, TRI)<br><br>Over 16 491 people visiting the FLRM KB website since 2019. | 19 401 people benefiting from knowledge shared online.<br><br>16 491 people visiting FLRM knowledge Base.<br><br>3 FLR CoPs established in 2020/2021 and with combined total of 2 910 people registered.  | HS                                 |
| Outputs  | Indicators   | Baseline  | Mid-term targets                                     | EoP Targets  | Periodic Result (01/07/2023-30/06/2024)  | Result to Date (from project start)   | Implementation status (%)          |
| <b>Output 2.3.1:</b> FLR CoPs are developed and enhanced including expert networks, facilitated peer-to-peer online knowledge sharing fora and continuous interaction opportunities to reinforce targeted and practical learning | Number of people part of the CoP                         | At the time of writing, the FAO FLRM Mechanism will organize its first online knowledge sharing forum focused on Monitoring | 900 people are part of the FLR CoP                   | 2,000 people are part of the FLR CoPs                | 96 new people part of the CoPs<br><br>FLR CoP: 80 new members<br>Finance CoP: 1 new members<br>TRI CoP 15 new members          | 2 910 people are part of the FLR CoPs<br><br>3 FLR CoPs established in 2020/2021 and with combined total of 2 910 people registered.<br><br>Forest and Landscape Restoration 1 581 members from 104 different countries<br><br>Local finance for forest and landscape restoration 1 116 members from 106 different countries<br><br>The Restoration Initiative Online Community 213members from 18 different countries<br><br>Webinars organized regularly to enhance knowledge exchange and capacity building. | 100%                               |

|  |  |   |  |  |   |  |   |
|--|--|---|--|--|---|--|---|
|  | At least 75% of the key stakeholders who respond to the Communities' user surveys and feedback forms report that they have found the communities and/or the online knowledge sharing useful for their activities | At the time of writing, the FAO FLRM Mechanism will organize its first online knowledge sharing forum focused on Monitoring | At least 75% of the key stakeholders who respond to the Communities' user surveys and feedback forms report that they have found the communities and/or the online knowledge sharing useful for their activities | At least 75% of the key stakeholders who respond to the Communities' user surveys and feedback forms report that they have found the communities and/or the online knowledge sharing useful for their activities | In November 2023, during the global KS workshop a survey was done for TRI CoP, and most (95%) found the CoP useful and all said they would remain member to CoP after project closure.  | Same as periodic result  | 100%                                      |
| <b>Output 2.3.2:</b> The online Knowledge Base is improved to make knowledge more easily and widely accessible                               | Number of people accessing the Knowledge Base.   | 600 people have been visiting the current Knowledge Base (currently focusing on FLR monitoring) since April 2017            | 3,000 people have accessed the Knowledge Base  | 6,000 people have accessed the Knowledge Base  | Over 16 491 people visited the KB since beginning.  | Since 2019 16 491 page visits were recorded to the KB.   | 100%                                      |
|  | At least 70% of the respondents to the Knowledge Base user survey report that they have found the Base useful for their activities.  | No user survey conducted yet  | 55% of the respondents to the Knowledge Base user survey report that they have found the Base useful for their activities  | 70% of the respondents to the Knowledge Base user survey report that they have found the Base useful for their activities.   | Over 95% of respondents to the online survey held in November 2023 found the KB useful for their activities.  | Same as periodic result  | 100%                                      |
| <b>Outcomes</b>  | <b>Indicator(s)</b>  | <b>Baseline</b>   | <b>Mid-term Target(s)</b>  | <b>End of Project Target(s)</b>  | <b>Periodic Result (01/07/2023-30/06/2024)</b>  | <b>Result to Date (from project start)</b>   | <b>Progress rating (HS, S,MS,MU,U,HU)</b> |
| <b>Outcome 2.4</b> Enhanced collection and dissemination of knowledge gained from TRI experiences by national project teams and stakeholders | Number of stakeholders supported to collect and disseminate new knowledge gained from TRI experiences  | Nil   | 25 stakeholders supported to collect and disseminate new knowledge gained from TRI experiences   | 50 stakeholders supported to collect and disseminate new knowledge gained from TRI experiences   | 10 stakeholders (NCPs) supported to collect and disseminate new knowledge gained from TRI countries.<br><br>All child projects were guided to capture and share progress and lessons learned through posters and presentations during the fifth Global KS event in Tanzania in November 2023. | 46 stakeholders supported to collect and disseminate new knowledge gained from TRI experiences.<br><br>Child projects teams (11 stakeholders) shared their experience on planning and implementation of ROAM through online webinar organized in March 2020 (English and French).<br><br>Child projects (11 stakeholders) have shared their experience and | S   |

|  |  |                 |   |  |   | <p>progress made during a side event at WCC (Sep 2021).</p> <p>Child projects (11 stakeholders) presented experience/challenges during TRI online KS event (Feb 2022).</p> <p>Child projects from DRC, Kenya and Pakistan (3 stakeholders) presented their experience and progress made on developing FLR strategies at local and national level during a side event at WFC in May 2022.</p> <p>All child projects (10 NCPS) were guided to capture and share progress and lessons learned through posters and presentations during the fourth Global KS event in Kenya in November 2022.</p> <p>Through the TRI Dgroup, all online knowledge events are recorded and available to all.</p> |                                  |
|--|--|-----------------|---|--|---|---|----------------------------------|
| <b>Outputs</b>   | <b>Indicators</b>  | <b>Baseline</b> | <b>Mid-term targets</b>   | <b>EoP Targets</b>   | <b>Periodic Result (01/07/2023-30/06/2024)</b>  | <b>Result to Date (from project start)</b>  | <b>Implementation status (%)</b> |
| <b>Output 2.4.1:</b> National Child project teams are guided in the recording of in-country experiences and lessons-learnt | Number of lessons learnt documents and/or presentations prepared through the GCP support | Nil             | 5 documents/ presentations on lessons learnt are produced by the NCPs with the support of the GCP | 11 documents/ presentations on lessons learnt are produced by the NCPs with the support of the GCP | <p>10 posters/presentations on lessons learned produced by the NCPs with support of the GCP, used during the annual learning workshop in Tanzania in November 2023.</p> <p>All child projects were guided to capture and share progress and lessons learned through posters and presentations during the fourth Global KS event in Kenya in November 2022.</p> <p>All child projects are receiving support in collecting and submitting their good restoration practices through the FERM platform of the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration.</p> | <p>Child projects from Myanmar and Pakistan shared their experience on ROAM planning and implementation during English webinar in March 2020.</p> <p>Guinea-Bissau and DRC shared their ROAM experience as well during French online event in March 2020.</p> <p>Ten child projects (10) prepared and shared lessons learned and experience through online presentation in 2022 online KS event.</p> <p>All child projects were guided to capture and share progress and lessons learned through posters and presentations during the fourth Global KS event in Kenya in November 2022</p> <p>All child projects were guided to capture and share progress and</p>                          | 100%                             |

|  |   |                        |   |  |   |  |  |
|--|---|------------------------|---|--|---|--|--|
|  |   |                        |   |  |   | <p>lessons learned through posters and presentations during the fifth Global KS event in Tanzania in November 2023.</p> <p>All child projects are receiving support in collecting and submitting their good restoration practices through the FERM platform of the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration.</p>   |  |
| <p><b>Output 2.4.2:</b> National child project teams are guided in dissemination of national results and global products</p> | <p>Number of people having access to new information through dissemination channels used by the NCPs (website, radio, social media, etc.)</p> | <p>Nil</p>             | <p>5,000 people have access to new information in the NCPs through improved dissemination methodologies</p> | <p>10,000 people have access to new information in the NCPs through improved dissemination methodologies</p> | <p>All TRI child projects received training on communication and advocacy through webinar and in-person training.</p> | <p>Several NCP have had articles published on their project implementation:</p> <p>Mount Kulal forest and landscape restoration campaign and launch of tree planting</p> <p>A mapathon to strengthen capacity for monitoring land use, land use changes and forestry in DRC</p> <p>Implementing forest and landscape restoration in Sao Tome and Principe</p> <p>FAO's support to the ILMAMUSI Community Forest Association in Kenya</p> |  |
| <p><b>Outcomes</b></p>   | <p><b>Indicator(s)</b></p>  | <p><b>Baseline</b></p> | <p><b>Mid-term Target(s)</b></p>  | <p><b>End of Project Target(s)</b></p>   | <p><b>Periodic Result (01/07/2023-30/06/2024)</b></p>   | <p><b>Result to Date (from project start)</b></p>  | <p><b>Progress rating (HS, S,MS,MU,U,HU)</b></p> |

|   |  |          |   |   |   |  |                                  |
|---|--|----------|---|---|---|--|----------------------------------|
| <b>Outcome 2.5:</b><br>Strengthened global FLR knowledge initiatives through materials, experiences and new knowledge generated by TRI activities | Number of documents gathered from the NCPs and online exchanges and shared to a larger audience (after repackaging if necessary) | Nil      | 15 documents gathered from the NCPs and online exchanges and shared to a larger audience (after repackaging if necessary) | 30 documents gathered from the NCPs and online exchanges and shared to a larger audience (after repackaging if necessary) | 10 posters developed for sharing through global TRI event.<br><br>Training was provided to NCPs to collect and disseminate good practices using FERM registry under UN Decade.<br><br>All child projects are receiving support in collecting and submitting their good restoration practices through the FERM platform of the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration. | 40 posters developed for the Global TRI KS events. | S                                |
| <b>Outputs</b>  | Indicators   | Baseline | Mid-term targets  | EoP Targets   | <b>Periodic Result (01/07/2023-30/06/2024)</b>  | <b>Result to Date (from project start)</b>         | <b>Implementation status (%)</b> |
| <b>Output 2.5.1:</b> Increased efficiency of FLR knowledge generation and enhanced organization   | Number of documents gathered from the NCPs and online exchanges and shared to a larger audience (after repackaging if necessary) | Nil      | 15 documents gathered from the NCPs and online exchanges and shared to a larger audience (after repackaging if necessary) | 30 documents gathered from the NCPs and online exchanges and shared to a larger audience (after repackaging if necessary) | Training was provided to NCPs to collect and disseminate good practices using FERM registry under UN Decade.<br><br>All child projects are receiving support in collecting and submitting their good restoration practices through the FERM platform of the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration.   | [Same as Periodic Result]                          | 75%                              |

### Narrative report – Component 2

In 2023-2024, FAO finalized the FAO Forestry Working Paper on the importance of FLR and Forest Genetic Resources ([“Delivering tree genetic resources in forest and landscape restoration – A guide to ensuring local and global impact”](#)) in collaboration with Bioversity International as well as an accompanying policy brief ([Sectoral capacities need strengthening to deliver sufficient tree seed for forest and landscape restoration](#)). The e-learning course on planning seed and seedling supply for forest and landscape restoration was launched in September 2023 and is currently being translated in French.

From June-October 2023, two cohorts (Africa and Asia) for a total of 60 participants were supported to attend a seven-week online course on FLR each in collaboration with Yale ELTI.

During the fifth Global Knowledge Sharing Event, FAO facilitated the knowledge sharing between the national project teams during a poster session. A training session was also organized on the tool developed to collect and disseminate good restoration practices as part of the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration.

During the fifth global KS event a survey was also shared with all TRI teams on the satisfaction of the CoP which highlighted the overall satisfaction of the CoP and its usage to implement the TRI projects.

The team of FAO working on FERM have provided bilateral support to TRI child projects to register their projects in FERM and develop the template to collect good practices. This will be continued to ensure submission and dissemination of TRI impact and approaches for potential replication and upscaling globally.

| Component 3. Mobilizing Domestic and External Funding for Large-Scale Restoration  |   |          |  |   |   |   |                                    |
|--|---|----------|--|---|---|---|------------------------------------|
| Outcomes   | Indicator(s)  | Baseline | Mid-term Target(s)   | End of Project Target(s)  | Periodic Result (01/07/2023-30/06/2024)   | Result to Date (from project start)   | Progress rating (HS, S,MS,MU,U,HU) |
| <b>Outcome 3.1:</b><br>Improved in-country knowledge on needs, opportunities, barriers and solutions for mobilizing sustainable finance for forest landscape restoration, and enhanced capacity for mobilizing sustainable finance for forest landscape restoration. | Number of key stakeholders with increased capacity to promote FLR businesses opportunities and stimulate finance mobilization towards FLR | Nil      | TRI business development and finance capacity and training tools taken up by at least 1 TRI partner. | TRI business development and finance capacity and training tools taken up by at least 5 TRI partners. | After successfully testing the new model of the Restoration Factory in Kenya, the program was successfully launched in Brazil in October 2023 and is expected to end in June 2024. It is undergoing a preparation phase in Tanzania to support the private sector activities of the TRI country team, with the launch of a new cohort programmed for June 2024. | TRI business development and finance capacity and training tools taken up by 4 partners - Sao Tome and Principe (STP), China, and Kenya are evaluating sustainable finance needs for Forest Landscape Restoration (FLR).<br>- The pilot of the Restoration Factory in Kenya has deepened our understanding of financial opportunities and barriers.<br>- Training sessions on financial flow mapping and business knowledge have been carried out.<br>- These initiatives have strengthened capacity to mobilize sustainable finance for FLR in the TRI country network.<br>- Launch of the Restoration Factory to support TRI Tanzania private sector engagement | S                                  |
| Outputs  | Indicators  | Baseline | Mid-term targets   | EoP Targets   | Periodic Result (01/07/2023-30/06/2024)   | Result to Date (from project start)   | Implementation status (%)          |
| <b>Output 3.1.1:</b> Key constraints and enablers for FLR investment in TRI countries are identified   | Number of TRI countries participating in The Restoration Factory  | Nil      | The Restoration Factory program developed.   | The Restoration Factory is deployed at least once in all active TRI countries                         | The Restoration Factory has been selected by the Tanzania project team to support their private sector engagement in the two regions of the program, Great Ruaha and Lake Rukwa. The roll out began at the end of 2023 with the selection of the local support organizations, Anza Entrepreneurs and Africa Agribusiness Academy.                               | The first Restoration Factory incubation program achieved a commercial close in Sao Tome and Principe, leading to a differentiated TA approach across TRI countries.<br><br>A scoping tool, the Restoration Explorer, was developed to guide business development practices, especially in lower capacity situations. Its final version is set for deployment in the later half of 2022.  | 90%                                |



|   |   |  |   |  |   |  |   |
|---|---|--|---|--|---|--|---|
|   |   |  |   |  |   | The second iteration of the Restoration Factory was pilot-tested with 47 eco-entrepreneurs in Kenya in 2022. It achieved a graduation rate over 80%. - Two graduates were accepted into the WRI's Land Accelerator Africa program, validating the effectiveness of the Restoration Factory's approach. |   |
| <b>Output 3.1.2:</b><br>Development and delivery of a capacity building program on FLR finance for TRI countries                            | A training program on FLR finance available   | Nil  | Training program on FLR finance developed | Training carried out for all active TRI countries,   | - The Restoration Explorer decision-support platform is operational (restorationexplorer.org)<br>- The Explorer training program content has been finalized.<br>- The first pilot of the Restoration Explorer has been launched in Burkina Faso and Niger, to support the Great Green Wall flagship of the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration   | A training on finance was delivered to TRI country teams during the second global TRI event in Rome.<br><br>A training program on Forest Landscape Restoration (FLR) and nature-based solutions, targeting the finance sector, has been delivered to members of the UNEP FI network.                   | 100%                                      |
|   | Number of stakeholders trained on FLR finance in TRI countries                                    |  |   | 30 Stakeholders trained  |   | 47 representatives of different finance sector organizations attended the training on FLR and nature-based solutions.  |   |
| <b>Output 3.1.3:</b><br>Development and use of a resource for tracking public and private flows of funding for restoration in TRI countries | Number of Child Projects that receive training on how to track financial flow into FLR activities | No specific mechanism for tracking FLR finance in TRI countries currently in operation | Methodology developed                     | 9 Child Project are trained and provided with techniques to track financial flow into FLR activities | Two new learning webinars are being prepared to further build the capacity of the TRI teams on business viability and finance. The first webinar, scheduled for fall 2024, will review models and enabling factors of successful revenue-generating business models of restoration. The second webinar will cover innovative financial instrument for restoration is scheduled for the end of the year. | - Established a partnership with the EU REDD Facility to create an FLR-focused version of their financial flow tracking tool and initiated research on capturing FLR private finance flows.<br>- Finalized the mapping methodology.  | 90%                                       |
| <b>Outcomes</b>   | <b>Indicator(s)</b>   | <b>Baseline</b>  | <b>Mid-term Target(s)</b>                 | <b>End of Project Target(s)</b>  | <b>Periodic Result (01/07/2023-30/06/2024)</b>  | <b>Result to Date (from project start)</b>   | <b>Progress rating (HS, S,MS,MU,U,HU)</b> |

|  |   |          |  |  |  |   |                                  |
|--|---|----------|--|--|--|---|----------------------------------|
| <b>Outcome 3.2:</b><br>Enhanced opportunities, means and partnerships for financing FLR in TRI countries   | Number of opportunities and partnerships identified                                   | Nil      | 1 partnership established  | 2 partnerships established at national level   | Continuous support on finance mobilization and structuring offered to TRI country projects | - The Restoration Factory incubation program identified and supported one venture in Sao Tome and Principe (STP).<br>- Two partnerships established with Green incubators in Kenya<br>- [Same as Periodic Result]   | S                                |
| <b>Outputs</b>   | Indicators  | Baseline | Mid-term targets   | EoP Targets                                    | <b>Periodic Result (01/07/2023-30/06/2024)</b>   | <b>Result to Date (from project start)</b>  | <b>Implementation status (%)</b> |
| <b>Output 3.2.1:</b><br>Targeted support for development of bankable proposals and other in-country financial mechanisms and incentives to facilitate mobilization of funding for FLR. | TRI country requests for FLR finance support  | Nil      | 5 countries request targeted support for development of bankable proposals | 2 bankable projects supported in TRI countries |  | - Bespoke TA provided support to 5 Child projects: China, STP, Pakistan, Cameroon and Kenya to help develop business solutions and engage with the finance sector (STP, since 2020).<br>- An additional engagement strategy was developed, targeting responsible market intermediaries like fairtrade and premium sustainable brands committed to sustainable sourcing. The goal was to mobilize them to stimulate market opportunities for TRI ventures.<br>- Targeted support was delivered to the Tanzania child project | 80%                              |
| <b>Output 3.2.2:</b><br>Development and presentation of a Restoration Finance Workshop, linking potentially interested investors with in-country restoration opportunities             | Number of investment workshops  | Nil      | None   | 1 investment workshop                          |  | [Same as Periodic Result]   | 100%                             |
|  | Number of stakeholders participating in FLR finance and matchmaking country workshops |          |  | 60 participants of which 50% women             |  |   |                                  |

### Narrative report – Component 3

Over the past year, a significant milestone was the completion of the Restoration Explorer, an innovative online decision support tool accessible at [restorationexplorer.org](http://restorationexplorer.org). This tool, along with its accompanying training programs in both English and French, is designed to empower early-stage ecopreneurs. It provides them with the critical analytical tools necessary to explore and validate viable business models, thereby promoting enterprises that are both profitable and beneficial to nature.

The tool made its debut at the TRI annual event in Tanzania. It is now undergoing a pilot phase to support the engagement of the Great Green Wall Restoration Flagship project with entrepreneurs and SMEs. In a parallel development, the Restoration Factory has been selected by the Tanzania project team to spearhead private sector involvement within the Great Ruaha and Lake Rukwa regions. The rollout began in late 2023 with the selection of local support organizations, Anza Entrepreneurs and Africa Agribusiness Academy, setting the stage for a start to the curriculum scheduled for August. Currently, the program is in the middle of recruiting and onboarding the selected entrepreneurs.

In addition to these initiatives, preparations are underway for two new educational webinars. These webinars will enhance the TRI teams' understanding of business viability and financial strategies. The first of these, slated for the fall of 2024, will delve into successful revenue-generating models and the factors that enable their success in the restoration sector. The second webinar, planned for the year's end, will explore innovative financial instruments tailored for restoration efforts, aiming to equip participants with the latest in economic strategy and support.

| Component 4. Policy Development and Integration and FLR Monitoring Support   |   |  |   |   |   |  |                                    |
|--|---|--|---|---|---|--|------------------------------------|
| Outcomes   | Indicator(s)  | Baseline                               | Mid-term Target(s)  | End of Project Target(s)  | Periodic Result (01/07/2023-30/06/2024)   | Result to Date (from project start)  | Progress rating (HS, S,MS,MU,U,HU) |
| <b>Outcome 4.1:</b><br>Enhanced in-country enabling environment for FLR, and increased national and sub-national commitment to FLR | Number and type of enabling environment enhancements. | Per Child project situational analyses | TRI country national and sub-national policy and regulatory frameworks are increasingly supportive of restoration, sustainable land management, maintenance, and enhancement of carbon stocks in forest and other land uses, and reduced emissions from LULUCF and agriculture. | TRI country national and sub-national policy and regulatory frameworks are increasingly supportive of restoration, sustainable land management, maintenance, and enhancement of carbon stocks in forest and other land uses, and reduced emissions from LULUCF and agriculture. | An analysis of <a href="#">policy impact</a> was carried out in 2023 which helped identify the role of the TRI projects in enhancing the policy-enabling environment at the local, regional and national level. The categories of policy impact were divided in types of milestones that included policy review, broadening policy horizons, policy development and policy implementation. The results of this analysis have been included in the program progress report 2023 sent to the GEF in April 2024. | <p>2019: Global support for child project policy influencing including template and guidance for developing tailored "Policy Influencing Plans (PIPs)," as well as direct support to TRI national child project teams.</p> <p>2020: TRI Pakistan engaged with 2020 Bonn Challenge milestone event and expanded its pledge to 1 million hectares</p> <p>2020: Policy Influencing Plans of TRI National Child Projects developed with support of Global Child Project, namely for São Tomé and Príncipe, both Kenya projects and Cameroon.</p> <p>2020: A recorded learning session on policy was prepared under the ELTI training for all TRI countries.</p> <p>2020: Two publications were developed to guide and support policy development and integration for FLR under TRI. The <a href="#">first publication</a> - <i>Inter-institutional coordination mechanisms for forest landscape restoration</i>. The <a href="#">second publication</a> - <i>Policies that support forest landscape restoration</i>.</p> <p>2022: A training on governance and policy impact assessments was</p> | HS                                 |

|   |   |                 |   |  |   |  |   |
|---|---|-----------------|---|--|---|--|---|
|   | Number of new/additional FLR commitments by TRI countries               |                 |   | At least 2 new/additional country commitments to FLR by TRI countries. | <p>2 new country commitment to FLR through new policies:<br/>Kenya: The Forest and Landscape Restoration Action Plan 2022-2027 (FOLAREP) was adopted to restore 2.55 million hectares of degraded landscapes through integrated forest and landscape restoration approaches for improved ecological functionality and social-economic benefits by 2027.</p> <p>STP: National FLR Plan and four Landscape FLR Plans produced as a joint effort of DFB and TRI-STP.</p> <p>There are several newer country commitments to FLR by TRI countries, please review the <a href="#">policy impact case studies</a>.</p> | delivered in May to all TRI countries, based on the Natural Resources Governance Framework.  |   |
| <b>Outputs</b>  | Indicators  | Baseline        | Mid-term targets  | EoP Targets  | <b>Periodic Result (01/07/2023-30/06/2024)</b>  | <b>Result to Date (from project start)</b>   | <b>Implementation status (%)</b>          |
| <b>Output 4.1.1:</b><br>Development and dissemination of relevant case studies and policy briefs on FLR     | Number of FLR case studies and policy briefs developed and disseminated | None            | 7 case studies and policy briefs developed and disseminated | 11 case studies and policy briefs developed and disseminated           | 10 Panorama Solutions were published in Q3 – Q4 2023 focused on policy impact. See the narrative section for links.   | 2 case studies on inter-institutional coordination mechanisms in TRI countries and 5 case studies on FLR policies (1 from Kenya, a TRI country). | 100%                                      |
| <b>Output 4.1.2:</b><br>Development and implementation of an outreach and awareness-raising campaign on FLR | FLR campaign implementation   | None            | FLR campaign guidance available                             | 100% of FLR campaigns for which NCP requested assistance are supported | <p>Communications and outreach training focused on story development and social media was delivered in October 2023.</p> <p>Campaign guidance will be developed and made available to countries in the second semester of 2024.</p>   | Communications and advocacy training for TRI countries done in July 2022 and November 2022.  | 80%                                       |
| <b>Outcomes</b>   | <b>Indicator(s)</b>   | <b>Baseline</b> | <b>Mid-term Target(s)</b>                                   | <b>End of Project Target(s)</b>  | <b>Periodic Result (01/07/2023-30/06/2024)</b>  | <b>Result to Date (from project start)</b>   | <b>Progress rating (HS, S,MS,MU,U,HU)</b> |

|  |   |   |  |  |  |   |                                  |
|--|---|---|--|--|--|---|----------------------------------|
| <b>Outcome 4.2:</b><br>Strengthened capacity to assess and monitor biodiversity impacts from restoration         | Number of child project with increased knowledge and capacity to plan for and manage biodiversity impacts from FLR                                  | Insufficient knowledge, capacity, and tools to assess, monitor and plan for impacts to biodiversity from FLR among TRI and non-TRI countries, and environmental and development agencies  | At least 3 Child Projects with increased knowledge and capacity to plan for and manage biodiversity impacts from FLR | At least 6 Child Projects with increased knowledge and capacity to plan for and manage biodiversity impacts from FLR | Two knowledge briefs are planned for the second semester of 2024, one with the CAR results and the other one building on the report on Kenya and Cameroon. The knowledge briefs will include reflections and insight from country teams about the integration of the STAR results into their restoration planning              | STAR Assessment reports finalized for 3 child projects: TRI Kenya Tana River project site, TRI Kenya ASAL project sites, and TRI Cameroon projects sites and shared with partners in these countries including through participatory online workshops in 2021 and 2022.<br><br><a href="#">"Species Threat Abatement and Recovery in Cameroon and Kenya: Findings from a STAR assessment to support biodiversity conservation using high-resolution data" Report published</a> in March 2023. | S                                |
| <b>Outputs</b>   | Indicators  | Baseline  | Mid-term targets   | EoP Targets  | <b>Periodic Result (01/07/2022-30/06/2023)</b>   | <b>Result to Date (from project start)</b>  | <b>Implementation status (%)</b> |
| <b>Output 4.2.1:</b><br>Framework for monitoring impacts to biodiversity from FLR developed                      | Framework for Monitoring Impacts to Biodiversity for FLR developed, and implemented by a number of TRI countries; number of downloads of Guidelines | Existing guidance on monitoring impacts to biodiversity from FLR does not adequately meet the needs of practitioners, investors, and others for ease of use, cost effectiveness, linkages to existing monitoring databases and initiatives, and adaptability to local needs and context | Inception workshop with key experts and stakeholders; Draft guidelines developed                                     | Published Guidelines   | Complete   | STAR methodology – a collaboration involving approx. 55 organisations – was <a href="#">published in April 2021</a> in the journal <i>Nature Ecology &amp; Evolution</i> and promoted by IUCN press release.  | 100%                             |
| <b>Output 4.2.2:</b><br>Piloting and refinement of the framework for monitoring impacts to biodiversity from FLR | Number of sites testing draft Guidelines  | Nil   | Field testing of Guidelines in (minimum of 4) TRI countries.   | At least 4 reports capturing results and lessons learned from piloting Guidelines in different pilot TRI countries.  | Kenya (2) and Cameroon high-resolution <a href="#">reports were published in March 2023</a> .<br><br>Two knowledge briefs are planned for the second semester of 2024, one with the CAR results and the other one building on the report on Kenya and Cameroon. The knowledge briefs will include reflections and insight from | 5 Ex-Ante STAR desk assessments produced identifying threatened species, threats, and priority areas for conservation measures in 5 partnering TRI project landscapes: Kenya (both projects); Myanmar; CAR; Cameroon.<br><br>5 Preliminary Ex-Ante STAR Assessments produced for TRI pilot countries (CAR; Cameroon; Kenya (both projects); Myanmar.  | 100%                             |

|   |   |  |   |  |   |   |      |
|---|---|--|---|--|---|---|------|
|   |   |  |   |  | country teams about the integration of the STAR results into their restoration planning | <p>Underlying data and analysis for follow-on High-Resolution STAR Assessments of 5 TRI project landscapes complete (unpublished). STAR Assessment reports finalized for TRI Kenya Tana River project site, TRI Kenya ASAL project sites, and TRI Cameroon projects sites and shared with partners including through participatory online workshop. Assessments are playing a key role in ongoing work to develop STAR, as well as in helping TRI project partners to better understand, communicate and plan for biodiversity conservation actions at project sites.</p> <p>3 completed follow-on High-Resolution STAR Assessments for TRI Kenya ASAL, TRI Tana, and TRI Cameroon, disseminated to project team partners through online participatory workshops. Potential uses include enhancing monitoring, awareness, restoration, and conservation actions to conserve threatened biodiversity at project sites, and communication of the importance of project sites and actions to conservation of globally threatened biodiversity to stakeholders.</p> |      |
| <b>Output 4.2.3:</b> Tools for monitoring biodiversity impacts from restoration | Number and type of new tools for monitoring biodiversity impacts from FLR available | Existing tools to support monitoring of impacts to biodiversity from FLR do not adequately meet the needs of practitioners, investors, and others for ease of use, cost effectiveness, linkages to existing monitoring databases and initiatives, and adaptability to local needs and context. | Biodiversity tools are being tested and refined in TRI pilot countries. | Development of at least two published tools for monitoring biodiversity impacts from restoration | Complete  | <p><a href="#">STAR methodology</a> – a collaboration involving approx. 55 organisations – published <a href="#">in April 2021</a> in the journal <i>Nature Ecology &amp; Evolution</i> and promoted by IUCN press release.</p> <p><a href="#">High resolution STAR Assessment methodology</a> was developed, including refined process for developing Areas of Habitat models for threatened species and land classification mapping that is customizable to IUCN Red List species habitat requirements.</p> <p>Assessments also helping to inform and support development of enhanced capacity to produce STAR assessments globally at any scale,</p>   | 100% |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
|  |  |  |  |  |  | and in any location, efficiently and cost-effectively.   |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | In 2021 IUCN launched the <a href="#">Contributions for Nature Platform</a> of open use, which includes the quantification of potential delivery of biodiversity outcomes using the STAR metric. |  |

**Narrative report – Component 4**

**Outcome 4.1.** Support for enhanced in-country enabling environment for FLR was provided responding to country requests.

An analysis of [policy impact](#) was carried out in 2023 which helped identify the role of the TRI projects in enhancing the policy-enabling environment at the local, regional and national level. The categories of policy impact were divided in types of milestones that included policy review, broadening policy horizons, policy development and policy implementation. The results of this analysis have been included in the program progress report 2023 sent to the GEF in April 2024.

Regarding the development and dissemination of case studies and policy briefs on FLR, 11 PANORAMA Solutions on policy impact were published in Q4 2023:

Web story (with all solutions linked):

<https://www.iucn.org/story/202312/tri-countries-policy-milestones-published-through-panorama-solutions-website>

PANORAMA solutions:

<https://panorama.solutions/en/solution/enhancing-tanzanias-enabling-environment-sustainable-landscape-restoration>

<https://panorama.solutions/en/solution/strengthening-flr-policy-landscape-cameroon>

<https://panorama.solutions/en/solution/establishing-mangrove-restoration-strategy-guinea-bissau>

<https://panorama.solutions/en/solution/strengthening-national-and-county-level-policy-and-regulatory-frameworks-support-forest>

<https://panorama.solutions/en/solution/establishing-policy-and-regulatory-frameworks-support-equitable-forest-and-landscape>

<https://panorama.solutions/en/solution/establishing-flr-friendly-policy-framework-south-kivu-drc>

<https://panorama.solutions/en/solution/establishing-policy-framework-facilitating-forest-landscape-restoration-and-sustainable>

<https://panorama.solutions/en/solution/increasing-cars-commitment-forest-and-landscape-restoration-national-and-sub-national>

<https://panorama.solutions/en/solution/enhancing-national-commitment-flr-and-establishing-conducive-policy-framework-restoration>

<https://panorama.solutions/en/solution/restoration-chilghoza-forest-ecosystem-suleman-range-balochistan-province-pakistan>

**Outcome 4.2.** Two knowledge briefs are planned for the second semester of 2024, one with the CAR results and the other one building on the report on Kenya and Cameroon. The knowledge briefs will include reflections and insight from country teams about the integration of the STAR results into their restoration planning.

#### D. Ratings and Overall Assessments

| Role                                | YEAR Development Objective Progress Rating <sup>4</sup>  | YEAR Implementation Progress Rating <sup>5</sup>   |
|-------------------------------------|--|--|
| Project Manager / Coordinator       | Overall Assessment   | Overall Assessment   |
|                                     | Satisfactory   | Satisfactory   |
|                                     | Please provide justification for overall assessment  | Please provide justification for overall assessment  |
|                                     | Countries are on track to achieve their EoP measured through the programme's Core Indicators. The global child project has provided critical support to achieve those outcomes by enhancing delivery on all fronts: management, communications, M&E, capacity building, finance, policy. Activities under the Global Child directly respond to the demands of the Country Child projects, albeit not to a full extent due to the significant limitations in budget. The global child has been operating on a no-cost extension of 1.5 years, thanks to the agencies' commitment to continue the support to the TRI community by deploying additional co-financing. | Collaboration and partnership between TRI partner agencies continue to be strong, evidenced by joint efforts to complete all outputs under the results framework. The Global Child project continued implementation with high levels of engagement of national child projects and stakeholders, reflected on a higher score in the satisfaction survey.  |
| IUCN Global Thematic Programme (IA) | Overall Assessment   | Overall Assessment   |
|                                     | Satisfactory   | Satisfactory   |
|                                     | Please provide justification for overall assessment  | Please provide justification for overall assessment  |
|                                     | Through continued collaboration between TRI partner agencies and national child projects, the learnings from TRI and aligned restoration initiatives have informed partners' strategies to scale up forest and landscape restoration.  | The improved management systems established in the previous reporting period continued in use, providing critical support functions for delivering the global child outcomes. Importantly, the terminal evaluation process started on time and was strategically designed to offer insights at the programme and project levels. IUCN's components were geared towards capturing impact information through communications and policy analysis this year. In 2024's work and thanks to co-financing from other IUCN projects, it was possible to allocate funding to run a visibility campaign for the TRI programme, scheduled for the second half of the year. |
| FAO Global Thematic Programme (IA)  | Overall Assessment   | Overall Assessment   |
|                                     | Satisfactory   | Highly Satisfactory  |
|                                     | Please provide justification for overall assessment  | Please provide justification for overall assessment  |

<sup>4</sup> This section will use the scale used by the GEF and outlined in Annex of this document: 1) Highly satisfactory, 2) Satisfactory, 3) Moderately Satisfactory, 4) Moderately Unsatisfactory, 5) Unsatisfactory, 6) Highly Unsatisfactory

<sup>5</sup> Idem



|  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
|  | <p>The finalisation of the publications and e-learning course on the importance of Forest Genetic Resources will enable the necessary capacity development of national stakeholders to ensure the integration of this important subject into FLR programmes.</p> <p>The collection of best practices is an important exercise to enable upscaling beyond TRI, FAO has started providing support to the child projects and this need to be continued to ensure uploading and dissemination through FERM platform of the UN Decade.</p>   | <p>During the global KS event in November 2023, specific training has been organized and the sharing of lessons learned promoted amongst child projects. The child projects confirmed their overall satisfaction of support provided through the CoP.</p> <p>The CoPs continue to share opportunities/knowledge, but national country teams can be guided to utilize it to share project results / lessons learned.</p> <p>The child projects will also be supported to screen their Ex-ACT calculations informing on overall impact on GHG emission sequestration at the end of the respective projects.</p> |
| UNEP Global Thematic Programme (IA)        | Overall Assessment  | Overall Assessment  |
|  | Satisfactory  | Satisfactory  |
|  | Please provide justification for overall assessment   | Please provide justification for overall assessment   |
|  | Outputs under outcomes 3.1 and 3.2 are now almost completely finalized and have either been deployed or socialized amongst TRI country projects. The Restoration Factory, which replaces output 3.1.1, has been tested twice and its methodology finalized. The Restoration Explorer, another tool that provide capacity building support on business development and finance, is almost completed and will made available to TRI countries to help foster restoration entrepreneurship. Outcome 3.1.2 is completed with a comprehensive methodology to track and monitor restoration financial flows, both public and private. | Key outputs (3.1.1, 3.1.3, 3.2.2) have been deployed and made accessible to TRI country partners. The global TRI Finance workshop (output 3.2.2) was organized in November 2022 in Nairobi, with a focus on knowledge sharing and best practices relevant to restoration market development and finance mobilization. Resources have been kept available to help TRI countries develop bankable projects and are deployed as needed (output 3.2.1)  |
| IUCN GEF GCF Portfolio Manager for Centers | Overall Assessment  | Overall Assessment  |
|  | Satisfactory  | Satisfactory  |
|  | Please provide justification for overall assessment   | Please provide justification for overall assessment   |
|  | TRI Global Project has done an excellent job in supporting national child projects to achieve goals and GEBs, and supported knowledge capture and exchange to inform ongoing and future restoration efforts and support scaling up.   | Project team has done an excellent job supporting TRI program, with almost all outputs achieved or exceeded. Project has been operating for over a year under a no cost extension and has achieved a great deal with limited budget. The addition of an improved online portal to house TRI Program knowledge is a welcome addition to the legacy. Excellent collaboration between implementing partners.   |

## E. Adjustments

Please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure.

Nothing to report.

### **Project Minor Amendments**

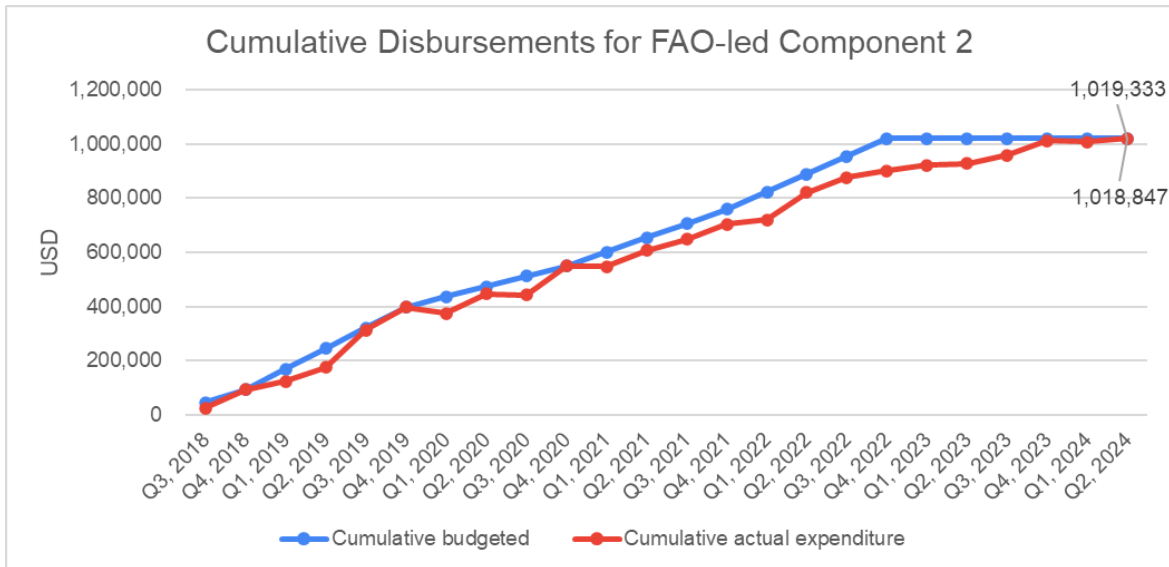
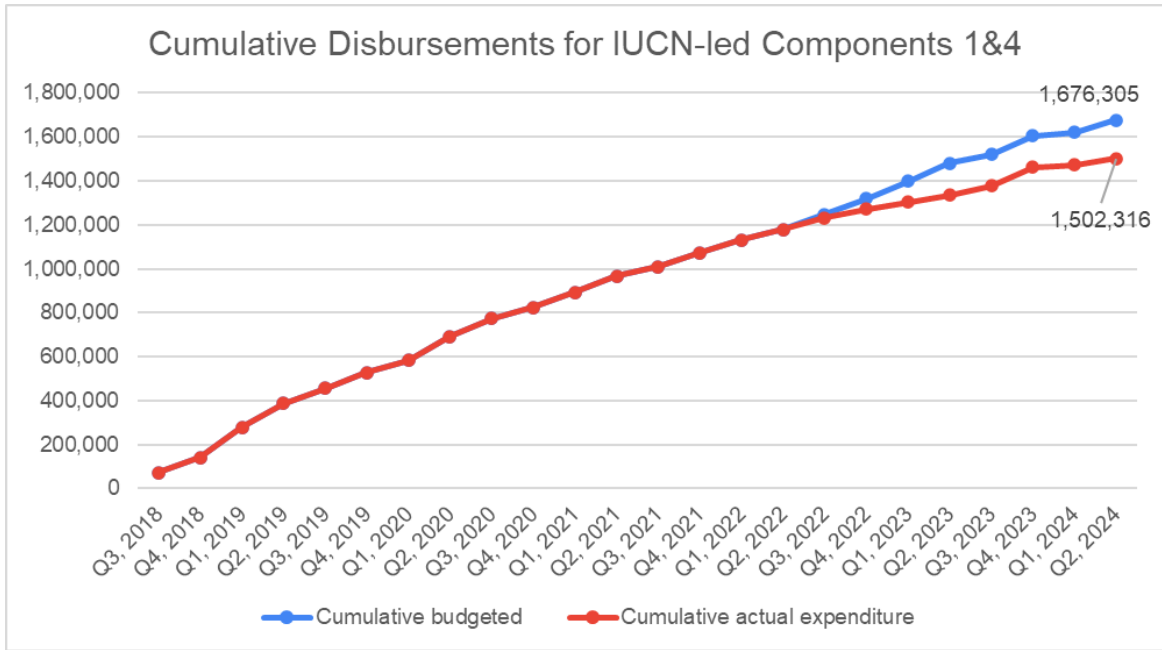
Minor amendments are changes to the project design or implementation that do not have significant impact on the project objectives or scope, or an increase of the GEF project financing up to 5% as the described in Annex 9 of the Project and Program Cycle Policy Guidelines.

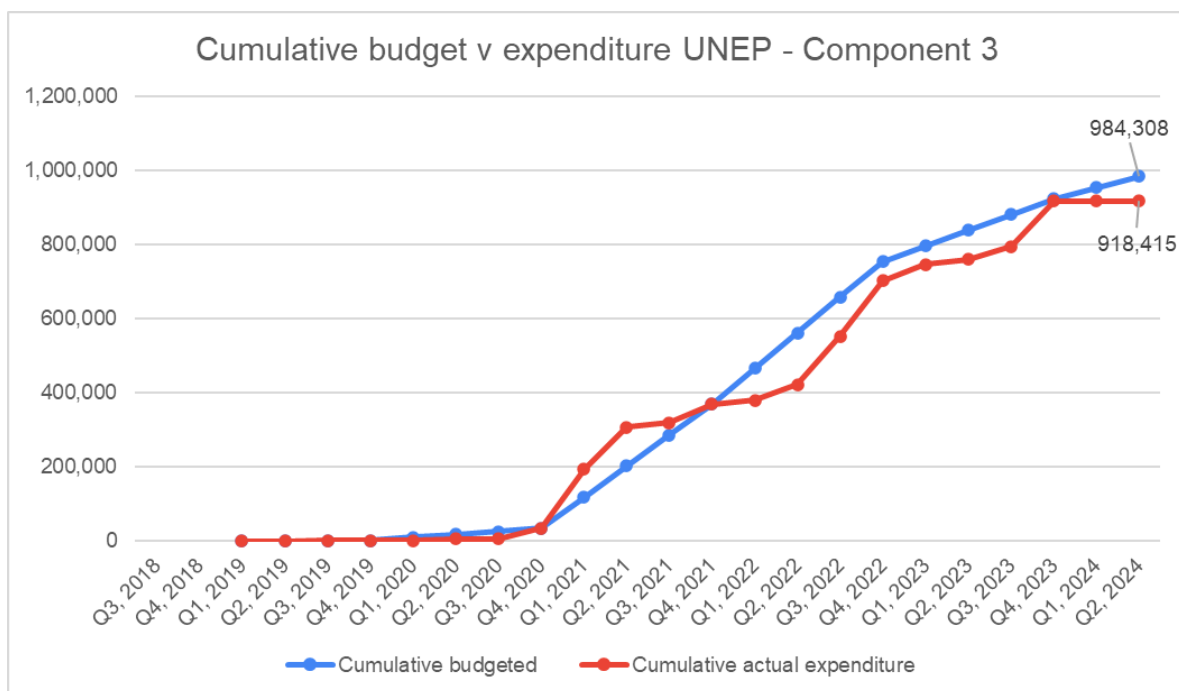
Please tick each category for which a change occurred in the fiscal year of reporting and provide a description of the change that occurred in the textbox. You may attach supporting documents as appropriate within this PIR submission.

- Results framework
- Components and cost
- Institutional and implementation arrangements
- Financial management
- Implementation schedule
- Executing Entity
- Executing Entity Category
- Minor project objective change
- Safeguards
- Risk analysis
- Increase of GEF project financing up to 5%
- Co-financing
- Location of project activity
- Other

### **F. Implementation Progress**

*Please insert graph below showing cumulative disbursements on quarterly and yearly basis since project launch*





| <b>Cumulative Disbursements</b>  |   |
|--|---|
| Cumulative general ledger delivery against total approved amount (in Project Document) - % | <b>IUCN Components 1 and 4:</b> 90% (Expenditure over total GEF grant for IUCN-led components 1 and 4)<br><b>FAO Component 2:</b> 100% (Expenditure over total GEF grant for FAO-led component 2)<br><b>UNEP Component 3:</b> 88% (Expenditure over total GEF grant for UNEP-led Component 3) |
| Cumulative general ledger delivery against expected delivery up to Q2 2024 - %             | 90% (Expenditure for IUCN-led Component)<br>100% (Expenditure for FAO-led Component)<br>93% (Expenditure for UNEP-led Component 3)  |
| Cumulative disbursement as of 30 June 2024   | \$ 1,502,316 (Expenditures for IUCN-led components 1 and 4)<br>\$ 1,018,847 USD (Expenditures for FAO-led component 2)<br>\$ 918,415 USD (Expenditures for UNEP-led Component 3)  |

| <b>Key Financing Amounts</b> |   |
|------------------------------|---|
| PPG Amount                   | \$150,000 USD   |
| GEF Grant Amount             | \$3,519,725 USD   |
| Planned Co-Financing         | \$3,900,000 USD   |
| Co-Financing to date         | IUCN 1,950,000 in co-financing from 2018 to 2023<br>UNEP 1,200,000 in co-financing from 2018 to 2023<br>FAO 700,000 in co-financing from 2018 to 2024 |

| <b>Key Project Dates</b>                             |                         |
|--|-------------------------|
| PIF Approval Date                                    | July 11, 2016           |
| CEO Endorsement Date                                 | April 6, 2018           |
| Project Document Signature Date (Project start date) | May 2, 2018             |
| Date of Inception workshop (Project launch)          | September 19 & 21, 2018 |
| Expected date of mid-term review                     | December 2020           |
| Actual date of mid-term review                       | March 2022 – July 2022  |
| Expected date of Terminal Evaluation                 | December 2024           |
| Original planned closing date                        | May 30, 2023            |

|                              |                    |
|------------------------------|--------------------|
| Revised Planned closing date | December 31st,2024 |
|------------------------------|--------------------|

|  |
|--|
| <i>Dates of Project Steering Committee / Board Meetings during reporting period (June to July)</i> |
| July 3 <sup>rd</sup> , 2023 - TRI Global Child Project Steering Committee Meeting (Online)         |
| August 21 <sup>st</sup> , 2023 - TRI Global Child Project Steering Committee Meeting (Online)      |
| October 4 <sup>th</sup> , 2023 - TRI Global Child Project Steering Committee Meeting (Online)      |

## G. Critical Risk Management

Please complete the table below (*Only risk with High or Medium rating / level should be recorded*) by using the information in the Project Risk register (excel file provided with PIR templates). If a project risk register has already been completed for the project, please provide any updates for High or Medium risk from this reporting period – e.g. changing in risk rating, risk owners or additional risk identified etc. in the table below.

| Risk Category <sup>6</sup>  | Risk description | Rating / Level (H, M) | Mitigation measures undertaken in this reporting period | Risk Owner | Updates / Changes |
|---|------------------|-----------------------|---|------------|-------------------|
| Please see <a href="#">Annex 2</a> to this document. The risks listed were identified by the mid-term review process and some of them have been adapted responding to the realities of the program. |                  |                       |   |            |                   |

**Project overall risk rating** (Low, Moderate, Substantial or High). Please see Annex – Ratings definition for guidance.

| 2023 rating (H, S, M, L) | 2024 rating (H, S, M, L) | Comments/reasons for the rating for 2023 and any changes (positive or negative) in the rating since the previous reporting period |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| L                        | L                        | After the MTR process we updated the risk registry which resulted in low risk in average (see <a href="#">Annex 2</a> )           |

## H. Gender

### Progress in advancing Gender equality and women’s empowerment.

Please note that all projects approved since GEF 6 are required to carry out a gender analysis and provide gender-responsive measures to address differences, identified impacts and risks, and opportunities through a Gender Action Plan (GAP) or equivalent.

| Does this project specifically target woman or girls as direct beneficiaries?   |
|---|
| <p>Under Component 2 for global webinars and knowledge sharing events, NCPs are requested systematically to adhere to gender equality and to ensure access to and participation of women.</p> <p>Under the specific online learning journey on FLR in collaboration with ELTI, specific attention is given to ensure inclusion of women students to enhance their capacity and share their experience. During the course gender and FLR is also one of the weekly themes. Attention to gender is also given through the template for the collection of best practices under the FERM platform.</p> <p>Under component 3, the Restoration Factory incubator has introduced a specific selection condition on gender balance to ensure that it could provide adequate access to the program for women entrepreneurs and businesses managed by women. As a result, they represent 40% of the participating cohort. The last global learning workshop had participation of 50% women.</p> |

<sup>6</sup> IUCN risk categories: Strategic, Financial, People management, Operational, Legal/Compliance, Information systems, External

|   |
|---|
| In case a gender analysis was not undertaken during project preparation (PPG), has it been carried out in this reporting period? If yes, what were the main findings? If an analysis during project design had been undertaken, but further updates have been carried out during the reporting period, please indicate this below. Please also report on additional site level gender analyses if they were undertaken during this reporting period.  |
| No, a gender analysis has not been undertaken in the reporting period.  |
| Please describe progress in implementing the Gender Action Plan (GAP); you could also add the GAP in form of a GAP progress report as annex. Please also specify results achieved this reporting period through implementing gender-responsive measures.<br><br>Results reported can include site level results working with local communities as well as work to integrate gender considerations into national policies, strategies and planning. Please explain how the results reported addressed the different needs of men or women, changed norms, values and power structures, and/or contributed to transforming or challenging gender inequalities and discrimination. |
| No gender action plan is included in CEO Endorsement/Approval.  |
| Please report on gender-sensitive indicators and sex-disaggregated targets as established in the results framework  |
| Not applicable  |

## I. Implementing the Stakeholder Engagement Plan

*The GEF Stakeholder Engagement Policy Guidelines<sup>7</sup> requires that Agencies prepare a Stakeholder Engagement Plan to describe how Stakeholders will be engaged in the project and means of engagement throughout the project/program cycle. Agencies should include information on progress, challenges and outcomes of stakeholder engagement in their annual Project Implementation Reports.*

*Either provide the Stakeholder Engagement Plan and its respective progress report as annex or complete the below table by specifying the engagement strategies and achievements for the most important stakeholder groups. This can include demonstrating how different stakeholders were engaged in decisions on project governance (e.g. as member of the steering group), in the management or monitoring of the project or in programmatic activities. Forms of engagement include direct consultation or exchange with representative groups as well as indirect forms such as through media or other communication channels. Please also specify how the engagement is documented to provide evidence of such activities.*

*Please note that the data may be used for reporting to the GEF or IUCN web site, and for other internal and external knowledge and learning efforts. The global thematic programme involved should review and edit/elaborate on the information entered here. All projects must complete this section. Please enter N/A in cells that are not applicable to your project.*

### Information on progress, challenges and outcomes of Stakeholder Engagement

Our engagement actions include dissemination of information through our online channels (website, social media), publications that summarize the project and program's achievements and progress, and international events where this project supports the participation of national country teams. Moreover, through the implementation of capacity building activities (components 2 to 4) we engage with country teams, government officials and national stakeholders. The global child project also invites country child project partners to PAC meetings as a way of receiving feedback on performance and guidance to continue implementation.

<sup>7</sup> Stakeholder Engagement Policy Guidelines (SD/GN/01), December 20, 2018

Externally, we identified the opportunity to engage with the Decade on Ecosystem Restoration by applying to be selected as a flagship initiative under the Decade and to register all the country projects under the FERM Registry.

**Civil society organisations**

**Local communities**

**Indigenous Peoples**

**Private sector**

**Other relevant stakeholders as identified in the projects' Stakeholder Analysis**

## **J. Environmental and Social Safeguards**

This section of the PIR describes the progress made towards complying with the Environmental and Social Management Plans or other safeguard tools, when appropriate. Note that this only applies to projects classified as moderate or high risk, not to low-risk projects.

For reporting progress on the implementation of ESMS plans or tools, please either provide the ESMP Monitoring Table as annex (see ESMP guidance note and template<sup>8</sup>) or complete the below table.

---

<sup>8</sup> [https://www.iucn.org/sites/dev/files/esms\\_esmp\\_guidance\\_note\\_and\\_template.docx](https://www.iucn.org/sites/dev/files/esms_esmp_guidance_note_and_template.docx)

This project is classified as low risk hence the tables has not been filled out.

| <b>Progress of implementing the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) or other safeguard tools</b>   |  |   |   |
|--|--|---|---|
| <b>Environmental and Social Risks</b>  | <b>Risks identified by ESMS Screening or during any update of ESMP since project start<sup>9</sup></b>   | <b>Actions taken during this FY; explain in particular how you engaged with groups affected by the identified risks</b> | <b>Are the measures considered sufficient? Are there any outstanding issues relevant for next FY?</b> |
| Adverse gender-related impacts   |  |   |   |
| Risks of affecting vulnerable groups   |  |   |   |
| Risk of undermining human rights   |  |   |   |
| Community health, safety and security risks  |  |   |   |
| Labour and working conditions  |  |   |   |
| Resource efficiency, pollution, wastes, chemicals  |  |   |   |
| New risks emerged  |  |   |   |
| <b>ESMS Standards<sup>10</sup></b>   | <b>Required management measures/plans (when standard triggered)</b>  | <b>Actions taken during this FY; explain in particular how you engaged with groups affected by the identified risks</b> | <b>Are the measures considered sufficient? Are there any outstanding issues relevant for next FY?</b> |
| Involuntary Resettlement & Access Restrictions<br><input type="checkbox"/> yes<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no<br><input type="checkbox"/> TBD | <input type="checkbox"/> Resettlement Action Plan<br><input type="checkbox"/> Resettlement Policy Framework<br><input type="checkbox"/> Action Plan to Mitigate Impacts Access Restriction<br><input type="checkbox"/> Access Restrictions Mitigation Process Framework<br><input type="checkbox"/> Other: |   |   |
| Indigenous Peoples<br><input type="checkbox"/> yes<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no<br><input type="checkbox"/> TBD                             | <input type="checkbox"/> Indigenous Peoples Plan<br><input type="checkbox"/> Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework<br><input type="checkbox"/> Other:  |   |   |
| Cultural Heritage  | <input type="checkbox"/> Chance Find Procedures  |   |   |

<sup>9</sup> Add n/a if the respective risk issues have neither been identified during the ESMS screening nor in any update of the ESMP.

<sup>10</sup> Please check the respective box to indicate the decision at Screening stage: whether a standard has been triggered or not, or the decision was deferred to the implementation phase. If the latter, please explain the status of this decision.



|   |  |  |  |
|---|--|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> yes<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no<br><input type="checkbox"/> TBD  | <input type="checkbox"/> Other:  |  |  |
| Biodiversity & Sustainable Use Natural Resources<br><input type="checkbox"/> yes<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no<br><input type="checkbox"/> TBD  | <input type="checkbox"/> Pest Management Plan<br><input type="checkbox"/> Other: |  |  |
| <b>Project Risk Category</b> (as per ESMS Screening)  |  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Low Risk <input type="checkbox"/> Moderate Risk <input type="checkbox"/> High Risk |  |
| Have findings during implementation triggered any changes to the <b>Project Risk Category</b> ? If yes, explain the issues and the new rating.  |  | No   |  |
| List all risk issues that are now rated as <b>high risk</b> (if any)  |  | N/A  |  |
| Has a list of relevant <b>host country regulations</b> on environmental and social matters been established? What is the status of the project's compliance with the applicable laws and regulations? |  | N/A  |  |
| In case any changes of regulations have occurred since project design, have these changes been reflected in project implementation?   |  | N/A  |  |

In addition, please indicate whether any grievances as per IUCN and GEF ESS policies have been received during this reporting period. If yes, please answer the below questions and attach the grievance log as annex in order to describe status and progress of the case. The latter should also be done in case grievances had been received in earlier reporting period.

|   |
|---|
| <b>Please explain the grievance</b>                       |
| NA  |
| <b>Please indicate how it is being/has been addressed</b> |
| NA  |

## K. Knowledge Management

Knowledge activities / products (when applicable), as outlined in Knowledge Management Approach approved at CEO Endorsement / Approval during this reporting period.

*Does the project have a knowledge management strategy? If not, how does the project collect and document good practices? Please list relevant good practices that can be learned and shared from the project thus far.*

No, the project doesn't have a knowledge management strategy. Knowledge is produced under the different components and dissemination occurs through the TRI website, CoPs hosted by FAO and agencies own websites. Moreover, knowledge from the country teams is capture through different communication means as well as during global learning workshops, where countries share present consolidated information through posters as well as through participation throughout such events.

*Does the project have a communication strategy? Please provide a brief overview of the communications successes and challenges this year.*

The project updated its communications strategy in in Q2 2023 for the period 2023 – 2024. This will reinforce the communication outcomes under this project. During the reporting period several communication materials were produced as reported in the narrative section of component 1.

### Communication materials

*Please provide a list of publications, project website, project page on the IUCN website, any other facebook, twitter, flickr or youtube account related to the project, as well as hyperlinks to any media coverage of the project, for example stories written by an outside source. Please upload any supporting files, including photos, videos, stories, and other documents.*

Project website

<https://www.iucn.org/our-work/topic/ecosystem-restoration/restoration-initiative>

Newsletters

- Jan – July 2023: <https://www.iucn.org/resources/other-brief/restoration-initiative-tri-newsletter-january-july-2023>
- August 2023 – May 2024: <https://iucn.org/resources/other-brief/restoration-initiative-tri-newsletter-august-2023-may-2024>

Beneficiaries' videos:

- Cameroon: <https://youtu.be/bFDKRSgKhqU>
- China: <https://youtu.be/B7p7SArf2fA>
- Democratic Republic of Congo: <https://youtu.be/GswC8pjl9oQ>
- Guinea Bissau: <https://youtu.be/XFEBvnbwZtQ>
- Kenya Asal: <https://youtu.be/eswyYKaDLR4>
- Kenya Tana Delta: <https://youtu.be/Zs10D1sRBfs>
- Pakistan: <https://youtu.be/M2AvfcKoY-k>
- Sao Tome and Principe: <https://youtu.be/XdWOu1us90I>
- Tanzania: <https://youtu.be/CjLifMm8J6Y>

Webstories:

- Cameroon: <https://iucn.org/story/202312/bamboo-promising-resource-restoration-degraded-landscapes-cameroon>
- Central African Republic: <https://iucn.org/story/202311/supporting-communities-develop-nurseries-car-support-restoration>
- China: <https://iucn.org/story/202312/landscape-restoration-pilots-tri-china-2023-2028-national-forest-plan>
- Kenya Asal: <https://iucn.org/story/202310/restoring-degraded-lands-kenya-through-community-led-techniques-and-approaches>
- Kenya Tana Delta: <https://iucn.org/story/202308/restoration-initiative-empowers-woman-improved-livelihood-and-business-kenya-tana>
- Pakistan: <https://iucn.org/story/202311/building-capacity-scale-forest-and-landscape-restoration-flr-chilgoza-pakistan>

- Sao Tome and Principe: <https://iucn.org/story/202310/restoration-initiative-sao-tome-and-principe-story>
- Tanzania: <https://iucn.org/story/202308/empowering-women-through-animal-husbandry-ilalasila-village-tanzania-yields-improve>

PANORAMA solutions:

Web story (with all solutions linked):

<https://www.iucn.org/story/202312/tri-countries-policy-milestones-published-through-panorama-solutions-website>

<https://panorama.solutions/en/solution/enhancing-tanzanias-enabling-environment-sustainable-landscape-restoration>

<https://panorama.solutions/en/solution/strengthening-flr-policy-landscape-cameroon>

<https://panorama.solutions/en/solution/establishing-mangrove-restoration-strategy-guinea-bissau>

<https://panorama.solutions/en/solution/strengthening-national-and-county-level-policy-and-regulatory-frameworks-support-forest>

<https://panorama.solutions/en/solution/establishing-policy-and-regulatory-frameworks-support-equitable-forest-and-landscape>

<https://panorama.solutions/en/solution/establishing-flr-friendly-policy-framework-south-kivu-drc>

<https://panorama.solutions/en/solution/establishing-policy-framework-facilitating-forest-landscape-restoration-and-sustainable>

<https://panorama.solutions/en/solution/increasing-cars-commitment-forest-and-landscape-restoration-national-and-sub-national>

<https://panorama.solutions/en/solution/enhancing-national-commitment-flr-and-establishing-conducive-policy-framework-restoration>

<https://panorama.solutions/en/solution/restoration-chilghoza-forest-ecosystem-suleman-range-balochistan-province-pakistan>

E-learning course:

[Planning seed and seedling supply for forest and landscape restoration](#)

<https://www.restorationexplorer.org/>

Mobilizing private finance - A learning challenge to address one of the biggest barriers to effective implementation of forest and landscape restoration:

<https://www.fao.org/in-action/forest-landscape-restoration-mechanism/resources/detail/en/c/1637420/>

[Private Sector Finance: Learning Challenge - YouTube](#)

The Restoration Initiative communication and advocacy training

<https://www.fao.org/in-action/forest-landscape-restoration-mechanism/resources/detail/en/c/1619264/>

Newsletters

[FLRM issue 21 \(fao.org\)](#)

## Lessons learned

*Please share any particular lessons learnt in the context of project implementation (e.g. successfully tested tools, unexpected positive or negative impacts) and/or lessons learnt regarding one of your key outcomes*

- To capitalize on opportunities presented by UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration, TRI partners will place additional emphasis on capturing experiences and lessons, and in developing and disseminating knowledge products that will profile TRI as flagship restoration program under implementation.
- The global child takes stock of the progress across NCP reflected in the core indicators, based on which partners will design reinforced activities that support enhanced in-country implementation and improved reporting.
- Increased demand for support from countries and our experience in implementation throughout the life of the project have informed the global child that additional budget is needed for targeted support, enhanced country exchange and overall enhanced program visibility regionally

and globally. These budget constraints limit the dimension of the global team's efforts to support countries' goals.

### Communicating impact

*Tell us the story of the project focusing on how the project has helped to improve people's lives and biodiversity and how it contributed to the target(s) pledged through internal conventions (UNCCD LDN, UNFCCC NDCs, CBD NBSAPs, SDGs, etc) and/or national policies*

*(The text will be used for IUCN Corporate Communications, the IUCN-GEF web-site, and/or other internal and external knowledge and learning efforts)*

**Please also note you can share your success story and solution on the IUCN [PANORAMA web platform](#). This will allow for knowledge retention and dissemination of project outcomes and success factors.**

Story from The Year in Review 2023: to be published in Q3 2024

Progress Update on Implementation of The Restoration Initiative

Every year since 2019, the TRI Year in Review showcases the amazing achievements all of the ten TRI country teams have reached in promoting and implementing Forest and Landscape Restoration. This annual publication also shows achievements at the programme level, such as enhanced partnerships, dedicated support across countries to ensure high-quality FLR outcomes and a platform to share and exchange knowledge with the global restoration community. As 2024 marks the last year of the global support project, it is an opportunity to reflect on the progress that has led to today's achievements. This provides a guiding light for all the TRI country teams that continue implementation until 2026.

TRI child project start dates and length

|                                | Start Date     | End Date***   |
|--------------------------------|----------------|---------------|
| China                          | December 2018  | December 2023 |
| Democratic Republic of Congo   | October 2018   | August 2024   |
| Guinea Bissau                  | July 2019      | June 2024     |
| Cameroon                       | July 2019      | July 2024     |
| Global Support Project         | May 2018       | December 2024 |
| Pakistan*                      | September 2018 | December 2024 |
| Kenya Arid and Semi-Arid Lands | August 2018    | March 2025    |
| Sao Tome and Principe          | May 2018       | May 2025      |
| Kenya Tana Delta               | June 2019      | June 2025     |
| Central African Republic       | January 2019   | December 2025 |
| Tanzania                       | July 2021      | December 2026 |
| Myanmar**                      | March 2019     | N.A.          |

\*Start Date based on project signature date and operational data

\*\* Myanmar project suspended in 2021

\*\*\* These dates include no-cost extensions

Previous Progress

In 2018, TRI successfully set up systems for coordination, communication, collaboration, knowledge sharing and a harmonised monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework. The global team also organised the Program Inception workshop in Cameroon, developed guidance documents on monitoring and evaluation at the programme level, delivered global impact communications assets and provided high-value technical support to the national child projects. By year two, in 2019, once the national child projects took off, TRI continued developing tools and providing technical support for TRI teams and the broader community of restoration practitioners in aspects such as finance for FLR, policy influencing, restoration implementation, in-country missions, and developed global communications products to raise awareness of TRI and build support and demand at different levels, from national to global, for FLR. The first and second TRI global learning workshops occurred in Kenya in February and Rome in October 2019. However, the subsequent regional and third TRI program workshops were impacted by the onset of the COVID-19 crisis. While the global support project could accomplish much of the work online, national project work was affected, including delayed partner-led activities that required implementation period adjustment.

Responding to the pandemic in 2020, TRI introduced a new online learning programme and mentorship to entrepreneurs in developing viable business plans for restoration. The global support project also disseminated key flagship knowledge products for estimating the impacts of biodiversity in FLR and designing fit-for-purpose policy influencing plans, [interinstitutional coordination mechanisms](#) and [enabling policies for FLR](#). Global support also translated into targeted M&E and policy support to national child projects and communicating the experiences of the TRI program through the second annual TRI Year in Review, the TRI 2020 Global Programme Report, as well as through far-reaching online events such as the [Bonn Challenge milestone event](#) and the Digital Forum on Ecosystem Restoration of the GLF. Throughout the year, TRI program partners took advantage of the global support with high levels of engagement with online training, including The Restoration Factory training on developing viable FLR business plans and the ELTI course partnership with Yale University on FLR. Program partners also developed various knowledge products to facilitate [policy development](#) and uptake and strengthened collaboration with national and global actors on knowledge and learning.

In the fourth year of the project and amidst ongoing pandemic-related travel restrictions, TRI developed and piloted the [Species Threat Abatement and Recovery metric](#) in [Kenya](#), [Cameroon](#) and the Central African Republic and carried out The Restoration Initiative country project webinar series, helped through [the Restoration Factory](#) to strengthen capacities and mobilise investment for 13 sustainable businesses through a six-month mentorship programme, and was featured at the [IUCN World Conservation Congress](#) and at the [XV World Forestry Congress](#). TRI was also profiled as a flagship restoration programme through [TRI's 2021 Year in Review](#) and disseminated outcomes and learning from the global to national levels through newsletters, web stories, and other social media outputs with continued collaborations between TRI partner agencies. Overall, the Global Support project also supported the application of TRI Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) guiding framework based on learnings from the first three years and carried out the mid-term review process, providing recommendations for the rest of the project term, which were implemented at 100% in the six months following the review.

#### PROGRAMME-LEVEL HIGHLIGHTS AND PROGRESS IN 2023

The past year has seen the [TRI 2022 Year in Review](#) and the resumption of in-person global workshops, with the third and fourth global workshops held concurrently in Kenya in November 2022. The workshop, which focused on knowledge sharing and exchange between countries, provided a much-needed opportunity to reinvigorate partnerships and identify new opportunities for FLR financing. Colleagues from eight TRI countries met, strengthening their sense of community and laying the groundwork for effective adaptive management. The project also disseminated three new packages of FLR tools within country teams, with eleven packages developed to date. Through online learning on communications and advocacy, finance, monitoring, and collecting best practices, over 1,300 stakeholders benefited, with over 13,000 people having visited the [FLRM knowledge-based website](#) since its launch.

In 2023, the Global Support team also held two trainings to enhance the capacities of national project teams to use the Ex-Act tool to track progress on carbon emissions removals and reductions. One training, a hybrid session in French held in May/June 2023, helped 92 participants, while the other, an in-person session in English in May 2023, helped 17 participants. The Restoration Factory mentoring and incubation program, the [Restoration Explorer](#) tool and the Financial Flow Tracking Tool also supported TRI countries to mobilise funding, especially in Kenya and Tanzania, where targeted support of these tools expanded. The second iteration of the Restoration Factory was pilot-tested with 47 eco-entrepreneurs in Kenya, achieving a graduation rate of over 80%. 48% of the entrepreneurs managed to raise funds, either during or after the program, with an average of \$188,500 raised per venture.

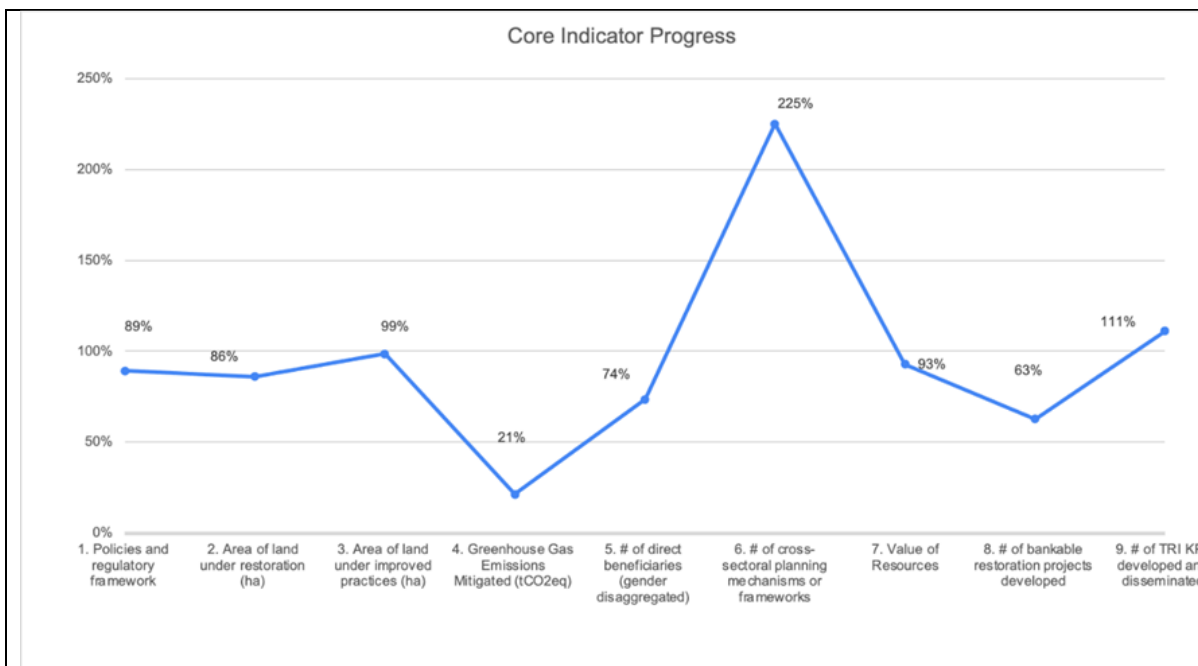
During this year, the Global Support project captured the great strides of country teams in facilitating the uptake of FLR-enabling policies, restoring degraded land, establishing bankable projects, and creating knowledge products in two platforms: [PANORAMA Solutions](#) focusing on policy influencing outcomes and social media where several [human interest video stories](#) were posted, making it to UNFCCC COP28 where they were featured at IUCN's and the GEF's pavilions.

Aiming at serving as a guide and inspiration for FLR practitioners around the world, the 10 PANORAMA Solutions focusing on policy impact tell fantastic stories of accomplishment. Since the beginning of TRI, 42 FLR-related policies have been adopted in TRI countries. This includes the launch of [Cameroon's](#) Harmonized Action Plan for the Restoration of Degraded Land and Forest Landscapes as well as the development of two major policy reports in [China](#), the "Green Path to Growth State Forest Farm Policy Research in China's New Stage of Economic and Social Development," which provided policy analysis and suggestions on how to integrate FLR and sustainable forest management into national policy, and the "Implementation Roadmap of Pilot Sustainable Forest Management in China," which implemented sustainable forest management measures in all seven pilot farms. In [Sao Tome and Principe](#), the TRI team helped with the elaboration of a National FLR Plan, which will inform and guide the country's forest management, conservation, and restoration, while in Kenya, both the [Aris and Semi-Arid Landscapes](#) and [Tana Delta](#) teams joined forces to develop the country's Forest and Landscape Restoration Action Plan - FOLAREP. Additionally, the [Tanzania](#) TRI team supported the elaboration of four national policies – the National Forest and Landscape Restoration Strategy, the National Environmental Master Plan for Strategic Intervention, the National Forest Policy Implementation Strategy, and the National Environmental Policy – and the [Democratic Republic of Congo](#) team facilitated the technical validation of the first provincial Forest Landscape Restoration Strategy for the Province of South Kivu.

Implementation of these policies is resulting in effective FLR across various landscapes. For instance, in [Guinea-Bissau](#), the project successfully identified three project sites as national mangrove champions, restoring almost 800 ha of mangroves and benefiting over 1,200 people from the participating communities. Similarly, in the [Central African Republic](#), several nursery beds have been set up by the communities of Mona Sao to produce 50,000 seedlings, paving the way for on-the-ground restoration efforts in the coming months. In [Pakistan](#), fourteen Chilgoza Forest Conservation and Protection Committees are coordinating work in twelve assisted natural regeneration sites covering 1,200 ha under assisted natural regeneration. As shown in the graphic below, many other important achievements are measured through the programme's core indicators. With several country projects still under implementation in the next two years, the TRI programme goals are expected to be amply surpassed, setting an example of good practice for future FLR endeavours in these countries and elsewhere.

Additionally, the TRI Global Child project's Steering Committee approved extending the project's end date through December 2024 to enable continued support to the child projects. During this extended implementation period, the team will focus on enhancing capabilities, visibility within the global restoration movement, and partnerships for enhanced implementation to aid long-term success for the TRI community.

Core Programme Indicators Progress as of June 2022



The TRI teams held a final global learning workshop in Tanzania in November 2023 (refer to the story on page XX) where country teams reflected on their progress in implementing FLR and the value that the TRI program has added. In the words of Paul Matiku, Executive Director of Nature Kenya and implementing lead of the Kenya Tana Delta project: *“TRI stands as a brilliant and innovative concept. Through the collaborative efforts of our restoration partnership and the thriving community of practice, TRI has become a vibrant hub for learning and knowledge exchange. We proudly share our approach of cost-effective restoration business models and foster sustainable green value chains within the restoration process, particularly in the ecologically vital Tana delta and across Kenya as a whole”*

*What is the most significant change that has resulted from the project this reporting period? (This text will be used for internal knowledge management in the respective technical team and region.)*

Story from The Year in Review 2023: to be published in Q3 2024

## Reflecting on TRI Programme Insights: Advancing FLR into the Future

In November 2023 the TRI Programme gathered in Tanzania for its last global learning workshop with three objectives: i) to collectively take stock of progress at the project and programme levels, reflecting on challenges, experiences and lessons learned, ii) to identify opportunities to increase TRI’s visibility regionally and globally and opportunities to scale out beyond TRI, and, iii) to strengthen the capacity of national TRI project teams and facilitate practical cooperation among them.

### Insights on Implementation Progress

Countries kickstarted the workshop by sharing their stocktake of progress, emphasising critical elements that have facilitated implementation or helped overcome barriers. The TRI Tanzania team emphasised the importance of understanding the social context of different land use systems, ensuring multi-stakeholder consultation to avoid possible conflicts, and the integration of biodiversity in decision making. Mobilising private sector funding was mentioned as a challenge. The TRI Kenya Tana team highlighted that effective grassroots mobilisation relies on equitable engagement of men and women and explained that long-term outcomes are achieved through designing interventions with attractive economic and non-economic benefits for communities. Similarly, the TRI China team underscored that proactive stakeholder engagement is essential in fostering lasting



impacts. It noted that the TRI project has provided a catalytic role in adopting FLR best practices by National State Forests.

For planning FLR interventions, the TRI Central African Republic team stressed the importance of carefully choosing seeds and seedlings compatible with ecological conditions. To scale up the production of seedlings to respond to national-level restoration efforts, the TRI STP team stressed the benefit of forging innovative public-private partnerships, the involvement of agricultural cooperatives in FLR, and a sharp change of approach to tree seedling production in the country.

The TRI Kenya ASAL team referred to their successful strategy to promote bio-enterprises to improve communities' livelihoods, which drives FLR. The TRI Guinea Bissau illustrated that data-driven advocacy helps obtain communities' and government buy-in, as they developed an analysis on the economic value of integrated landscapes to demonstrate to local communities the need for sustainable management, which was based on the income-generating activities implemented with the support of the project for sustainable rice cultivation and restoration of mangroves.

To overcome climate hazards such as drought and bushfires in the areas planned for FLR, the TRI Cameroon team is investing in green-grey infrastructure, including wells and firebreaks, while capacitating communities to be able to produce and plant bamboo seedlings successfully as well as maintain the newly restored areas. The TRI team in Pakistan showcased the alternatives offered to communities to steer out from cutting young Chilgoza pine trees, such as fuel-efficient stoves, fast-growing firewood species and toolkits, which is allowing communities to grow more Chilgoza pine trees for sustainable production and landscape restoration.

## Retracing Steps: Strategic Reflections to Move Forward

The workshop focused centrally on revisiting the TRI programme's core vision and reflecting on individual projects' contributions towards its overarching goals. Through careful reflection on the specific objectives set by each country and influential factors such as accelerators, obstacles, and constraints, participants gained valuable insights into successes and areas for improvement. Aggregating all those at the programme level, participants were able to identify key learnings on success factors and make informed strategic decisions aimed at enhancing project impacts and seizing new prospective investments and collaborative partnerships.

These key learnings cover several fronts. Regarding policy and governance, participants recognised that including key decision-makers in the restoration process is crucial for its success and generating ownership by communities, integrating their traditional knowledge and social structures. Cross-sectoral platforms serve as critical mechanisms for coordinating forest and landscape restoration initiatives at both local and national levels. In addition, conducive restoration policies, strategies, and plans play a vital role in facilitating the implementation of project activities. Furthermore, it was emphasised that restoration is a substantial investment requiring long-term commitment and integration into broader societal frameworks, as restoration encompasses elements of science, social engagement, and business. Therefore, incentivising and integrating the private sector to invest in restoration efforts is paramount.

## Points of Pride: Achievements to Celebrate

Some of the achievements that country teams were most proud of include implementing FLR activities on the ground through community collaboration agreements and producing

seedlings at scale (all project teams); supporting communities through the establishment of green-grey infrastructure and efficiency devices to support restoration efforts and improvement of livelihoods (i.e. Cameroon, Tanzania, Pakistan); mainstreaming FLR into policies from local to national levels, supporting coordination mechanisms and expanding FLR outreach to practitioners through experience-based technical guides (i.e. Sao Tome, China, Kenya Tana Delta, Tanzania); and activating value chains that promote FLR, along with the development of business plans and bankable projects for community implementation (i.e. Kenya ASAL and Tana Delta).

Communications and outreach for TRI have been essential to expand the projects' reach, generate stakeholders' awareness and gain support for FLR at different levels. To implement their communications strategies, country teams used various tools, including electronic platforms, radio and television publications, social media use (i.e. Cameroon), and forestry courses to train large audiences (i.e. China). Other strategies were also used to raise awareness among communities and local decision-makers, including showcasing best practices, capacity building on FLR and SLM, and policy advocacy (Pakistan).

The value of a programme like TRI lies in its guidance on implementing high-quality FLR using existing tools. These include the Restoration Opportunities Assessment Methodology, Ex-act for carbon calculations, STAR for decision-making for biodiversity benefits and the TRI Community of Practice, which facilitates regular exchanges and learning opportunities with different countries. Engagement with the private sector, exchange visits, and face-to-face training were common interests to TRI countries. Generating research based on projects' outcomes, support with designing tailored payment for ecosystem services programmes including carbon markets and support for identifying prospective funding opportunities were requested by participants.

## Next Steps for Resource Mobilisation and Sustainability

TRI experiences and achievements have proven useful in leveraging new funds to continue implementing FLR to support different global agendas. For instance, Sao Tome, Guinea Bissau and Cameroon submitted a new project proposal under the GEF-8 Ecosystem Restoration Integrated Program to continue with the impact of TRI, while the Central African Republic submitted a project to the LDCF focusing on climate change adaptation building on TRI interventions. The work of the TRI Kenya Tana Delta to support new county climate change policies led to access to financing from the Locally Led Climate Action Programme (World Bank/National Government - USD 6,299,319) and County Climate Change Fund (County Government of Tana River and Lamu - USD 496,598). Tanzania announced two project proposals related to FLR and the improvement of ecosystem services and livelihoods to be submitted to the GEF and the LDCF for a total of USD 14 million and Pakistan submitted a proposal on Forest Ecosystem Restoration under the remaining GEF8 star allocation for social, economic and ecological benefits in moist temperate forests of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Punjab.

TRI has pioneered as a multi-country integrated program and could inform and steer other big initiatives that support ecosystem restoration at scale. The workshop provided a last opportunity to come together again as one common programme, which left one shared sentiment: "TRI will live on in countries."

*"The Global Learning Workshops of The Restoration Initiative were an invaluable platform for sharing experiences, learning from each other and collaborating across countries. The workshops showed us our journeys towards a sustainable future for our forests and landscapes" Jean Louis Sanka, IUCN Guinea Bissau*

*“Thanks to TRI, we are leading the way in promoting the restoration and sustainable management of forest ecosystems in STP. Despite initial obstacles, we have forged a path forward, with a clear plan to restore 12,000 hectares of priority landscapes, strengthen financial partnerships, and ensure the sustainability of the project” Salvador Sousa Pontes, TRI Sao Tome and Principe*

*Describe how the project supported south-south cooperation, triangular cooperation efforts in the reporting year*

See component 2 and 3 reporting

## L. Annex 1 - Ratings definitions

### Implementation Progress Ratings

**Highly Satisfactory (HS):** Implementation of **all** components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised implementation plan for the project. The project can be presented as “good practice”.

**Satisfactory (S):** Implementation of **most** components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan except for only a few that are subject to remedial action.

**Moderately Satisfactory (MS):** Implementation of **some** components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with **some** components requiring remedial action.

**Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU):** Implementation of **some** components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with **most** components requiring remedial action.

**Unsatisfactory (U):** Implementation of **most** components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan.

**Highly Unsatisfactory (HU):** Implementation of **none** of the components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan.

### Global Environment Objective/Development Objective Ratings

**Highly Satisfactory (HS):** Project is expected to achieve or exceed **all** its major global environmental objectives, and yield substantial global environmental benefits, without major shortcomings. The project can be presented as “good practice”.

**Satisfactory (S):** Project is expected to achieve **most** of its major global environmental objectives, and yield satisfactory global environmental benefits, with only minor shortcomings.

**Moderately Satisfactory (MS):** Project is expected to achieve **most** of its major relevant objectives, but with either significant shortcomings or modest overall relevance. Project is expected not to achieve **some** of its major global environmental objectives or yield some of the expected global environment benefits.

**Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU):** Project is expected to achieve its major global environmental objectives with major shortcomings or is expected to achieve only **some** of its major global environmental objectives.

**Unsatisfactory (U):** Project is expected **not** to achieve **most** of its major global environment objectives or to yield any satisfactory global environmental benefits

**Highly Unsatisfactory (HU):** The project has failed to achieve, and is not expected to achieve, **any** of its major global environment objectives with no worthwhile benefits.

### Development/Adaptation Objective Ratings (For LDCF/SCCF/GCF Adaptation)

**Highly Satisfactory (HS):** Project is expected to achieve or exceed all its major development/adaptation objectives, and yield substantial adaptation benefits, without major shortcomings. The project can be presented as “good practice”.

**Satisfactory (S):** Project is expected to achieve most of its major development/adaptation objectives, and yield satisfactory adaptation benefits, with only minor shortcomings.

**Marginally Satisfactory (MS):** Project is expected to achieve most of its major relevant development/adaptation objectives, but with either significant shortcomings or modest overall relevance. Project is expected not to achieve some of its major development objectives or yield some of the expected adaptation benefits.

**Marginally Unsatisfactory (MU):** Project is expected to achieve its major development/adaptation objectives with major shortcomings or is expected to achieve only some of its major adaptation objectives.

**Unsatisfactory (U):** Project is expected not to achieve most of its major development/adaptation objectives or to yield any satisfactory adaptation benefits.

**Highly Unsatisfactory (HU):** The project has failed to achieve, and is not expected to achieve, any of its major development/adaptation objectives with no worthwhile adaptation benefits.

**Risk ratings**

*Risk ratings will assess the overall risk of factors internal or external to the project that may affect implementation or prospects for achieving project objectives. Risks of projects should be rated on the following scale:*

**High Risk (H):** There is a probability of greater than 75% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face high risks.

**Substantial Risk (S):** There is a probability of between 51% and 75% that assumptions may fail to hold and/or the project may face substantial risks.

**Modest Risk (M):** There is a probability of between 26% and 50% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only modest risks.

**Low Risk (L):** There is a probability of up to 25% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only modest risks.

*The table below illustrates how the risk categories used by GEF and IUCN align with one another.*

| <b>GEF risk categories</b>                                   | <b>IUCN risk categories</b>                                |
|--|--|
| Climate  | External   |
| Environment & Social   | Part of ESMS risk assessment                               |
| Political and Governance                                     | External   |
| Macro-economic   | External   |
| Strategies and policies                                      | Strategic  |
| Technical design of project or program                       | Operational  |
| Institutional capacity for implementation and sustainability | Operational  |
| Fiduciary: financial management and procurement              | Finance  |
| Stakeholder engagement                                       | Part of ESMS risk assessment                               |
| Other  | People management; Legal / Compliance; Information systems |
| Financial risks for NGI projects                             | N/A  |

*The table below illustrates how the risk rating/level used by GEF and IUCN align with one another.*

| <b>GEF risk rating / level</b> | <b>IUCN risk rating / level</b> |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| High                           | High                            |
| Substantial                    | High                            |
| Moderate                       | Medium                          |
| Low                            | Low                             |

## M. Annex 2 – Risk Register

| RISK REGISTER   |   |  |   |   |   |  |   |   |   |   |   |  |  |   |
|---|---|--|---|---|---|--|---|---|---|---|---|--|--|---|
| Projects are asked to structure their risks in the risk register using the risk taxonomy embedded in column C & D of this template. Additional guidance can be found in the red tabs. |   |  |   |   |   |  |   |   |   |   |   |  |  |   |
| ID  | Risk title  | Category<br><i>Select taxonomy level I</i> | Sub-category<br><i>Select taxonomy level II</i> | Risk description<br><i>(Enter a brief description of the risk. Risk description should include the event and the cause)</i>   | Consequence/Impact<br><i>(If this risk occurs what could be its consequences/impacts on ?)</i>                                  | Likelihood<br><i>1 Unlikely<br/>2 Possible<br/>3 Likely<br/>4 Almost certain</i> | Impact<br><i>1 Minor<br/>2 Intermediate<br/>3 Extensive<br/>4 Extreme</i> | TOTAL SCORE<br><i>(1-25)<br/>No action required</i> | RISK LEVEL<br><i>No action required</i> | Risk Appetite<br><i>Select adequate statement</i> | Risk Treatment<br><i>Select adequate risk treatment</i> | Mitigations Measures<br><i>Indicate what actions have been taken/will be taken to manage this risk. Each risk can have multiple treatment measures.</i>  | Risk Owner<br><i>Indicate the person or entity with the responsibility to manage the risk.</i> | Progress on mitigation measures 2024<br><i>Provide the status of the implementation of mitigation measures (Pending, Not started, On track, Done)</i> |
| R1  | Commitment/capacity to undertake work               | Operational                                | Programme_execution                             | Countries are not sufficiently committed/equipped to FLR to make necessary policy reforms   | Under delivery of country child projects, insufficient uptake of global policy support offerings                                | 2  | 2   | 4   | LOW                                     | Medium  | Mitigate/Treat  | Follow up with countries through continuous engagement and follow-up action plans to address capacity gaps   | Each agency implementing TRI   | On track  |
| R2  | Knowledge products not tailored to target audiences | Operational                                | Programme_execution                             | Knowledge products generated by the Project do not meet the direct needs of intended audiences  | Country child project demands of capacity building and training are not met through KP, generating wasteful                     | 1  | 2   | 2   | LOW                                     | Medium  | Mitigate/Treat  | This risk has not been experienced since agencies undertake mapping activities and understanding of needs from country team before developing KP to ensure they respond to specific demands. In addition, the collection of their own best practices to share knowledge with others is an important step to ensure they are very pertinent (national and This risk has not been observed during the life of TRI however with some technical topics there are some challenges in transferring information due to lack of staff who is specialized in the topics (e.g. carbon accounting, finance, monitoring, etc). Global teams continue providing support to country teams as much as possible especially when they have gaps in technical staff  | Each agency implementing TRI   | Done  |
| R3  | Lack of motivation from country teams               | Operational                                | Partnering_with_others                          | National child project teams are not sufficiently motivated, able to attend trainings and other Global child supported events or have the capacity to assimilate the information presented.   | Missing opportunities to increase knowledge, identify synergies and collaboration opportunities to improve the program delivery | 1  | 1   | 1   | LOW                                     | Medium  | Mitigate/Treat  | This risk is not being observed as the global child develop outputs that respond specifically to teams' demands and needs of information and capacity building. The global team continues to develop dissemination activities sufficient to reach target audiences   | Each agency implementing TRI   | On track  |
| R4  | Lack of effective dissemination strategies          | Operational                                | Programme_execution                             | Project outputs lack sufficient means for reaching target stakeholders and fail to cut through information flow to have a sizable impact.   | Resources spent inefficiently, expected impacts are unaccomplished  | 1  | 2   | 2   | LOW                                     | Medium  | Mitigate/Treat  | Component 3 has been adapted to focus on development of tools to serve both entrepreneurs as well as mapping finance opportunities in landscapes. The mentorship programme has benefited some countries that made the connections with entrepreneurs. Now that the tools are ready, 2024 should serve to work more closely with countries, responding to demand  | Each agency implementing TRI   | On track  |
| R5  | Lack of connection with private finance             | Operational                                | Partnering_with_others                          | Lack of projects suitable for private finance identified in countries, thus making development of bankable projects challenging   | Low achievement of project goals, component 3   | 3  | 2   | 6   | MEDIUM                                  | Medium  | Mitigate/Treat  | These challenges relate with the limited capacity from countries to convene actors in the financial sector or potential entrepreneurs to link then with mentoring and training opportunities provided by the global team. Nevertheless the global child invested in developing programs (The Restoration Factory) and tools (The Restoration Explorer) to support countries who can engage in these processes. Examples from within the TRI  | UNEP   | On track  |
| R6  | Challenges to develop bankable proposals            | Operational                                | Programme_execution                             | Challenges from TRI countries in developing bankable FLR projects   | Low number of bankable FLR projects   | 1  | 1   | 1   | LOW                                     | Medium  | Tolerate/Monitor  | Areas where countries under the TRI programme implement activities could be considered high-risk for climate disasters. They are impacted by desertification and risks to livelihoods caused by several reasons in addition to climate change. These are being considered by the country teams as they implement activities. For instance Kenya ASAL have suffered badly from droughts last year, so put additional burden, and project needs to actively take this into account, specifically issues on possible conflict mitigation for natural resources. <small>Operational communication business continuity teams and life to monitor climate risks and COVID delays are restrictions have been dealt with by the global team by favoring online interactions and communications. In-country missions and global events resumed in 2022 which is complementing existing country support.</small> | UNEP   | On track  |
| R7  | Climate change risks                                | Operational                                | Programme_execution                             | Current and future climate change impacts threaten the sustainability of restoration investments  | Low sustainability of restoration investments from the project  | 3  | 3   | 9   | MEDIUM                                  | Medium  | Tolerate/Monitor  | Operational communication business continuity teams and life to monitor climate risks and COVID delays are restrictions have been dealt with by the global team by favoring online interactions and communications. In-country missions and global events resumed in 2022 which is complementing existing country support.   | Each agency implementing TRI   | On track  |
| R8  | COVID pandemic delays                               | Operational                                | Programme_execution                             | Operational delays and problems in sequencing of delivery of supports to national child projects from ongoing Covid pandemic  | Underdelivery   | 3  | 1   | 3   | LOW                                     | Medium  | Mitigate/Treat  | This risk concerns country project implementation. These issues are discussed during IA missions to the countries and risk management measures are advised in the context of adaptive management   | Each agency implementing TRI   | Done  |
| R9  | Security risks in country project implementation    | Operational                                | Programme_execution                             | Some of the delays occurred also regarding execution of national child projects - that also related to security risks due to ongoing socio-political crisis in several TRI countries – Myanmar, Cameroon, DRC, Guinea Bissau, low bandwidth or limited access to internet | Underdelivery   | 3  | 3   | 9   | MEDIUM                                  | Medium  | Transfer  | The global team is promoting the utilization of office/hotel rooms with more reliable internet connection for online trainings.  | Country child projects   | Done  |
| R10   | Access to internet                                  | Digital                                    | Digital_&_IT_delivery                           | Low bandwidth or limited access to internet   | Fewer participation in online events  | 1  | 1   | 1   | LOW                                     | Medium  | Tolerate/Monitor  | the global team curates information to be provided to country teams. Overload of information might be the results of the compound of information sources on similar topics   | Each agency implementing TRI   | Nothing to report   |
| R11   | Overload of information                             | Operational                                | Communication_&_reputation                      | Overload with too much information  | Low rate of processing and low knowledge transfer   | 1  | 1   | 1   | LOW                                     | Medium  | Tolerate/Monitor  | Complement key online learnings with in-person sessions during the global knowledge events. Aim to consolidated themes for online learnings so that less online events are   | Each agency implementing TRI   | Nothing to report   |
| R12   | Zoom fatigue  | Operational                                | Communication_&_reputation                      | Zoom Fatigue  | Lack on engagement, decreased learning and  | 1  | 1   | 1   | LOW                                     | Medium  | Tolerate/Monitor  |  | Each agency implementing TRI   | On track  |

## N. Annex 3 – Global Child Project's scheduled activities and services offered in 2024

At the last TRI global workshop in November 2023, country teams provided feedback on the support from the global child project through the global satisfaction survey and the exit survey. Feedback was received on management, monitoring, communications, collaboration and synergies, policy development, FLR implementation, finance and upscaling and best practices sharing and visibility. This informed the development of the global child project's work plan for 2024, which is shared in this document.

**The feedback received shows great interest in cross-country learning, in-person exchanges, and in-country support for specific project elements.** The Global Child Project can support these activities by providing guidance and facilitation as needed. However, these in-country activities must be funded by the country's budget. More details about the activities planned by the Global Child Project and services that can be provided to country teams are detailed below.

### Ongoing and scheduled activities for 2024

#### IUCN

1. Promote dissemination and cross-learning of country-developed communication materials through monthly distribution through the CoP.
2. Based on 1. keep the GEF abreast of TRI's latest news and products and contribute to GEF's monthly newsletter.
3. Update the communication outreach and strategy plan for 2024 and craft high-impact communication assets to increase the visibility of TRI's impacts. Communications campaign to be developed for COPs.
4. Develop guidance and templates to implement national communications and outreach campaigns for FLR.
5. Submit the nomination to the UN Decade of ER Flagship – Done in May 2024.
6. Develop an in-focus PANORAMA Solutions publication based on the policy solutions published in 2023.
7. In-depth review of core indicator reporting across countries and provide feedback.
8. Carry out the final evaluation of the TRI Programme and Global Child Project.
9. Develop fact sheets of the Restoration Barometer in TRI countries (based on rapid assessments conducted by IUCN)
10. Finalise and publish the CAR STAR assessment fact sheet and knowledge brief on the practical application of STAR assessments implemented under TRI.

#### FAO

1. Coordinate the development of a web story with STP and Guinea Bissau based on their in-country exchanges to showcase the opportunities countries have to self-organize exchanges with other TRI countries.
2. Lead on filling out the FERM templates to capture at least one good practice per country.
3. Organize a webinar on the experience of STP working with the Central Bank (planned in September)

#### UNEP

1. Conduct a webinar on private finance innovation for restoration/NBS.
2. Carry out a webinar on revenue-generating models for restoration (focus on carbon).
3. Explore with FAO incorporating TEER insights into Restoration Explorer and Factory programs

### Global Services to the Country Child Projects

In addition to the planned activities above, **the Global Child Project offers the following services to the entire TRI community, responding to the requests shared by country teams.** If countries are interested in being part of these activities, please reach out to the focal points indicated below:

1. **Monitoring carbon outcomes:** country teams can send their Ex-ACT calculations for Core Indicator 4 for review by FAO. [Contact person: Benjamin De Ridder](#)
2. **Monitoring all other core indicators:** country teams can contact IUCN for further guidance. [Contact person: Florian Reinhard](#)
3. **Country Child Project Monitoring Framework:** guidance on this can be accessed by contacting each IUCN/FAO/UNEP M&E global leads if support at the national level; however, associated costs of in-person support



need to be covered by countries. Contact persons: [Florian Reinhard \(IUCN\)](#), [Carolina Granizo \(FAO\)](#), [Jonathan Gheysens \(UNEP\)](#)

4. **In-country exchanges among TRI countries:** If a country team is interested in hosting or participating in an exchange with another TRI country, please contact [the TRI country managers \(contact list below\)](#). For general guidance on how to carry out a country exchange or if you want to learn of a specific issue and don't know to which country to reach out, please get in touch with [Benjamin De Ridder](#)
5. **Online country exchanges: Countries can propose to present their work to the rest of the TRI community to showcase best practices. If interested, FAO can provide the online platform for webinars.** Contact person: [Benjamin De Ridder](#)
6. **Restoration implementation support:** should direct support be needed, don't hesitate to contact the global team, and we can set up remote support. For in-country support this will need to be covered by countries budgets. The global teams can also suggest experts who can support in-country work (as consultants, for instance). **Contact persons:** [Adriana Vidal \(IUCN\)](#), [Benjamin De Ridder \(FAO\)](#), [Jonathan Gheysens \(UNEP\)](#).

## TRI Country Managers

| Name                                   | Project Affiliation | Email  |
|--|---------------------|--|
| Rene Kaam                              | TRI Cameroon        | <a href="mailto:rkaam@inbar.int">rkaam@inbar.int</a>                                 |
| Rui Daniel Barbosa de Andrade          | TRI Guinea-Bissau   | <a href="mailto:ruiandrad58@yahoo.com.br">ruiandrad58@yahoo.com.br</a>               |
| Liu Yuting                             | TRI China           | <a href="mailto:yuting.liu@iucn.org">yuting.liu@iucn.org</a>                         |
| Faustino da Conceição Neto de Oliveira | TRI STP             | <a href="mailto:faconeol@yahoo.com.br">faconeol@yahoo.com.br</a>                     |
| Adam Maxime Gbaramaetong               | TRI CAR             | <a href="mailto:adammaxime.gbaramaetong@fao.org">adammaxime.gbaramaetong@fao.org</a> |
| Faizul Bari                            | TRI Pakistan        | <a href="mailto:Faizul.Bari@fao.org">Faizul.Bari@fao.org</a>                         |
| Floribert Mbolela Lupongo              | TRI DRC             | <a href="mailto:Floribert.Mbolela@fao.org">Floribert.Mbolela@fao.org</a>             |
| Meshack Muga                           | TRI Kenya_FAO       | <a href="mailto:meshackmuga@gmail.com">meshackmuga@gmail.com</a>                     |
| Rudolf Makhanu                         | TRI Kenya_UNEP      | <a href="mailto:tri@naturekenya.org">tri@naturekenya.org</a>                         |
| Doyi Manzele                           | TRI Tanzania        | <a href="mailto:Doyi.Mazenzele@iucn.org">Doyi.Mazenzele@iucn.org</a>                 |

# THE RESTORATION INITIATIVE (TRI) COMMUNICATIONS AND OUTREACH STRATEGY – GLOBAL CHILD [2023 - 2024]

## 1. BACKGROUND

TRI is working with partners on ecosystem restoration to address one of the defining challenges of our time: land degradation and the realization that transformational changes, including restoration of degraded and deforested lands, are urgently needed to safeguard the well-being of people and nature.

The Restoration Initiative was developed in support of the Bonn Challenge in 10 countries, which is led by IUCN together with FAO and UNEP.

This Program also includes a global project that focuses on global learning, finance, and partnerships for restoration. The participating countries are composed of a diverse set of environmental and social contexts and include Cameroon, Central African Republic, China, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Myanmar, Pakistan, Sao Tome and Principe, Tanzania, and the DR Congo.

Spanning two continents and with a diversity of project objectives, the programme offers a wealth of opportunities for knowledge exchange and partnership.

TRI supports and facilitates this exchange through annual programme-wide workshops; an online community of practice; and support for harmonized monitoring, learning, and the capture and sharing of experiences. In addition, by providing key supports through a jointly implemented global support project, TRI promises to generate cost saving and enhanced outcomes over a collection of individual projects.

**The project has the following components:**

**Component 1: Policy Development and Integration**

**Outcome:** Increased national and sub-national commitment to forest and landscape restoration

**Component 2: Implementation of Restoration Programs and Complementary Initiatives**

**Outcome:** Integrated landscape management practices and restoration plans implemented by government, private sector, and local community actors, both men and women.

**Component 3: Institutions, Finance, and Upscaling**

**Outcome:** Strengthened institutional capacities and financing arrangements in place to allow for and facilitate large-scale restoration and maintenance of critical landscapes and diverse ecosystem services in TRI countries.

**Component 4: Knowledge, Partnerships, Monitoring and Assessment**

**Outcome:** Increased effectiveness of Program investments among Program stakeholders.

Restoration is expected to have a major and positive impact on several areas, including food and water security, the environment, biodiversity preservation, employment creation, and more. For rehabilitation to be effective and long-lasting, nevertheless, significant actions must be taken.

These include developing accurate and thorough information on the nature and scope of deforestation and degradation, as well as on restoration opportunities; mobilizing financial and technical resources, including those from the private sector; and bringing best practices for restoration to light.

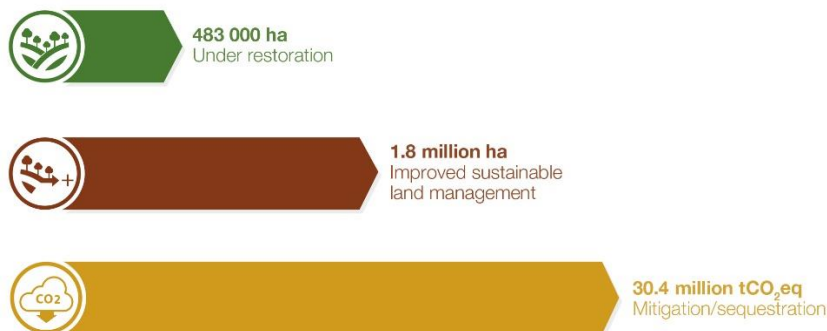
With support from the Global Environment Facility, TRI brings the collective strengths and resources of three leading institutions: International Union for Conservation of Nature, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the UN Environment Programme, together with 10 Asian and African countries to transform restoration ambition into results.

## Eleven projects under one initiative

Spanning two continents and representing the largest on-going Global Environment Facility investment in restoration, the programme consists of 11 national projects (two in Kenya) supported by one central project providing global coordination, technical support, and knowledge capture and dissemination.

National projects are tailored to the particular context, needs, and objectives of partners. However, all share a common framework for addressing key barriers to restoration and utilise a common set of indicators for tracking progress

## Anticipated global environmental benefits from TRI



## MAP SHOWING TRI COUNTRIES (10) AND IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES

TRI supports 11 projects in 10 countries, each of which is unique in its approach. Explore each project to learn more.



## 2. RATIONALE FOR COMMUNICATING ABOUT THE RESTORATION INITIATIVE

There is an urgency to mobilize partners, countries and the general public to accelerate progress and the results achieved for The Restoration Initiative and share information and messaging on the achievements

of TRI among internal and external partners across and beyond the TRI geographies, hence communications activities need to be tailored towards achieving TRI's objectives and approaches in communicating about the TRI program with internal and external audiences as well as with National Child Project Management teams.

The communications strategy has been conceived and drafted only for the global child project; we will continue to support countries but it is not to be implemented for country activities

Communications for the TRI and its objectives and achievements in implementing countries has been conceived to raise awareness and mobilize the public to support The Restoration Initiative as well as the National Child Project Management Teams to implement country-level communications and outreach plans, so that global and national communications are coordinated and consistent and achieve their objectives.

### 3. GOAL AND OBJECTIVES OF TRI COMMUNICATIONS AND OUTREACH STRATEGY

TRI seeks to share information and messaging on TRI among **internal and external partners across and beyond the TRI geographies** and increase engagements in the traditional and digital media space working with country project teams and development partners working of FLR.

- **Mobilize partners, National Governments, and the general public towards** accelerating progress for the Restoration Initiative in implementing countries (Component 1) through strategic communications and media engagements and enhance knowledge and understanding of best practices in forest landscape restoration (FLR), (Component 4) including sharing experiences of different contexts and partners in addressing FLR challenges to donors and development partners and the general public.
- **Increase awareness among key stakeholders of TRI program and its work**, to further support achievement of TRI project objectives through partnerships, knowledge sharing, and increasing awareness on the needs and opportunities for restoration (Component 4), to build support for restoration at the needed scale in all TRI Countries.
- **Mobilize additional resources and funding for the TRI and its implementation** in target countries, to facilitate large-scale restoration and maintenance of critical landscapes and diverse ecosystem services in TRI countries (Component 3), through high-value, high-priority opportunities for communication about TRI, including those provided by major policy events such as the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, Conference of the Parties (COPs), United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (UNCBD) COPs, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) COPs, Global Landscapes Forum events and other high level events.

### 4. TRI TARGET AUDIENCES – WHO WE WILL BE ENGAGING WITH

TRI Target audiences play an important role as strategic influencers, amplifiers and advocates for FLR and they will be supported through continuous engagements to lead the change among key actors by speaking about FLR to stakeholders; co-generating knowledge and experience in what works and why; leading advocacy and campaigns in their localities and communities; serving as a pool of resources for media engagements; provision of information, systematic and objective analysis on restoration opportunities, and spreading knowledge gained during the implementation of TRI through step down trainings and capacity building in key areas including mobilization of FLR advocates in communities as well as resources for FLR financing.

Identifying Target Audiences for TRI's communications activities involves audience identification and analysis, planning the actual forms of communications activities as TRI will be executing in TRI countries and globally.

TRI's Communications Strategy (2023 - 2025) will not be complete without the dissemination/disclosure of information, consultation, and engagement/participation – during all phases of the project cycle-, addressing, media engagement and communications needs for the TRI Project.

Dissemination/disclosure of information is making relevant project documents and activities available to the public in a manner that the documents are accessible to Civil Society Organizations (CSO) and other stakeholders.

Consultation involves information exchanges with stakeholders with the objective to obtain public feedback on the analysis, design features of the project, implementation, and monitoring/evaluation and/or other decisions.

Stakeholder participation is when stakeholders collaboratively engage in design and implementation of activities, and monitoring and evaluation of project outcomes.

Engagement in governance/management of the project to enable their participation in strategic decisions: Describe the groups that will be engaged in governance or management mechanisms set-up for the project or in specific strategic decisions, provide the rationale for this role (e.g. their importance), explain the mechanisms (e.g. steering committee, advisory group etc).

Engagement through programmatic activities: Describe the groups that will be engaged in the implementation of specific project activities or in events that complement programmatic activities; indicate the respective activities (could include a reference to the numbering).

Resources and Responsibilities: Indicate what staff and resources will be devoted to managing and implementing the Stakeholder Engagement Plan. Who of the executing entities and within the project team will be responsible for carrying out these activities.

**Target Audiences will include the following:**

- Government Agencies and National Governments of TRI Countries
- Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) including young people engaged in FLR activities, Local Non-Governmental Organizations, Women-led Organizations involved in FLR, Decade Partners etc.
- Private Sector organizations
- Research Institutions and Universities
- United Nations Agencies
- Donors and Donor Government
- Media
- Community and Religious leaders
- Celebrity influencers
- The public

The following table identifies our target audiences for communications activities and highlights the stakeholders we will be engaging with as well as their roles, communications activities, their capacity/expertise in areas related to the project, their potential influence on the project, their potential impact of the project on stakeholders and which implementing agencies will be carrying out the activities assigned.

| TARGET AUDIENCES AND THEIR ROLES          |   |                                    |   |                        |
|---|---|------------------------------------|---|------------------------|
| Stakeholder (SH)                          | Role, main activities, capacity/expertise in areas related to the project   | Potential influence on the project | Potential impact of the project on stakeholders | Which IA will do this? |
| Ministries of Environment and or Forestry | Lead on media engagements, and advocacy for the scale up resources and capacities, as well as the mobilization of other government ministries, agencies, and departments towards full implementation, reporting and sustainability of FLR interventions | Large                              | Large   | IUCN<br>FAO<br>UNEP    |
| Young FLR practitioners                   | Advocacy and media engagements in their communities towards spreading messages about the importance of FLR in their communities as well as how interventions can be scaled up   | Low                                | Medium  | IUCN<br>FAO<br>UNEP    |
| National and local NGOs                   | Supporting FLR interventions, advocating to communities and government on the importance of FLR and how to scale up interventions   | Medium                             | Medium  | IUCN<br>FAO<br>UNEP    |
| Decade partners                           | Leading role in media engagements, and advocacy for legal frameworks for implementing, reporting, and sustaining FLR interventions  | Medium                             | Medium  | IUCN<br>FAO<br>UNEP    |
| Early on entrepreneurs                    | National Governments to support agro-preneurs to boost restorative enterprises  | Large                              | Low-Medium                                      | IUCN<br>FAO<br>UNEP    |
| Impact investors                          | Mobilize impact investors for additional grants and other finance instruments for FLR   | Small                              | Low-Medium                                      | IUCN<br>FAO<br>UNEP    |
| Restoration project developers            | Inform project developers on lessons learnt and best practices, share success stories and challenges for improved program implementation for FLR in TRI countries and beyond  | Medium                             | Low-Medium                                      | IUCN                   |
| International NGOs                        | Leading role in media engagements, and advocacy for legal frameworks for  | Medium                             | Medium  | IUCN<br>FAO<br>UNEP    |

| TARGET AUDIENCES AND THEIR ROLES       |  |                                    |   |                        |
|--|--|------------------------------------|---|------------------------|
| Stakeholder (SH)                       | Role, main activities, capacity/expertise in areas related to the project  | Potential influence on the project | Potential impact of the project on stakeholders | Which IA will do this? |
|  | <p>implementing, reporting and sustaining FLR interventions</p> <p>Sharing approaches, tools and best practices</p>  |                                    |   |                        |
| GPFLR                                  | Sharing approaches, tools and best practices   | Low                                | Low   | IUCN<br>FAO<br>UNEP    |
| Decade movements                       | Sharing approaches, tools and best practices   | Low                                | Low   | IUCN<br>FAO<br>UNEP    |
| AFR100                                 | Sharing approaches, tools and best practices   | Medium                             | Medium  | IUCN<br>FAO<br>UNEP    |
| Bonn Challenge                         | Sharing approaches, tools and best practices   | Medium                             | Medium  | IUCN<br>FAO<br>UNEP    |
| GEF                                    | <p>Leading role in media engagements, and advocacy for legal frameworks for implementing, reporting and sustaining FLR interventions</p> <p>Sharing approaches, tools and best practices</p>                   | Medium                             | Medium  | IUCN<br>FAO<br>UNEP    |
| United Nations Agencies/ Entities      | <p>Leading role in media engagements, and advocacy for legal frameworks for implementing, reporting and sustaining FLR interventions</p> <p>Sharing approaches, tools and best practices</p>                   | Medium                             | Medium  | IUCN<br>FAO<br>UNEP    |
| Universities and research organization | Providing latest scientific knowledge to project implementers  | Low                                | Low   | IUCN<br>FAO            |
| Donors and Donor Government            | <p>Leading role in media engagements, and advocacy for technical and financial frameworks for implementing, reporting and sustaining FLR interventions</p> <p>Sharing approaches, tools and best practices</p> | High                               | High  | IUCN<br>FAO<br>UNEP    |

| TARGET AUDIENCES AND THEIR ROLES                  |   |                                    |   |                        |
|---|---|------------------------------------|---|------------------------|
| Stakeholder (SH)                                  | Role, main activities, capacity/expertise in areas related to the project   | Potential influence on the project | Potential impact of the project on stakeholders | Which IA will do this? |
| Media and Social Media influencers                | <p>Leading role in media advocacy, campaign and public engagements via news and social media for implementing, reporting and sustaining FLR interventions</p> <p>Sharing approaches, tools and best practices</p> | Medium                             | Medium  | IUCN<br>FAO<br>UNEP    |
| Religious and Community Leaders                   | <p>Leading role in community engagements, and advocacy for community buy in and commitments for implementing, reporting and sustaining FLR interventions</p> <p>Sharing approaches, tools and best practices</p>  | medium                             | medium  | IUCN<br>FAO<br>UNEP    |
| Celebrity Influencers and Restoration Ambassadors | <p>Public engagements, and advocacy to the public and government for their support in reporting and sustaining FLR interventions</p>  | medium                             | medium  | IUCN<br>FAO<br>UNEP    |



## 5. KEY MESSAGES - WHAT WE WANT TO INFORM OUR TARGET AUDIENCES ABOUT

### 1. Policy makers, Local Authorities and Legislative bodies of TRI countries:

- **This is our once in a lifetime opportunity to improve the lives of the people we govern through interventions that bring improvements to people and planet**
- **We can only succeed together if we are accountable and take actions that will not throw spanners in the wheels of progress.**
- **Good governance is Key, let us work together so that all invested resources reach their intended purposes.**
- The Restoration Initiative (TRI) is an opportunity to secure your position and bring economic wealth to prompt more investments in your country.
- You need to play your part, so progress is recorded on the ground. Unless there is progress funding will be hampered by donors.
- Taxes, subsidies, and legislation for the protection of land, forests and ecosystems, forest provide resources needed for the protection of the natural habitats for species needed to support the survival of our planet and in turn lead to poverty reduction and improved livelihoods for all humans towards post covid recovery.

### 2. CSOs, Advocacy Groups and the Media

- **You are our ally in showcasing the work of the Restoration Initiative and holding us and all stakeholders to account. You can count on us for data and resources.**
- **The Restoration Initiative is not only addressing land degradation in 10 countries but improving livelihoods and generating incomes for millions of people.**
- **The Restoration Initiative is an opportunity to restore the degraded land and restore livelihoods for individuals, incomes for communities while protecting forests and the environment that supports humanity.**
- Healthy and productive landscapes, from forests and wetlands to pastoral and agricultural lands, are the basic building blocks of livelihoods and economies, providing the vast bulk of essential ecosystem services that human societies depend upon.
- Land is the source of over 99% of the food (calories) we eat and the water we drink, and provides essential plant materials utilized as fuel, building materials and medicines.
- Healthy landscapes play a key role in climate regulation, storing billions of tons of carbon above and below ground, and provide natural defense against floods, landslides and avalanches, droughts, dust and sandstorms and other disasters.
- Healthy landscapes provide key habitat for biodiversity including pollinators, with more than 75% of the world's terrestrial biodiversity found in forests alone.
- As CSOs and the Media, you are also accountable for the progress on the ground, and the success of the Restoration Initiative is also your success. We trust you to report accurately on recorded progress.
- With its targets fully achieved by 2025, the Restoration Initiative is a key nature-based solution that will help the world to build back better and achieve the future we want.

### 3. Implementing partners, NGOs

- **If we must change the world, we must scale up our work for the Restoration Initiative through improved capacities and judicious use of funds.**
- You are changing the world and we want the world to see you.
- You can partner with us for access to more funding opportunities.
- We want to work with you to leverage on monitoring results to get access to more funds.
- We must work together and coordinate actions that build trust.

- Support the Restoration Initiative, an ambitious ecosystem restoration program and a climate-change adaptation and mitigation response under implementation in two continents and ten countries.

#### 4. United Nations Entities

- **The Restoration Initiative is supporting the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration by preventing, halting, and reversing the degradation of Africa and Asia’s ecosystems.**
- **Restoring ecosystems will help to end poverty, combat climate change, and prevent mass extinction of species and biodiversity.**
- Land can play an important part in accelerating the achievement of many SDGs. Maintaining and restoring land resources can play a vital role in tackling climate change, securing biodiversity and maintaining crucial ecosystem services, while ensuring shared prosperity and well-being.
- Healthy and productive land can play an unparalleled role as an engine of economic growth and a source of livelihood for billions worldwide, including the most vulnerable populations.
- Ecosystems support all life on the planet. The healthier our ecosystems are, the healthier the planet – and its people.
- The coordination and mutually supportive implementation of the Restoration Initiative, and the policies and programmes of the different United Nations bodies, organizations and specialized agencies, the Bonn and Rio Conventions and other forest-related intergovernmental organizations will help towards the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals of the United Nations.

#### 5. Financial and Technical Partners

- **Turning pledges/commitments into Actions to mitigate the impacts of climate change in Africa and Asia will play a vital role in tackling climate change, securing biodiversity and maintaining crucial ecosystem services, while ensuring shared prosperity and well-being for all.**
- Governments, international organizations, and communities must work together for the achievement of the Ambitions of the TRI – at all levels – to lessen the risks associated with land degradation, desertification and its contributing factors, such as climate change, and ensure that vulnerable people in the Sahel are recover post the Covid 19 Pandemic.
- Committing resources must go hand in hand with releasing resources and turning pledges to actions if we must achieve the results ahead of 2030, to ensure the protection of our planet for future generations as healthy and productive land can play an unparalleled role as an engine of economic growth and a source of livelihood for billions worldwide, including the most vulnerable populations.

#### 6. Farmers and Farmer groups

- **Healthy land means healthy people. Land provides health benefits for everyone, such as fresh air, nutritious foods, clean water, and space for recreation.**
- Farmers and communities in Africa and Asia must sustainably manage the land and forests which provides a means of creating wealth to ensure the land they depend on continually supports food production and food supply.
- The Restoration Initiative is an opportunity to “rebuild” landscapes across two continents – Africa and Asia, that are equitable and productive and avert the risks to ecosystems and people posed by destruction of the land and poor land use management practices.

#### 7. The Private Sector

- **Investing in avoiding land degradation and the restoration of degraded land as the Restoration Initiative has shown, makes sound economic sense; the benefits generally by far exceed the costs.**
- For every dollar spent on forest restoration, between USD 7 and 30 can be reaped in economic benefits, according to the World Resources Institute (WRI).
- Land restoration provides huge returns on investment which transforms economies at scale.
- Investing in land restoration is good business.

- The Restoration Initiative provides communities and people with immense benefits like providing job opportunities for young people and future generations.
- You are a vital partner in the work of the United Nations and to fully implement the UN SDGs, and contribute to sustainable development that provides economic, social, environmental and cultural benefits for present and future generations.
- Companies, organizations and individuals must also ensure that their work is environmentally friendly and sustainable.
- Investments by private sector companies in land restoration will mitigate the impact of climate change and support diverse industries, generating an enormous stream of jobs from income generation activities i.e paper production to the construction of tall buildings.
- If you Invest in land restoration, you will help economies recover from the pandemic by creating even more employment for communities.

## 8. Farmers – young farmers, women in Agriculture, women farmers

- **The Restoration Initiative is amplifying your voice and leadership. It provides a life changing opportunity for women and youth to take back the land from degradation and grow communities while growing incomes.**
- Whether for the selection of lands, the location of trees, the management of ecosystems, we must speak to women, hear them and work with them.
- We understand the challenging environment, whether political, institutional, or cultural, they sometimes deal with.
- Together we can improve the quality of your life through investments, have more rights to exploit your land, and receive more income.
- The Restoration Initiative I holds the potential to generate millions of green jobs and support the livelihoods of many women and youths in Africa and Asia.
- Land ownership for women remains a challenge in communities and you can play a part in improving those realities.
- Together let's close the gender gap and secure access to land for women's economic empowerment.

## 9. Community and religious leaders in Africa and Asia

- **The Restoration Initiative is addressing the challenges of forests and land degradation in communities.**
- **You are the bridge between communities and investments that will bring change, improve lives living conditions for millions and impact communities positively.**
- Without you there is no solution for land restoration and land productivity to ensure decent livelihoods for future generations
- Land degradation and its devastating impacts should not be underestimated by myths and traditional beliefs.
- Sustainable land and forest management is crucial to ensure sustainable growth for communities.
- Land plays a crucial role in improving quality of life for communities.
- Your land challenges are a priority, but we need your involvement as champions towards providing solutions for communities.
- We must evolve our behavior towards the land for future generations, the Restoration Initiative provides excellent opportunities for future generations.

## 10. Celebrity and Social Media Influencers

- **We all have a role to play, we all have actions to take.**
- **Without our urgent actions today, adapting to the devastating impacts of land degradation taking up our productive land in the Africa and Asia will be more difficult and costly for us all in the future.**
- From shifting weather patterns that threaten food production to rising sea levels that increase the risk of catastrophic flooding, the impacts of climate change are global in scope, affect everyone of us and unprecedented in scale especially in Africa.

## 11. Academia and Research Institutions

- According to the [European Union Commission](#), Land degradation through human activities is undermining the well-being of at least 3.2 billion people, and is pushing the planet towards a sixth mass species extinction”.
- More than 75 % of Earth’s land areas are substantially degraded. If this trend continues, more than 90 % of the Earth’s land areas could become degraded by 2050, potentially exacerbating climate change and leading to mass migration, conflict and major food security concerns.
- Wetlands are particularly degraded, with 87 % lost globally in the past 300 years.
- Habitat loss and degradation are the leading causes of biodiversity loss. Between 1970 and 2012 the average populations of wild land-based species fell by 38 %, and freshwater species by 81 %.
- Land degradation is a major contributor to climate change. Deforestation contributes about 10 % of all human-induced greenhouse gas emissions, and loss of carbon previously stored in the soil has released up to 4.4 billion tons of CO2 into the atmosphere between 2000 and 2009.
- Land degradation and climate change could reduce crop yields by an average of 10 % globally (up to 50 % in some regions) by 2050.
- **All hope is not lost. We have many solutions to Land and Forest Degradation in the Restoration Initiative. As researchers, we prefer sustainable nature-based solutions to avoid and restore degraded lands in the Sahel.**
- Our Scientists and researchers must dedicate resources to research and proffer more nature-based solutions that protect the land and reduce the losses from land degradation and its effects drought and desertification.
- The devastating impacts of land degradation if left unchecked will further eliminate the species already on the verge of extinction and cause significant losses in biodiversity, damage to urban infrastructure and the environment.

## 12. The Public

- **The Restoration Initiative (TRI) unites 10 countries and three Global Environment Facility agencies – IUCN, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and the United Nations Environment Programme – along with governments and strategic partners to overcome existing barriers to restoration and to restore degraded landscapes, in support of the Bonn Challenge.**
- If we must all achieve a better planet for all, then the Restoration Initiative must not be ignored as it is not just for the survival of Asia or Africa alone, it is for the survival of our only planet.
- The Restoration Initiative makes a vital contribution to the UN Sustainable Development Goals (known as the SDGs) - a global agenda which aims to achieve a more equitable and sustainable world by 2030.
- A multiplicity of actors jointly working on restoration activities is fundamental to pave the way for a sustainable future,
- Let us work together for the achievement of the ambitions of the Restoration Initiative– at all levels – to lessen the risks associated with land degradation, desertification and its contributing factors.
- With the ongoing work of TRI, a wide variety of ecosystems are regaining their function and the well-being of humans living within these ecosystems is being improved, as shown by the excellent results of the project this far.
- The ongoing program-level targets aim to restore 483 245 hectares of land, bring 754 451 hectares under improved land management, and contribute to the mitigation of 30.4 million tons of greenhouse gases equivalent to carbon dioxide. These actions are having a direct impact on individual well-being by improving the quality of life of 287 239 direct beneficiaries.

- Among the achievements highlighted in TRI's 2021 Year in Review Publication, is the progress in China, where the programme has seen the completion of the 2021 key ecosystem services and socioeconomic monitoring across the seven pilot State Forest Farms.
- With the support of the Restoration Initiative, China currently has an area of 157 095 hectares under restoration and 213 314 hectares of land under improved land practices.
- In the Democratic Republic of the Congo, where the area under restoration is 7 352 potential hectares, the project is partnering with the Louvain Coopération to develop microprojects promoting forest and landscape restoration interventions and has begun raising awareness among 150 potential associations and cooperatives.
- Additionally, in Pakistan, the project distributed a total of 326 950 forest trees and 20 800 fruit trees across the four project sites, benefiting an additional 5 440 smallholder farmers and bringing 321 hectares of land under restoration. Furthermore, the project has set up two Chilgoza processing units in two districts to empower chilgoza forest communities.
- The Restoration Initiative provides the best recovery for the planet after the Covid 19 Pandemic

TRI COMMUNICATIONS AND OUTREACH STRATEGY - ACTIVITIES FOR OUR TARGET AUDIENCES  
(2023 – 2024)

| S/no. | Campaign / Communications activity  | Target Audiences  | Place and Mode of activity | Focal Points     | Outputs  | Frequency or Timeline of activity | Budget | Status   |             |         |
|-------|---|---|----------------------------|------------------|--|-----------------------------------|--------|----------|-------------|---------|
|       |   |   |                            |                  |  |                                   |        | COMPLETE | NOT STARTED | ONGOING |
| 1.    | Communications Strategy Development for the Restoration Initiative                                      | IUCN<br>IUCN Global Comms<br>TRI Implementing Agencies<br>Implementing Government Ministries  | Online                     | Comms Consultant | Deliver a comprehensive communications strategy for outreach and communications for FLR interventions in FLR countries and at IUCN Global Comms        | May 2023                          |        |          |             |         |
| 2.    | Updating TRI Social Media Channels with content about TRI Year in Review and Stories from TRI countries | IUCN<br>IUCN Global Comms<br>TRI Implementing Agencies<br>Implementing Government Ministries<br>Donors<br>Young Agropreneurs<br>Women<br>Youth<br>Media<br>General Public | Online                     | Comms Consultant | All TRI communications products, news, stories, and impact as well as results are updated on a daily or weekly basis on all TRI social media platforms | May 2023                          |        |          |             |         |

| S/no. | Campaign / Communications activity  | Target Audiences   | Place and Mode of activity    | Focal Points     | Outputs  | Frequency or Timeline of activity          | Budget | Status   |             |         |
|-------|---|--|-------------------------------|------------------|--|--|--------|----------|-------------|---------|
|       |   |  |                               |                  |  |  |        | COMPLETE | NOT STARTED | ONGOING |
|       |   |  |                               |                  |  |  |        |          |             |         |
| 3.    | Production of 2 TRI Newsletters to capture stories and results of TRI Implementation  | IUCN<br>IUCN Global Comms<br>National Government Ministries of Environment of TRI countries,<br>TRI Implementing Agencies<br>Implementing partners,<br>Donors<br>Young Agropreneurs<br>Women<br>Youth<br>Media<br>General Public | Online                        | Comms Consultant | 2 versions of newsletters for the TRI Project are produced and disseminated in English and in French | June 2023<br><br>And<br><br>September 2023 | N/A    |          |             |         |
| 4.    | Production of web stories and social media content such as graphics and social media blurbs. and dissemination of Communications Products | Social media audiences<br>General Public   | Digital Publications produced | Comms Consultant | TRI Infographic<br>TRI Social Media Graphics<br>Social media posts                                   | Continuous                                 | N/A    |          |             |         |

| S/no. | Campaign / Communications activity   | Target Audiences   | Place and Mode of activity   | Focal Points                               | Outputs   | Frequency or Timeline of activity  | Budget                                    | Status   |             |         |
|-------|--|--|--|--|---|--|---|----------|-------------|---------|
|       |  |  |  |  |   |  |   | COMPLETE | NOT STARTED | ONGOING |
| 5.    | Capacity Building Workshop on Outreach and Campaigns – Guidance and Trainings for TRI Comms Focal Points in the 10 Countries   | Comms Focal Points from implementing Countries for the TRI interventions Abuja | Virtual (via zoom) translation services to be procured to cover participants from non-English countries. | Comms Consultant<br><br>TRI global manager | Communications Focal Points capacities will be built on carrying on key messages and handling media interviews.   | 4 Trainings –<br><br>June 2023<br><br>August 2023<br><br>October 2023<br><br>December 2023 | \$3,000 for translation service companies |          |             |         |
| 6.    | Capacity Building Workshop for Journalists and Media Organizations in 10 TRI countries on Reporting and advocating for Forest and Land Restoration interventions through Local communities and National Government | Journalists from implementing Countries for the TRI interventions Abuja        | In Person<br><br>Virtual   | Comms Consultant<br><br>TRI global manager | Journalist capacities to be built on strategic communications to influence FLR policies in TRI countries, also advocacy, to increase mobilization and advocacy for the FLR interventions. | TBD  | \$3,000 for translation service companies |          |             |         |
| 7.    | TRI Success Stories and Impact Videos from countries<br><br>2 Videos to be produced (1 <sup>st</sup> batch of 5 countries’ stories in  | IUCN<br><br>IUCN Global Comms<br><br>National Government<br>Ministries of      | -Short Version of Video Stories for Social Media engagement<br><br>a. 2<br>Minute video of               | Comms Consultant                           | Videos will be used for advocacy work, to increase mobilization and advocacy for the FLR interventions in   | July 2023  | N/A                                       |          |             |         |



| S/no. | Campaign / Communications activity   | Target Audiences  | Place and Mode of activity   | Focal Points     | Outputs  | Frequency or Timeline of activity | Budget | Status   |             |         |
|-------|--|---|--|------------------|--|-----------------------------------|--------|----------|-------------|---------|
|       |  |   |  |                  |  |                                   |        | COMPLETE | NOT STARTED | ONGOING |
|       | one video and the 2 <sup>nd</sup> batch of 5 countries stories in the 2 <sup>nd</sup> video).                                      | Environment of TRI countries,<br>TRI Implementing Agencies<br>Implementing partners,<br>Donors<br>Young Agropreneurs<br>Women<br>Youth<br>Media<br>General Public | 2 or 3 beneficiaries or interviewees with the best stories from TRI countries to be produced |                  | and beyond TRI Countries   | October 2023                      |        |          |             |         |
| 8.    | Communications Workshop for Communications Focal points in TRI Implementing Countries  | Comms focal point for implementing countries across Africa and ASIA   | Virtual, TBD   | Comms Consultant | Comms focal points will be equipped with communications skills and tools to take communication campaign to the grass roots and communities | Nov. 2023                         | N/A    |          |             |         |
| 9.    | Production of Stories of Impact Film - Documentary Film of Success Stories from beneficiaries and implementers FLR in 10 countries | General Public  |  |                  | Video stories will be used for community engagement as well as advocacy for farmers, women and youth, to                                   |                                   |        |          |             |         |

| S/no. | Campaign / Communications activity  | Target Audiences  | Place and Mode of activity | Focal Points     | Outputs  | Frequency or Timeline of activity | Budget | Status   |             |         |
|-------|---|---|----------------------------|------------------|--|-----------------------------------|--------|----------|-------------|---------|
|       |   |   |                            |                  |  |                                   |        | COMPLETE | NOT STARTED | ONGOING |
|       |   |   |                            |                  | increase mobilization for FLR                      |                                   |        |          |             |         |
| 10.   | Digital Campaign – Bimonthly twitter engagement (Tweet chat with a guest influencer tweeting and answering questions from the public) | Influencers<br>Online public<br>TRI team<br>IUCN Comms Team | Online (social media)      | Comms Consultant | Increased mobilization of the online public on FLR | Continuous                        | N/A    |          |             |         |
| 11.   | Weekly updates of TRI and FLR on digital platforms, web and social with Stories and content   | Influencers<br>Online public                                | Online (social media)      | Comms Consultant | Increased mobilization of the online public on FLR | Weekly                            | N/A    |          |             |         |

### Communications Social Media Planning Calendar (2023 – 2025)

#### Social Media Calendar for TRI (Monthly)

| SM Channel      | Monday  | Tuesday                                 | Wednesday   | Thursday                                      | Friday  |
|-----------------|---|---|---|---|---|
| <b>Facebook</b> | Post link to content from your blog with short update about FLR | Share community content about FLR       | Post an interesting question to the community about FLR | Create an original image-based post about FLR | Share relevant data or infographic about FLR fun content        |
|                 |   | Share interesting news article or story | Promote an upcoming event                               |   | Remind people to join or read a FLR Document or news on website |
| <b>Twitter</b>  | Post link to content from your blog with short update about FLR | Share community content about FLR       | Post an interesting question to the community about FLR | Create an original image-based post about FLR | Share relevant data or infographic about FLR fun content        |

|  |  |   |                                     |  |   |
|--|--|---|-------------------------------------|--|---|
|  |  | Share interesting news article or story | Promote an upcoming event about FLR |  | Remind people to join or read a FLR Document or news on website |
|--|--|---|-------------------------------------|--|---|

| <b>All platforms</b> | Check for and respond to @Mentions, replies, comments and messages | Check for and respond to @Mentions, replies, comments and messages | Check for and respond to @Mentions, replies, comments and messages                          | Check for and respond to @Mentions, replies, comments and messages | Check for and respond to @Mentions, replies, comments and messages |
|----------------------|--|--|---|--|--|
|                      |  |  | Once per week check new followers on each platform. Choose and add those you want to follow |  |  |

## HOW WE WILL MONITOR AND TRACK PROGRESS

- Communications Strategy Development completed.
- 2 newsletters produced.
- 2 Videos professionally edited and produced.
- 4 training courses on communications and outreach campaigns conducted.
- Constant weekly updates of Social Media pages for TRI on IUCN Forests channels

## Links to Resources

1. [TRI StakeholderEngagementPlan\\_V2\\_7.2.2023\\_FAO-UNEP.docx](#) This includes the stakeholder table.
2. [Global Child Project Project Doc FINAL\\_w updated GEB table on pg 60.docx](#)
3. Color palette – the first three colors are fixed, the new ones are the blue and salmon colors: [View Palette - ColorKit](#)
4. Year in Review 2022 templates: [https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1LIXd6kA6sRN\\_v92O1\\_Oii5R39Y58YZck?usp=sharing](https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1LIXd6kA6sRN_v92O1_Oii5R39Y58YZck?usp=sharing)
5. Newsletters: [tri\\_newsletter\\_october\\_2020.pdf](#) and [tri\\_newsletter\\_-\\_june\\_2020\\_web.pdf](#)
6. TRI website: <https://www.iucn.org/our-work/topic/ecosystem-restoration/restoration-initiative>
7. Social media: [https://twitter.com/iucn\\_forests?lang=en](https://twitter.com/iucn_forests?lang=en) <https://www.facebook.com/IUCNForest/>

## P. Annex 5 – Facebook, X and TRI website Stats

Facebook:

### Audience

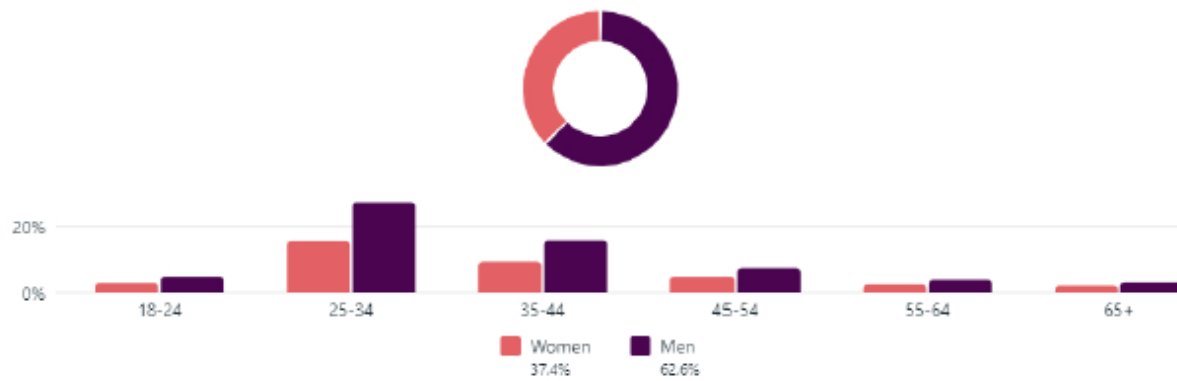
Current audience

Potential audience

Facebook followers ⓘ

22,283

Age & gender ⓘ



### Reach

Facebook reach ⓘ

79.5K ↑ 2.1K%



Visits

Facebook visits ⓘ

2.1K ↑ 143%



7/25/24, 5:37 PM

Mela Business Suite

Insights

Review performance results and more.

Ad account: James Bigila 23843277253020709

1 Jun 2023 - 24 Jul 2024



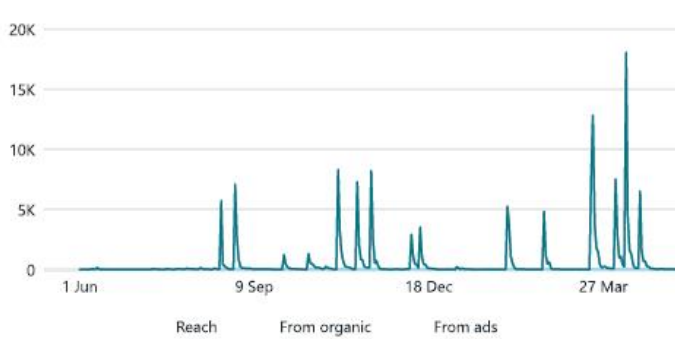
Reach  
79.5K 2.1K%

3-second views  
627 59.5%

1-minute views  
36 125%

Content interactions  
138 21.1%

Minutes viewed  
3h 27m



Reach breakdown

1 Jun 2023 - 24 Jul 2024

Total  
79,550 2.1K%

From organic  
79,550 20.6K%

From ads  
0 0% 5 Jul

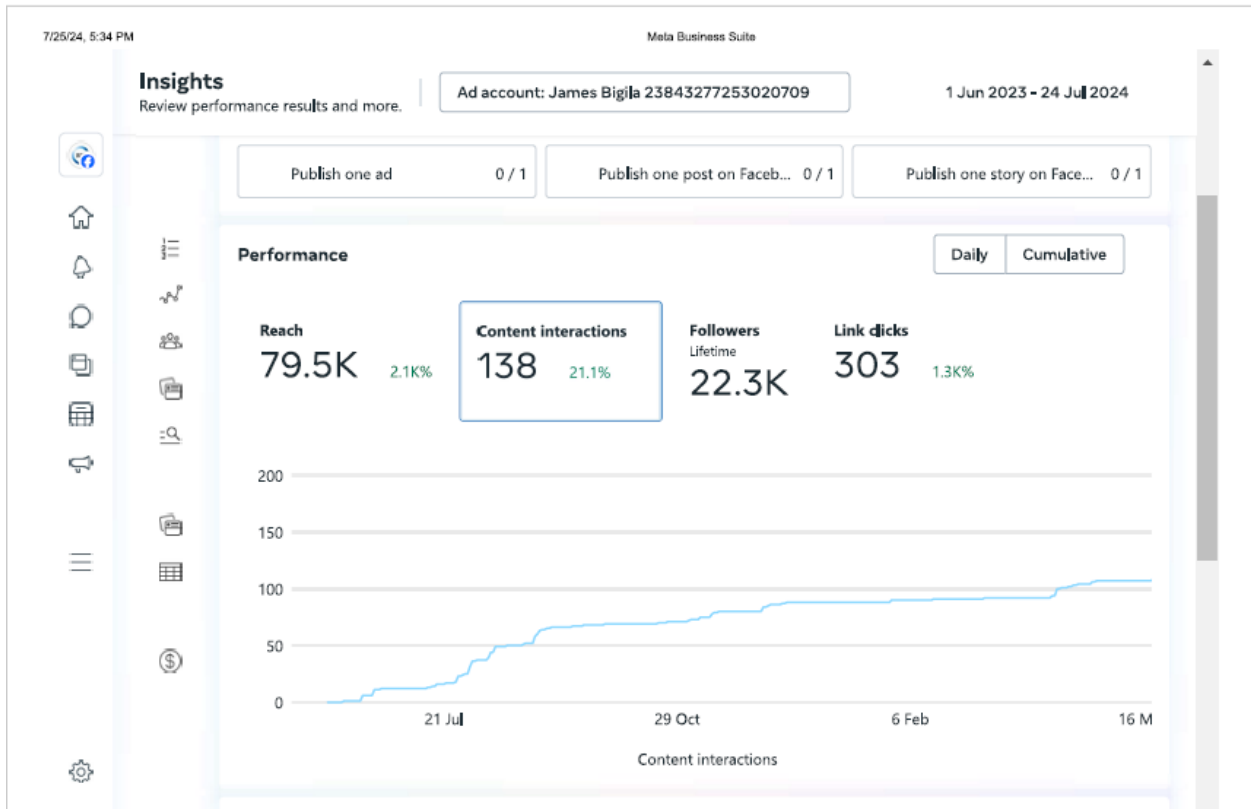
Top content by reach

Boost content

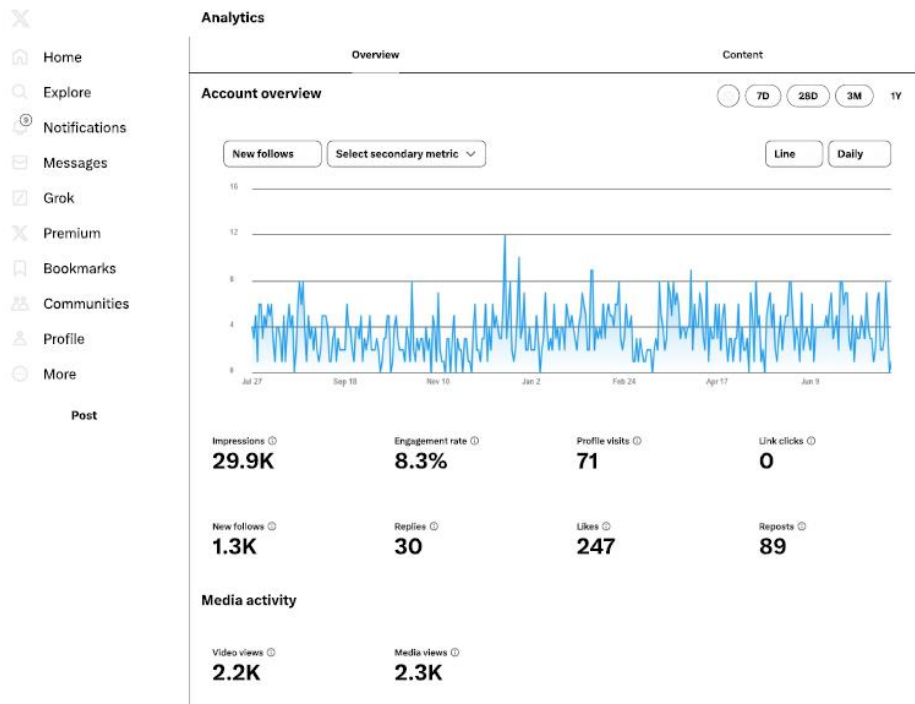
See all content



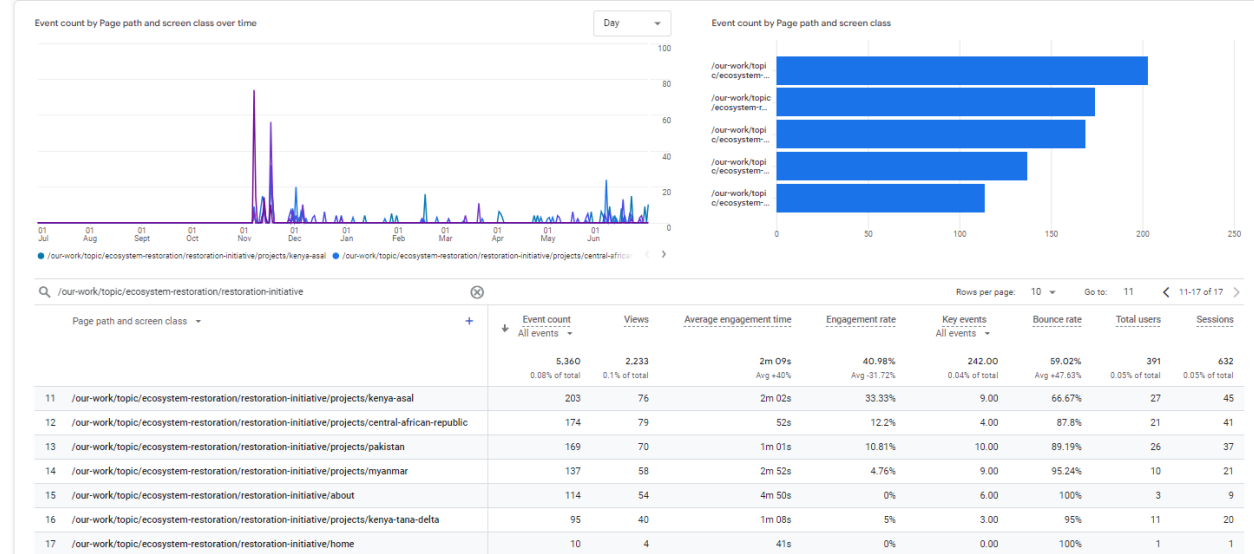
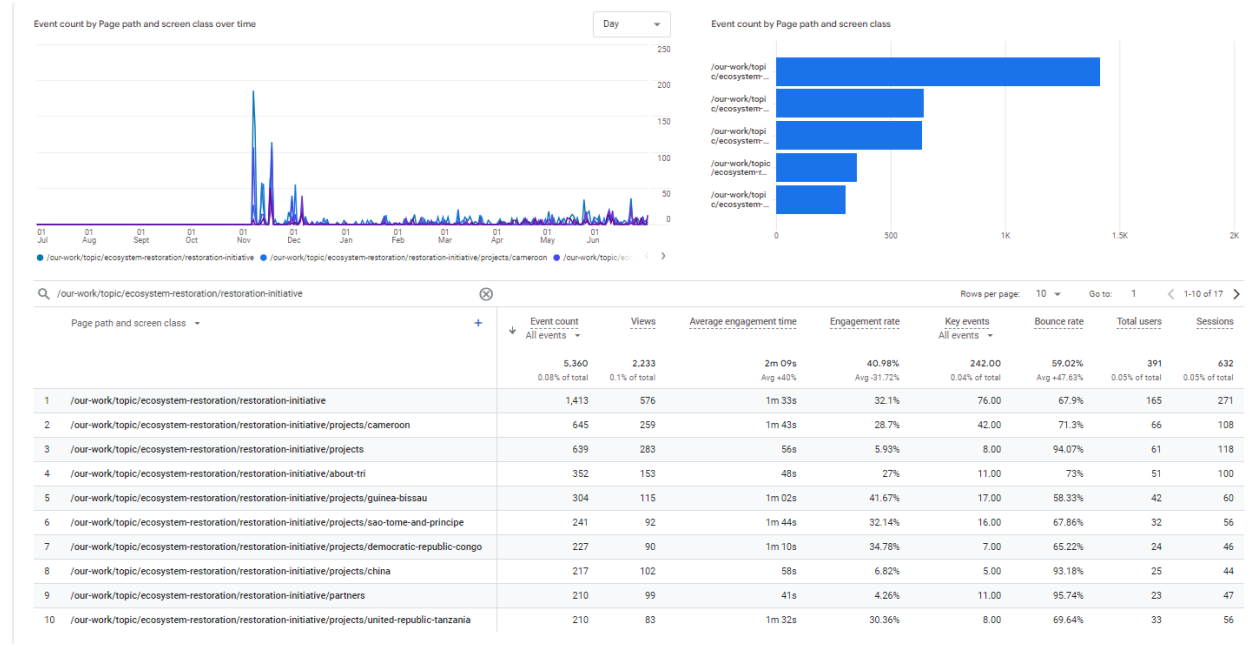
https://business.facebook.com/latest/insights/content\_summary?asset\_id=114678188585271&ad\_account\_id=23843277253020709&time\_range=%257B%2522and%2522%253A%25222024-07-24%2522%252C%2...



## Twitter

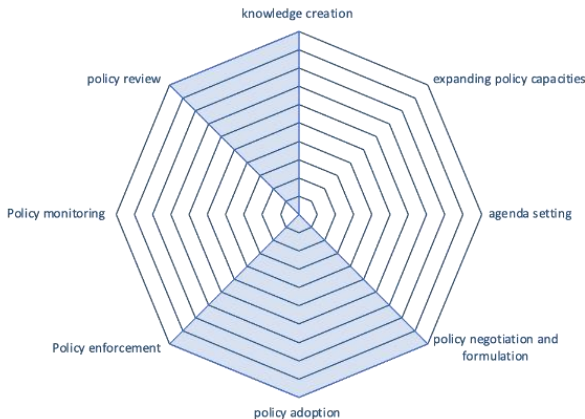


Website:



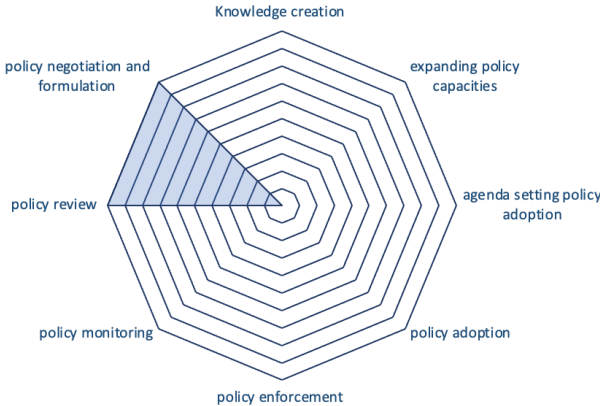


## Q. Annex 6 – Policy Impact Case Studies

| TRI Child Project  | Major Policy Milestones   | Significance  |
|--|---|---|
| <p><b>Cameroon</b></p>   | <p><b>Harmonized Action Plan for the Restoration of Degraded Land and Forest Landscapes in Cameroon (2020-2030):</b><br/>           Defines the different activities that the country’s government can implement within the context of FLR and has been approved and launched by the Minister of Environment, Nature Protection and Sustainable Development</p> <p><b>Legal Decision – “Modalities for the Circulation of Non-Timber Forest Products in Plantations”:</b> Defined the modalities of management and exploitation of NTFPs and reinforced the Agroforestry Notebook</p> | <p>Harmonized Action Plan marks a major step taken towards the overall goals of project by facilitating restoration and contributing to a conducive policy environment for FLR</p> <p>The legal decisions and use of the agroforestry notebook represents a complete change in the policy sector, prompting individuals to establish NTFP plantations, authorizing the products for local consumptions, and boosting people’s involvement in restoration activities</p> |
| <p><b><u>Policy Results:</u></b></p>   |   |   |
| <div style="text-align: center;">  </div>   |   |   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– 5 policy and regulatory documents were elaborated with support from the project to enhance FLR in Cameroon</li> <li>– The Action Plan (2021-2030) for the Restoration of Land and Forest Landscapes has been elaborated and approved by the Ministry of Environment, Nature Protection and Sustainable Development (MINEPDED) in October 2021 and currently submission for publication as INBAR working paper</li> <li>– The FLR Policy Influence Plan (PIP) document has been endorsed by MINEPDED and submitted for publication as INBAR working paper. 01 policy note, and 01 scientific note were approved and endorsed by MINEPDED</li> <li>– An electronic platform developed and operationalized for data collection, information and exchange between suppliers and buyers of bamboo and NTFP products</li> <li>– Policy documents available for sharing at: <a href="https://www.inbar.int/project/the-restoration-initiative/">https://www.inbar.int/project/the-restoration-initiative/</a></li> </ul> |   |   |

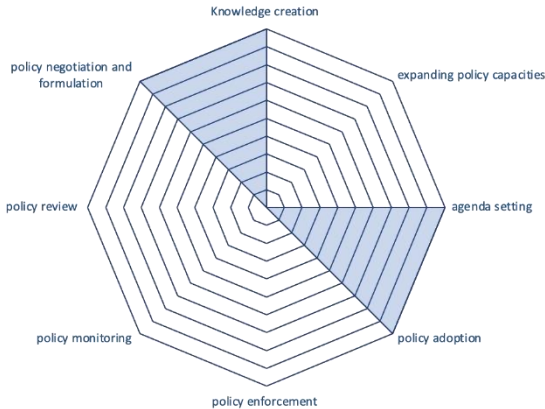
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| <p><b>Central African Republic</b></p> | <p><b>Revision of the country's Forest Policy:</b><br/>The revision, undertaken by the Ministry of Water, Forests, Hunting, and Fishing, will outline actions, priorities, and monitoring strategies for promoting FLR and allowing local communities to pursue sustainable land management</p> | <p>The Forest Policy Revision will put FLR and sustainable land management at the forefront of forest management, a major change from previous practice. The revision will also help reach TRI CAR's final goals of restoration and implementation of FLR activities. The revision will likely cause a larger uptake of FLR activities by providing an enhanced regulatory and legal framework for those interested in restoration.</p> |
|--|---|---|

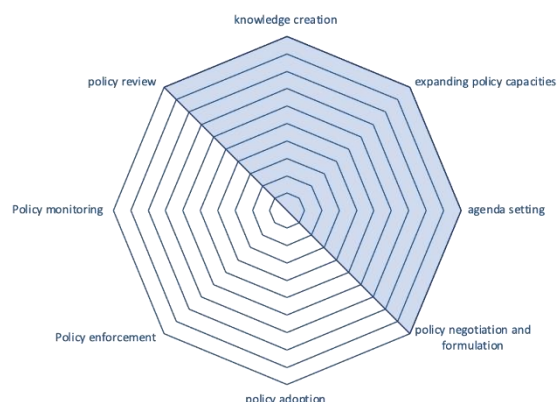
**Policy Results:**



- The forestry code is currently being revised. A memorandum of understanding has been initiated and is being finalized with the Ministry of Water, Forests, Hunting and Fishing (MEFCP) to facilitate the integration of FLR into the forestry law
- Discussions underway with the MEDD, under the lead of the Coordination Nationale de Lutte contre la Dégradation des Terres et la Désertification (CNLDTD) and the Ministère de l'Urbanisme et de l'Aménagement du Territoire. The aim is to harmonize geopolitical land use data, particularly in the south-western part of CAR, and thus improve local development plans, forest management plans and the land degradation and desertification assessment report
- In collaboration with the Economic and Policy Analysis of Climate Change (EPIC) program, TRI has released the new version 9.4 of the EX-ACT tool for a wide audience. This tool will be used to assess the carbon impact of the TRI project.
- CAR has reiterated its commitments to the Bonn Challenge to restore 1 million hectares of degraded and deforested land by 2020, and 3.5 million hectares by 2030

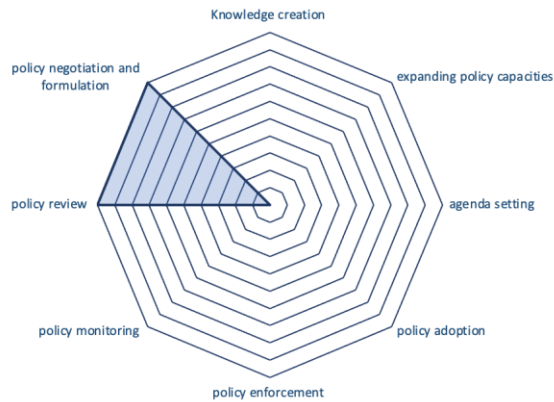
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| <p><b>China</b></p> | <p><b>Green Path to Growth State Forest Farm Policy Research in China's New Stage of Economic and Social Development:</b><br/>Provides policy analysis and suggestions on how to integrate FLR and sustainable forest management into national policy</p> | <p>The policies represent a major difference with previous practice because they mark the first time that SFF systems have made enhancing forest ecosystem services and sustainable forest management a key objective</p> |
|---------------------|---|---|

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|   | <p><b>Implementation Roadmap of Pilot Sustainable Forest Management in China:</b><br/>Implements sustainable forest management measures in all seven pilot farms in three provinces</p>  | <p>The policies also contribute towards the final goals of the project by helping mainstream FLR in China and providing for the implementation of sustainable management measures</p>  |
| <p><b>Policy Results:</b></p>   |  |  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- One national policy that encourages State Forest Farms (SFF) to adopt FLR-based FMR plans was promoted</li> <li>- “Implementation roadmap of pilot sustainable forest management in China” was launched in 2023</li> </ul> |  |  |
| <p><b>Democratic Republic of Congo</b></p>  | <p><b>Provincial Strategy for the Restoration of Forests and Landscapes in South Kivu:</b><br/>Outlines the priorities and actions to be taken for FLR and sustainable land management in South Kivu</p> <p><b>Legal Documents on Bushfires and FLR:</b><br/>Outlines the management of bushfires and promotes FLR and the provincial strategy</p> | <p>The Provincial Strategy represents a major difference with previous practice as the first provincial FLR strategy in DRC</p> <p>Together, all of the policies developed will likely promote uptake and have a triggering effect by allowing the project and partners to use legislation to avoid wasting resources and time to pursue ad hoc FLR actions and strategies</p> |
| <p><b>Policy Results:</b></p>   |  |  |



- The process of adoption and promulgation of seven laws for the promotion of FLR in the pilot province of South Kivu is facilitated by the provincial ministry in charge of the environment, supported by teams from the General Secretariat mission in Bukavu:
- Provincial Strategy for FLR
- Method for evaluating FLR opportunities
- Collection of legal and regulatory provisions on the FLR and land tenure
- Draft decree on the control of bush fires
- Draft provincial decree on the management of early fires
- Draft provincial decree on the model sharecropping contract
- Annexes to the local development plans (LDP) of Kabare and Ngweshe chiefdoms are developed and awaiting validation

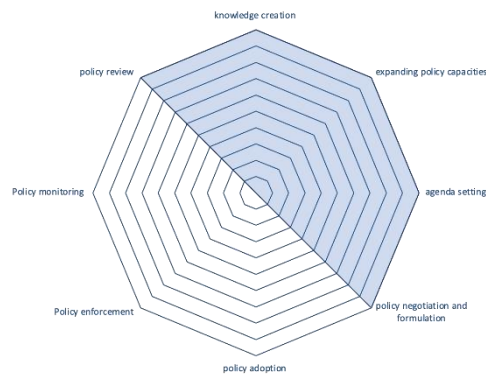
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| <p><b>Guinea Bissau</b></p>   | <p><b>Final Draft of the National Mangrove Law:</b> Robust policy for the sustainable management of Guinea-Bissau's mangrove ecosystem developed with information on mangrove ecosystem functioning, evolution, economic valuation of goods and services provided, and the modelling of the impacts of climate change</p> <p><b>First Draft of the National Strategy of Mangrove Restoration:</b> Outlines how the policy will be implemented, including sanctioning the ROAM process and consolidating network dynamics initiated through PLANTA</p> | <p>The Mangrove Law will strengthen land use practice in the country's mangrove landscapes by normalizing beneficial agricultural practices</p> <p>The Mangrove Strategy will similarly strengthen restoration practice by outlining how to finance mangrove governance and provide for the implementation of the law</p> <p>Both policy milestones represent a major step towards TRI's final goals, as they will enhance mangrove restoration ecosystems and productive landscapes, while also providing for ongoing restoration once the project is finished</p> |
| <p><b>Policy Results:</b></p> |   |   |



- National Information Workshop for Parliamentarians held in 2020
- Coordination with partners for a synergy of interventions and advocacy in favour of mangrove restoration
- Synergy with EU mangrove project to elaborate the mangrove law and national strategy for mangroves
- Policy Influencing Action Plan – PIP for Guinea-Bissau developed
- Engagement of PLANTA members to finance the elaboration of the mangrove law
- Mangrove law drafted and under review for national stakeholders
- Mangrove restoration strategy under elaboration

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| <p><b>Kenya ASAL</b></p> | <p><b>Forest and Landscape Implementation Action Plan (FOLAREP):</b> Outlines FLR actions and establishes a coordination mechanism and evaluation framework</p> <p><b>10-Year National Strategy for the Sustainable Commercialization of Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs):</b> Aims at sustainable production, market development, and supporting robust knowledge managements and sharing systems to guide commercialization of these products and services</p> <p><b>The Forest (Incentives and Equitable Benefit Sharing) Regulation:</b> Will become a framework for equitable benefit sharing in the forest sector</p> <p><b>County Environment Action Plans:</b> Developed for three counties – Marsabit, Isiolo, and Laikipia</p> | <p>FOLAREP marks a major change in practice as it's the first national policy focused on FLR and establishes a new legal framework for restoration</p> <p>The NTFPs strategy will result in a significant growth in the use and marketing of NTFPs and services</p> <p>All of the policies will help reach the final goals of the project by establishing various restoration activities</p> |
|--------------------------|--|--|

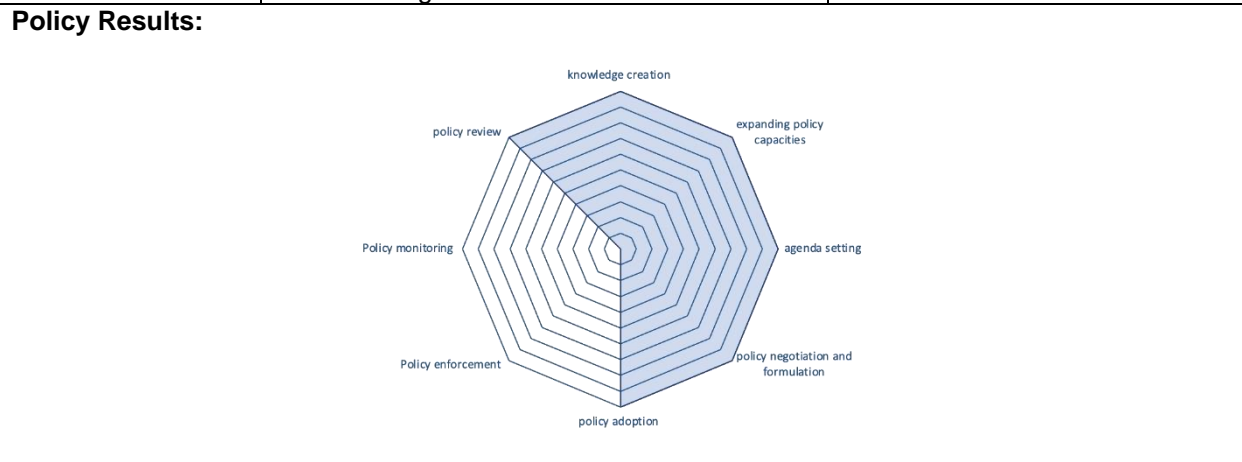
**Policy Results:**



- A five-year (2022-2026) FLR Implementation Plan ([FOLAREP](#)) with the goal to restore and sustainably manage deforested and degraded landscapes, has been developed and is awaiting signing and launch by Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Forestry
- A framework for monitoring, reporting and learning on forest and landscape restoration has also been developed in a consultative process and will be launched together with the implementation plan
- Existence and adoption level of specific forest/FLR policies at county level has been assessed including traditional land management systems. [Policy influencing plan\(PIP\)](#) drawn and a poster developed and presented during the XV WFC in South Korea.
- In the lead up to the [National Landscape Restoration Scaling Conference](#) held in July 2021, various thematic sessions/webinars were held including youth engagement in ecosystem restoration; Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration (FMNR) as a key restoration approach; Forest and Landscape Restoration (FLR) monitoring; and Private sector engagement in landscape restoration. During these sessions, FOLAREP objectives were shared with the FLR stakeholders who participated in the meetings.
- Support and awareness on FOLAREP by key decision makers in the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Forestry was strengthened through their participation in FLR monitoring webinars where FOLAREP was showcased as an avenue for collective monitoring and reporting of FLR in the country
- A restoration monitoring technical working group has been established and mandated by the Principal Secretary Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Forestry to oversee the design and implementation of a monitoring frameworks
- Capacity needs for restoration monitoring at county and national levels have been assessed and FLR stakeholders trained on current tools used for landscape restoration monitoring in Kenya
- The Natural Resources (Benefit Sharing) Bill 2020 was passed by the Senate on 2<sup>nd</sup> December 2021. This is a bill for the enactment of an Act of Parliament to establish a system of benefit sharing in natural resource exploitation
- The Forest (Incentives and Equitable Benefit Sharing) regulations (2016) have been reviewed through the leadership of KEFRI with the advice from legal experts from the MoECCF and Attorney General Chambers in consultation with the community represented by the National Alliance of Community Forest Associations
- Sensitization Workshops for Community Forest Associations and Benefit Sharing regulations as well as Forest Conservation and Management Act (2016) have been undertaken in the 10 forest conservancies
- A paper: Towards the development of a strategy for sustainable commercialization of non-timber forest products in Kenya: A situational analysis was presented in the first ever commercial forestry conference and expo in Kenya and during the XV WFC in South Korea

- A new LoA is operational with KEFRI to finalize on the Forest (Incentives and Equitable Benefit Sharing) regulations and NTFPs strategy
- Draft Isiolo County Environmental Action Plan (CEAP) and County Climate Change Policy developed, key stakeholders sensitized on the same and approved by the Cabinet Members and awaiting approval by the County Assembly
- Isiolo County Rangeland management bill before County Assembly for approval
- Isiolo County Prosopis species management plan developed and operationalized.
- An improved draft strategy for sustainable commercialization of NTFPs in Kenya has been developed and reviewed by the Technical Working Group and endorsed for public participation

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| <b>Kenya Tana Delta</b> | <p><b>Eight Major Policies:</b> National Forest and Landscape Restoration Action Plan (FOLAREP), Lamu County Climate Change Policy, Lamu County Climate Change Regulations, Lamu County Climate Change Act, Lamu County Forest Policy, Lamu County Forest and Landscape Restoration Action Plan, Lamu County Integrated Development Plan, The Physical and Land Use Planning Act 2019</p> <p><b>County Integrated Development Plans for Tana Delta and Lamu County:</b> Guide the implementation of restoration actions and allocate budgets for restoration</p> | <p>The policies will likely have a triggering effect because they helped meet requirements for World Bank funding, which will be used for FLR actions, and remove financing barriers</p> <p>The policies also mark a major step towards the final goals of the project as the regulations and funding will ultimately result in greater restoration and sustainable land use</p> |
|-------------------------|--|--|

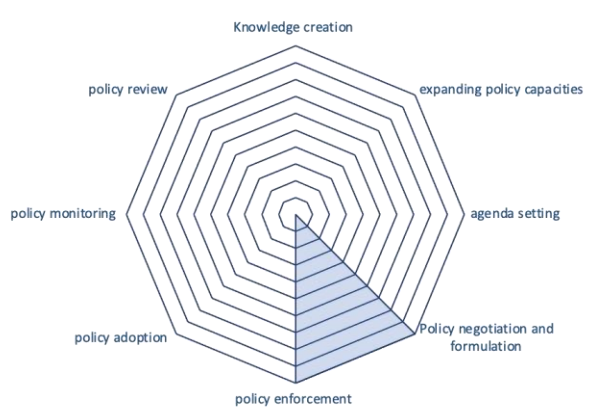


- 13 policies endorsed, 2 at national level, 11 at county level:
  - o The Physical and Land Use Planning Act 2019
  - o National Forest and Landscape Restoration Action Plan (FOLAREP)
  - o Tana River County Climate Change Act 2021
  - o Tana River County Climate Finance Regulations 2021
  - o Taita Taveta Climate Change Policy 2021
  - o Taita Taveta FLR Action Plan
  - o Lamu County Climate Change Policy
  - o Lamu County Climate Change Regulations
  - o Lamu County Climate Change Act
  - o Lamu County Forest Policy
  - o Lamu County Forest and Landscape Restoration Action Plan

- Lamu County Integrated Development Plan 2023-2027
- Tana River and Lamu counties have set restoration targets into their County Integrated Development Plans.
- The Tana Planning and Advisory Committee is playing the role of County restoration working group. It was also actively engaged in development of Tana ROAM Assessment. ROAM Assessment report was completed, and informed setting of restoration targets, which have been mainstreamed in county policies

|                 |   |  |
|-----------------|---|--|
| <b>Pakistan</b> | <p><b>Management of the Country’s 2015 Forest Policy:</b> Highlights that forests provide more benefits than just revenue from their exploitation and focuses on a community-based forest management approach, which better involves local communities</p> <p><b>Pakistan’s new Climate Change Policy:</b> Includes measures supporting FLR and new restoration targets</p> <p><b>Chilgoza Forest Multi-Functional Management Plans:</b> Established for the Sherani and South-West districts</p> | <p>The policies represent a complete reorientation of the forestry sector in the way it now works with local communities and private sector actors to pursue FLR and sustainable land management</p> <p>The policy changes also help achieve the final goals of the program as the updated mechanisms will cause a greater uptake in restoration activities with greater funding</p> |
|-----------------|---|--|

**Policy Results:**

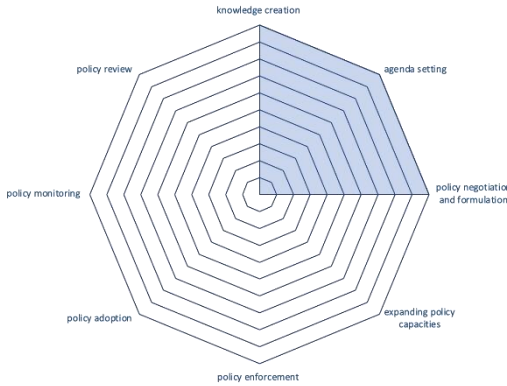


- Four Restoration Opportunity Assessment Methodology (ROAM) Assessments have been completed and final report prepared
- The Chilgoza Forest Multi-Functional Management plan (1) for Sherani District has been formulated. The remaining 3 Chilgoza Forest Multi-Functional Management plans are in the process of being formulated for Diامر, Chitral and SW Districts (SW is in process of final review and finalization). The formulation work has been started by the Forest department of KP and Chilas (GB) and intended to complete management plans this year
- An initial scoping mission to assess the feasibility of PES incentives was conducted
- An economic valuation study of the Chilgoza forest’s ecosystem services has been conducted, and a workshop to discuss the final report was held in 2021. One bankable project formulation is in process “Restoration of Dry Temperate Forest of Pakistan” as a results of this workshop.



|                                     |   |   |
|-------------------------------------|---|---|
| <p><b>São Tomé and Príncipe</b></p> | <p><b>National Platform for Forest and Landscape Restoration:</b> Platform with four thematic sub-groups that supports and steers FLR work in the country and includes concerned institutions, private sector actors, civil society groups, local communities, and partner projects</p> <p><b>National FLR Plan:</b> Comprehensive plan informing and guiding the country's future forest management, conservation, and restoration initiatives</p> | <p>The policy milestones are a big difference from previous practice because they contributed to a prioritization of FLR and placed FLR at the forefront of policy for the first time</p> <p>The policy changes also help achieve the final goals of the project by implementing FLR actions and allowing stakeholders to continually discuss FLR, which will increase restoration in the country</p> |
|-------------------------------------|---|---|

**Policy Results:**

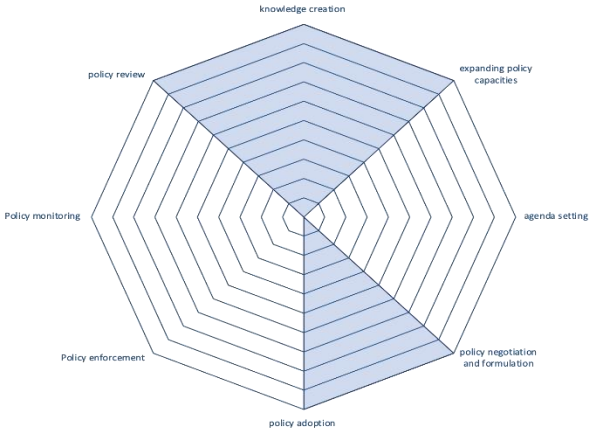


- Subgroup of National Platform on FLR created to steer the policy improvement work. The subgroup includes specialists from both public and private sectors.
- National FLR Plan and four Landscape FLR Plans (three for the island of Sao Tomé and one for Príncipe) produced as a joint effort of DFB and TRI-STP.
- Blueprint for policy produced and validated, including a Policy Influence Plan (PIP) that sets the objective for the project's policy work from 2022 till the end of the project. The PIP includes three objectives and several intermediate goals.
- A policy working group has been established, which includes members PIU/FAO and DFB. Implementation work commenced in 2021
- Two consultants hired (national and international)

|                        |   |   |
|------------------------|---|---|
| <p><b>Tanzania</b></p> | <p><b>National Forest and Landscape Restoration Strategy:</b> Outlines the priorities and actions to be taken for forest and landscape restoration</p> <p><b>National Environmental Master Plan for Strategic Intervention:</b> Maps the extent of degradation in the country and provides interventions to be undertaken in priority regions</p> <p><b>National Forest Policy Implementation Strategy:</b> A review of an existing policy that</p> | <p>The policies represent a change from previous frameworks as they took an integrated approach to forest policies that brought together diverse stakeholders</p> <p>The policies are also likely to have an uptake effect by outlining degradation hotspots and restoration activities to be</p> |
|------------------------|---|---|

|  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
|  | <p>established restoration targets and extended participation to a wide range of stakeholders</p> <p><b>National Environmental Policy:</b> An update on a previous policy, outlining the government’s environmental policy objectives and how policy and legal frameworks will work to address cross-cutting environmental issues</p> | <p>taken, informing programming within the government</p> <p>The policies will contribute to the final goals of the project as they put in place restoration measures</p> |
|--|---|---|

**Policy Results:**



- A baseline study conducted on policy and legal frameworks intended to identify the gaps existing in the national policies and legislations that may hinder implementation of the SLR initiatives
- The project is finalizing the revision of the study on the assessment of institutional capacity for mainstreaming SLR and biodiversity conservation in sectoral plans. The findings will inform the design of capacity building measures for effective mainstreaming of SLR by Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs)