

## 1- Identification

### 1.1 Project details

|                                   |   |   |                       |
|-----------------------------------|---|---|-----------------------|
| GEF ID                            | 9526  | SMA IPMR ID                                       | 33145                 |
| Project Short Title               | TRI – The Restoration Initiative  | Grant ID  | S1-32GFL-000621       |
|                                   |   | Umoja WBS   | SB-007241             |
| Project Title                     | Enhancing integrated natural resource management to arrest and reverse current trends in biodiversity and land degradation for increased ecosystem services in the Tana |   |                       |
| Project Type                      | Full Size Project   | Duration months                                   | Planned               |
| Parent Programme if child project | GEF 6   |   | Age                   |
| GEF Focal Area(s)                 | Multi-focal Areas   | Completion Date                                   | Planned -original PCA |
| Project Scope                     | National  |   | Revised - Current PCA |
| Region                            | Africa  | Date of CEO Endorsement/Approval                  | August 07, 2018       |
| Countries                         | Kenya   | UNEP Project Approval Date (on Decision Sheet)    | December 22 2017      |
| GEF financing amount              | 3,345,413   | Start of Implementation (PCA entering into force) | June 12, 2019         |
| Co-financing amount               | USD 36,526,667  | Date of First Disbursement                        | September 23, 2019    |
|                                   |   | Date of Inception Workshop, if available          | June 18 2019          |
| Total disbursement as of 30 June  | USD 2,066,046   | Midterm undertaken?                               | Yes                   |
| Total expenditure as of 30 June   | USD 1,515,176   | Actual Mid-term Date, if taken                    | February 1 2023       |
|                                   |   | Expected Mid-Term Date, if not taken              | N/A                   |
|                                   |   | Expected Terminal Evaluation Date                 | 31-Oct-24             |
|                                   |   | Expected Financial Closure Date                   | 30-Apr-25             |

## 1.2 EA: Project description

The overall project objective is to strengthen integrated natural resource management and restoration of degraded landscapes in the Tana Delta, and systemically scale up best practices and lessons learned to other priority landscapes in Kenya. Nature Kenya is the Executing Agency, the project has four main components as summarized below. The main project partners are; UN Environment, Ministry of Environment and Forestry, The National Treasury and Planning, Nature Kenya, Kenya Forest Research Institute (KEFRI), National Lands Commission (NLC), Kenya Forest Service (KFS), Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS), National Environment Management Authority (NEMA), Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute (KMFRI), Ministry of tourism and wildlife, Ministry of Water, Sanitation and Irrigation, Water Resource Authority, Kenya Water Towers Agency (KWTA), National Drought Management Authority, Tana River County Government, Lamu County Government, Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Organization (KALRO), National Museums of Kenya (NMK), local administration and community-based conservation Organizations including Community Forest Associations, Water Resource Users Association, Beach Management Units, and Village Natural Resource and Land Use Committees.

Component 1: The main objective is to improve the enabling environment for sustainable land management and restoration. Two outcomes of this component are; Increased county commitment to landscape restoration and policy, governance, and regulatory frameworks support coordinated and equitable landscape restoration and sustainable land management efforts.

Component 2: The main objective is to support local government and communities to develop and implement integrated land use plans for achieving human development and environmental goals. This component has one outcome; Improved landscape management through the implementation of landscape restoration plans and integrated landscape management practices.

Component 3: The key objective is building the capacity of institutions to carry out restoration plans and access finance. This component has two outcomes; Increased private, public and local investment in large-scale landscape restoration through the identification and development of sustainable value chains and financing mechanisms and strengthened institutional capacities facilitating large-scale landscape restoration.

Component4: The main objective is to enable stakeholder knowledge and scale-up best practices through the development of comprehensive restoration monitoring systems. This component has two outcomes; scaled-up restoration best practices are enabling men and women across sectors to implement landscape restoration and sustainable landscape management approaches and monitoring and evaluation systems adopted to support adaptive management of landscape restoration interventions and strategies.

## 1.3 Project Contact

Division(s) Implementing the project

Ecosystems

Executing Agency(ies)

Nature Kenya

Name of co-implementing Agency

N/A

Names of Other Project Partners

Kenya Forest Service (KFS), State Department of Environment, State Department of Natural Resources, Kenya Wildlife Service(KWS), National Environment Management Authority (NEMA), Lamu County Government, and Tana River County Government

**TM:** UNEP Portfolio Manager(s)

Ersin Esen (a.i)

**EA:** Manager/Representative

Dr.Paul Matiku

**TM:** UNEP Task Manager(s)

Daniel Pouakouyou

**EA:** Project Manager

Mr.Rudolf Makhanu

**TM:** UNEP Budget/Finance Officer

George Saddimbah

**EA:** Finance Manager

Mr. Denvas Gekonde

**TM:** UNEP Support/Assistant

Aska Ochiel/Elizabeth Goro

**EA:** Communications lead, if relevant

Mr. John Mwacharo

## 2- OVERVIEW OF PROJECT STATUS

**TM:** UNEP Current Subprogramme(s)

Nature Action

**TM:** UNEP previous Subprogramme(s)

Ecosystem Management  
SP3: EAa (i,iii) and EAb (i,ii)  
2018-2019 PoW and the 2018-  
2021 MTS

**TM:** PoW Indicator(s)

**EA:** UNSDCF/UNDAF linkages

Strategic Objective 1: Transformative Governance

**EA:** Link to relevant SDG Goals

2,3,5,7,13,16

**EA:** Link to relevant SDG Targets

2,3,5,7,13,16

**TM:** GEF core or sub indicators targeted by the project as defined at CEO Endorsement/Approval, as well as results

| Indicators   | Targets - Expected value  |  |   | Materialised to date  |
|--|---|--|---|---|
|  | Mid-term  | End-of-project   | Total Target  |   |
| ✓ 1: Area of degraded agricultural lands under restoration | at least 10,000 Ha of   | at least 10,000 Ha of  | 2127.06 Ha was put under direct   | 8212 Ha of agricultural/pastoral land are in the  |
|  | ; 48,752 ha of forests (3,939 ha of mangrove and 44,813 ha of other forest) brought under improved management | 48,752 ha of forests (3,939 ha of mangrove and 44,813 ha of other forest) restored/brought under improved management | 48,752 ha of forests (3,939 ha of mangrove and 44,813 ha of other forest), brought under improved management with participatory forest management initiated in four forest areas with PFMPs and FMAs about to be signed, and with creation of 116,867 ha of Indigenous Community Conservation Area (ICCA) through participatory and collaborative approaches, with mechanisms in place for SLM. | 48,752 ha of forests (3,939 ha of mangrove and 44,813 ha of other forest), brought under improved management with participatory forest management initiated in four forest areas with PFMPs and FMAs about to be signed, and with creation of 116,867 ha of Indigenous Community Conservation Area (ICCA) through participatory and collaborative approaches, with mechanisms in place for SLM. |
| ✓ 3.2: Area of forest and forest land under restoration    |   |  |   |   |

Area of wetlands (including estuaries, mangroves) res

Ha of waterways/wetlands with reduced chemical/particle pollutants

2000 Ha of waterways/wetlands with reduced chemical/particle pollutants

Five WRUAs capacity build and in partnership with Water Resource Authority five Subcatchment Management Plans were developed and being implemented. Four CFAs also supported jointly with KFS, KEFRI and other partners to develop Participatory Forest Management Plans, that are set for signing by Chief Conservator of Forests. 55 Village Natural Resource Land Use Committees capacity built and facilitated to engage in restoration.

1000 Ha of waterways/wetlands with reduced chemical/particle pollutants

## 2.2. GEF Core or Sub Indicators

|  |  |   |   |   |   |
|--|--|---|---|---|---|
| <p>6: Greenhouse gas emissions mitigated</p> | <p>Landscapes under sustainable land management in process</p> | <p>95000 Ha of indigenous community conservation areas (ICCAs) in the Tana Delta are being set up with ICCA management Committee and management for multiple-use to benefit globally-important biodiversity and aligned with restoration targets is under way</p> | <p>95000 Ha of indigenous community conservation areas (ICCAs) in the Tana Delta are being set up with ICCA management Committee and management for multiple-use to benefit globally-important biodiversity and aligned with restoration targets is under way</p> | <p>116,000ha of Tana Delta ICCA established with on-going capacity building actions to strengthen mechanisms for sustainable land management, targeting 55 Village Natural Resource Land Use Committees, Community Forest Associations, Beach Management Units, Water Resource Users Association and business groups registered as cooperatives, with an on-going process of supporting establishment of Shakako Community Wildlife Conservancy. ICCA has approximately 44,500 ha of forest cover. This comprises 5,700 ha dry forest, 35,300 ha riverine forest and 3,500 ha mangrove. 101,971 ha of forests/mangroves brought under sustainable management (under PFM) (4 participatory Forest Management Plans were completed (Kipini, Chara, Kilelengwani, and Mpozi)</p> | <p>The project has put in place mechanisms for SFM in 130,000 ha of the Tana Delta with creation of 116,867 ha of Indigenous Community Conserved Area (ICCA) through participatory and collaborative approaches, and with participatory forest management initiated in four forest areas and Sub-Catchment Management Plans developed, ratified and being implemented by five Water Resource Users Associations .</p> |
|  |  | <p>Low-emission and resilient development pathways are being implemented that will sequester 39,745,285 tCO<sub>2</sub>eq over 20 year timeframe</p>  | <p>Low-emission and resilient development pathways are being implemented that will sequester 39,745,285 tCO<sub>2</sub>eq over 20 year timeframe</p>  | <p>Not yet quantified,</p>  | <p>N/A</p>  |

✓ L1: People benefitting from GEF-financed investment

Crop farmers (500 households); pastoralists (500 Households); Fisher folk 100 households); Others (300 households – beekeeping, tourism, fruits etc

Crop farmers (500 households); pastoralists (500 Households); Fisher folk 100 households); Others (300 households – beekeeping, tourism, fruits etc

In total 3817HH (1933M,1884F) were engaged and benefited from livelihoods activities as follows; 1009HH (386M,623F) benefited from bee keeping. A total 6,333litres of honey was harvested by 45 bee-keeping groups across Tana Delta. 5,169.5litres was sold for Ksh2, 979,000 while 1,163.5 liters was consumed within the households. 216HH (87M,129F) benefited from fish farming, where 2995.9Kgs of fish harvested with 2936.7 consumed valued at Ksh800,775 while 59.2Kgs were sold for Ksh59,200.

2115 HH (892M, 1223F) benefited from crop production where a total income of Ksh 15,629,750.00 was realized from the sale of produce. The value of what was consumed was Ksh 39,236,320.180 HH (118M,162F) benefited from Galla goats breed improvement. 1,802 and 1,257 newborns from direct beneficiaries within neighborhood respectively reported. 85 young Galla goats were sold earning the beneficiary households Ksh. 391,000. 352 HH(162M,190F) benefited from crop production (cereals- rice). 1256 HH (779M, 477F) benefited from agro-forestry. In total 72,424 seedlings were raised. 40,000 seedlings were sold creating an income of Ksh 200,000

Crop farmers( Maize, green grams, Simsim, Rice, Sunflower, Chili farmers) 2328HH, Pastoralists 610HH, Fisher folks 216 HH, Others (bee keeping, tourism, agro forestry) 2,265HH benefited from GEF financed investments

Implementation Status

2023

4th PIR

FY 2023  
FY 2022  
FY 2021  
FY 2020  
FY 2019  
FY 2018  
FY 2017  
FY 2016  
FY 2015

PIR #

4th PIR  
3rd PIR  
2nd PIR  
1st PIR

Rating towards outcomes (DO)  
(section 3.1)

S  
S  
S  
S

Rating towards outputs (IP)  
(section 3.2)

HS  
HS  
HS  
HS

Risk rating  
(section 4.2)

M  
M  
L  
M

## 2.3 Implementation status &amp; Risk

**EA: Summary of status**  
(will be uploaded to GEF Portal)

Thirteen policies were supported. Seven (7) policies, (one at national level, 6 at county level) were completed and endorsed, while eight policies received cabinet approval and have been submitted to Tana River County Assembly for endorsement. The seven policies endorsed are; 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 2023-2027. The 8 county level policies that were supported and received cabinet approval and have been submitted to Tana River County Assembly are: Tana River County Climate Change Action Plan, Tana River County Investment Policy, Tana River Land Use Plan, Tana River County Livestock grazing control and amendment bill, Forest and Landscape Restoration Plan, Tana River Water Bill, Tana River Water regulations, and Tana River County Forest Policy.

130,000 ha of Tana Delta with mechanisms underway for sustainable land management, while 116,000ha of Tana Delta ICCA established with on-going capacity building actions to strengthen mechanisms for sustainable land management, targeting 55 Village Natural Resource Land Use Committees, Community Forest Associations, Beach Management Units, Water Resource Users Association and business groups registered as cooperatives, with an on-going process of supporting establishment of Shakako Community Wildlife Conservancy. ICCA has approximately 44,500 ha of forest cover. This comprises 5,700 ha dry forest, 35,300 ha riverine forest and 3,500 ha mangrove. 101,971 ha of forests/mangroves brought under sustainable management (under PFM) (4 participatory Forest Management Plans were completed (Kipini, Chara, Kilelengwani, and Mpozi)

2127.06 ha was put under direct restoration through a combination of approaches as follows; 150 Ha was put under pasture seed bank by supporting communities with 600Kg of pasture seed of 4 species, 1750 Ha was put under restoration via direct seed sowing sourced from local indigenous tree species, 227.06 Ha was planted with 159,000 assorted tree species. ROAM report was completed, and informed setting of restoration targets for Lamu and Tana River Counties. TPAC representatives were supported and influenced the two counties (Lamu AND Tana River to mainstream restoration targets in county policies (Forest Policy, County Environment Action Plan (CEAP), Forest and Landscape Restoration Action Plan (FOLAREP) and County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP). 116,000ha of Tana Delta ICCA established with on-going capacity building actions to strengthen mechanisms for sustainable land management, with an on-going process of supporting establishment of Community Wildlife Conservancies, Shakako Community Wildlife Conservancy being one.

To enable tracking of restoration at scale, development of a GIS Based Geodatabase was progressed. Where, 30 mobile phones were purchased and used by 30 trained community representatives to collect and submit data on restoration via survey 123 Application. Two counties, Tana River, and Lamu county government have specific allocations for landscape restoration and sustainable land management. For Lamu County, whose CIDP has been signed, Ksh. 800.3M is allocated to Natural Resources Management in support of forests, wetlands, wildlife, and rangelands conservation, while Climate Change mitigation and adaptation is allocated Ksh.800M

17018 (8796M,8222F) benefited from project activities as follows; 2422 (1395M, 1027F) persons benefited from capacity building including trainings; 3918HH (1635M,2283F) HH benefited from Income generating activities, 102(76m,26F) persons benefited from Jobs, 1295 (714M,581F) women and men provided input to policy planning, and 9,281 (4976M,4305F) participants (men and women) attended events

In total 3817HH (1933M,1884F) were engaged and benefited from livelihoods activities as follows; 1009HH (386M,623F) benefited from bee keeping. A total 6,333litres of honey was harvested by 45 bee-keeping groups across Tana Delta. 5,169.5litres was sold for Ksh2, 979,000 while 1,163.5 liters was consumed within the households. 216HH (87M,129F) benefited from fish farming, where 2995.9Kgs of fish harvested with 2936.7 consumed valued at Ksh800,775 while 59.2Kgs were sold for Ksh59,200.

2115 HH (892M, 1223F) benefited from crop production where a total income of Ksh 15,629,750.00 was realized from the sale of produce. The value of what was consumed was Ksh 39,236,320.180 HH (118M,162F) benefited from Galla goats breed improvement. 1,802 and 1,257 newborns from direct beneficiaries within neighborhood respectively reported. 85 young Galla goats were sold earning the beneficiary households Ksh. 391,000. 352 HH(162M,190F) benefited from crop production (cereals- rice). 1256 HH (779M, 477F) benefited from agro-forestry. In total 72,424 seedlings were raised. 40,000 seedlings were sold creating an income of Ksh 200,000

The Green Heart Secretariat was inducted (Annex 146) and their understanding and capacity to implement their roles enhanced. Green Heart Business case was mainstreamed in CIDP; marketing of Green Heart to investors done through participation in investor conferences, and exhibitions; investor data base updated and potential investors profiled and pitched to. Beaconing of the 60 ha piece of land allocated by the Tana River County Government progressed and set for completion in January 2023 (Annex 147). TRI Tana project supported the Tana River County Government to host the 4th

## 2.4 Co-finance

**EA: Planned Co-finance**

36,526,667

**EA: Actual to date:**

30084738 (82% as of end of Dec 2022)

**EA: Justify progress in terms of materialization of expected co-finance. State any relevant challenges.**

There is positive response and participation of partners in project activities since the activities are mainstreamed in program of work for partners. Main challenge relates with mobility, due to few transportation means among partner institutions.

## 2.5. Stakeholder

**EA: Date of project steering committee meeting**

8th December 2022

**EA: Stakeholder engagement**  
(will be uploaded to GEF Portal)

Effective stakeholder engagement was ensured at all levels. Mobilization was undertaken to ensure adequate representation and participation by stakeholders during planning, and implementation of activities. At Project Steering Committee Level, diverse representation was maintained as envisioned at CEO endorsement. Fourth Project Steering Committee Meeting was held on 8th Dec 2022, attended by 19 (15M,4F) participants. During implementation of interventions deliberate effort was

## 2.6. Gender

**TM:** Does the project have a gender action plan?



Yes

**EA:** Gender mainstreaming  
(will be uploaded to GEF Portal)

The no more than two-thirds constitutional gender rule for Kenya was applied resulting in active participation of women in project implementation, taking up elective positions in the group's leadership. Overall women make up 53% of direct beneficiaries in livelihoods support activities. Over the reporting period following sensitization on the need for women to take up positions of leadership, the number of women holding leadership positions in Tana Delta increased. The newly created Green Development Committee/ Joint Committee that governs the Green Heart Initiative has a female

## 2.7. ESSM

**TM:** Was the project classified as moderate/high risk at CEO Endorsement/Approval Stage?



No

**TM:** If yes, what specific safeguard risks were identified in the SRIF/ESERN?

N/A

**TM:** Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during the reporting period?



No

**TM:** If yes, please describe the new risks, or changes

**TM & EA:** Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential ) during the reporting period?



No

**TM & EA:** If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail including the status, significance, who was involved and what actions were taken.

N/A

**EA:** Environmental and social safeguards management  
(will be uploaded to GEF Portal)

At CEO endorsement, no specific environmental concern was raised with respect to this project. The only social concern related to the need for a more thorough gender engagement strategy. The progress and challenges on gender are as captured in gender mainstreaming presented under 2.6 above. The project has worked closely with county and national government regulatory authorities to ensure compliance of environmental and social safeguards as provided in various statutory regulations. Livelihood and enterprise development interventions such as fish farming, climate smart agriculture, irrigated rice farming, and establishment of the Green Industrial Park are being implemented through the leadership and technical guidance of lead government agencies such as Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute, National Treasury and Planning, National Environment Management Authority, Water Resources Authority, Ministry of Agriculture livestock and fisheries, National Drought Management Authority and Ministry of Industrialization Trade and Enterprise Development. In addition, community groups have been trained to monitor environmental indicators, including biodiversity and critical ecosystems. Furthermore, the project is supporting development of County Environment Action Plans (CEAP), Forest Policy, and Forest and Landscape Restoration Action plans for Lamu and Tana River Counties, which mainstreams the need for adherence to environmental and social safeguards in development projects.



## 2.8. KM/Learning

**EA:** Knowledge activities and products  
(will be uploaded to GEF Portal)

TRI Tana project coordinator (Rudolf Makhanu) successfully completed one year course on Conservation of Tropical Forests Landscapes at Yale School of Environment (Yale University) and is applying acquired knowledge in project implementation. The course, has five key components; ecological and social concepts, human dimensions and engagement, land use planning and implementation, financial concepts and tools and capstone project that offers experiential exposure on designing a conservation and sustainable use project. Makhanu's participation was sponsored by Yale University and Nature Kenya.

Five staff participated in TRI Global knowledge sharing meeting held in Nairobi (Annex 161) where representatives from 9 countries and 10 projects attended. The meeting identified best practices in restoration actions with Nature Kenya's TRI Tana project having the most of this lessons picked. Eight Nature Kenya staff participated in a series of Organizational Development capacity building webinars under the AFriEvolve project (Annex 153, 154), contributing to improved knowledge and awareness on nature conservation. Among knowledge products developed are the Tana Restoration Opportunity Assessment Methodology (ROAM) study report, trends and status report for 2021, that was published and 1,000 copies printed and widely distributed to partners and project stakeholders, Tana Green Heart. Nature Kenya financially supported and participated in 2022 Forest Society of Kenya National Dialogue, held in Malindi whose theme was Impacts of Participatory Forest Management on Sustainable Forests, Livelihoods, and Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation. National Dialogue provided a platform for foresters, CFA members and other stakeholder to reflect and take stock on the successes, challenges and opportunities of PFM (Annex 191). Nature Kenya was represented during Kenya's Key Biodiversity Area National Liaison Committee meeting, National Validation Workshop convened by CIFOR-ICRAF on Landscape Restoration Action Under The UK-PACT Funded Restoration Project, and in Steering Committee meeting (held in Nanyuki) for the TRI GEF-6 project being implemented by FAO, KEFRI and other partners, where experiences were shared and lessons learned on restoration. Annual national Site Support Group meeting was held in December 2022 A total of 48(35M,13F) representatives from 23 SSGs and 14(11M,3F) Nature Kenya staff participated in workshop which focused on SSGs lesson sharing and experience, advocacy, leadership, networking and marketing opportunities for nature products, record keeping and resource mobilization. The key outputs for the conference were; Development of 2023 advocacy action plans for each SSGs; Coming up with 2023 detailed work plans for all the 23 SSGs; Election of council of SSG representatives, SSG members sensitized on TRI Tana project and other Nature Kenya projects, and SSGs way forward formulated (Annex 152)

*Please attach a copy of any products*

**EA:** Main learning during the period

Tropical Forest Landscapes conservation and sustainable management, developing monitoring framework for FLR, project development and management, Restoration Opportunity Assessment Methodology, Mid Term Review development

## 2.9. Stories

**EA:** Stories to be shared  
(section to be shared with communication division/  
GEF communication)

Financial incentive to counties through WorldBank FLOCCA funds in support of locally led climate change actions catalyzed goodwill among county leadership to fast track policy reforms including paced up completion of pending policies

### 3. RATING PROJECT PERFORMANCE

#### 3.1 Rating of progress towards achieving the project outcomes (Development Objectives)

| Project objective and Outcomes  | Indicator  | Baseline level  | Mid-Term Target or Milestones  | End of Project Target  | Progress as of current period<br>(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only) | EA: Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June  | TM: Progress rating |
|---|--|---|--|--|--|--|---------------------|
| <b>Objective</b><br>Objective:<br>To strengthen integrated natural resource management and restoration of degraded landscapes in the Tana Delta, and systemically scale up best practices and lessons learned to other priority landscapes in Kenya | Number of hectares of current and newly established multiple use indigenous community conservation areas (ICCAs) which support biodiversity in the Tana Delta. | Overarching land use plan for the entire delta, but no village land use plans exist, leading to 130,000 ha under inadequate protection and unsustainable management.    | 48,752 ha of forests in the Tana Delta (3,939 ha of mangrove and 44,813 ha of other forests) under new or improved protected area status as Indigenous Community Conservation Areas. | 116,867 ha Indigenous Community Conservation Areas (ICCAs) in the Tana Delta are being managed for multiple-use to benefit globally-important biodiversity and aligned with restoration targets.   | 116,867  | 130,000 ha of Tana Delta with mechanisms underway for sustainable land management and 8462 ha of degraded areas in the process of restoration through seeding using indigenous trees seeds, tree planting via seedlings & establishment of pasture seed banks. | HS                  |
|   | Number of direct project beneficiaries (from capacity building, trainings, equipment, jobs, revenue and income, and products) stratified by gender.            | Limited number of households demonstrating how livelihoods can be developed or diversified to support the long-term conservation of the Tana Delta's natural resources. | Climate smart agriculture and value chains identified, and business cases developed and tested for pastoralists, crop farmers, fisher folk, and others.                              | Livestock, crop, fish, tourism, beekeeping, nature-based businesses cooperatives that are operational, have capacity and are encouraging their membership to include biodiversity, sustainable land management and restoration in their production processes: Crop farmers (1,540 households); Pastoralists (400 Households); Fisher folk (120 households); Others (300 households – beekeeping, tourism, fruits etc.) are involved in diversified livelihood options supportive of forest landscape restoration | 17018  | Cummulative number of direct beneficiaries is as follows 67,641(31,911M,35,730F)   | HS                  |

|  |   |   |   |  |                               |  |    |
|--|---|---|---|--|-------------------------------|--|----|
|  | Number of written strategies that support the implementation of sustainable land management and landscape restoration at national and county level. | National Land Policy, Vision 2030 development blueprint, the National Constitution, National Forest Programme, sector legislation and Tana Land Use Plan all provide guidance for sustainable land management but no national strategy or county policies, legislation, regulations or strategies specific to landscape restoration and reaching the 5.1 million ha target exist. | At least one national and one County policy or legislation have been drafted or amended to include language that supports landscape restoration and sustainable land management; National landscape restoration strategy developed; At least one county landscape restoration strategy developed; Landscape restoration and sustainable landscape management plans developed for one landscape; Landscape restoration included into guidance for developing Community Forest Associations (CFAs) and Participatory Forest Management Plans (PFMPs) and approach tested in | Tana River and Lamu County governments have established a functional county model process that is systemically adopted by at least two other counties in Coastal and Western Kenya.                    | 7                             | 13 policies endorsed, 2 at national level, 11 at county level, as follows; National level policies are: The physical and Land Use Planning Act 2019 (No 13 of 2019), National Forest and Landscape Restoration Action Plan (FOLAREP). County level policies are; Tana River County Climate Change Act 2021, Tana River County Climate Finance Regulations 2021, Taita Taveta Climate Change Policy 2021, Taita Taveta FLR Action Plan, 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 2023-2027 | HS |
| <b>Outcome 1</b>   |   |   |   |  |                               |  |    |
| Outcome 1.1:<br>Increased county commitment to landscape restoration | Number of county governments that have made new commitments to landscape restoration  | Tana and Lamu Counties have approved a Land Use Plan with sustainable land management objectives but no county governments have made commitments to landscape restoration linked to the national target of 5.1 million ha   | At least one county government has committed to national target for landscape restoration defined in the County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs) and/or other County strategies and action plans  | At least two County governments have committed to national target for landscape restoration defined in the County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs) and/or other County strategies and action plans | 2. Lamu and Tana River County | 2 counties set restoration targets (Lamu and Tana River). As reflected in Lamu County Environment Action Plan (pg 11), the county set a commitment of increasing tree cover to 45% by the CEAP end life in 2026. Restoration targets of 30% of total land area for Tana River County has been set and mainstreamed into policy documents (see pg 5 of Tana River Draft Forest Policy) (Annex 16) and Tana River Forest and Landscape Restoration Action Plan (Annex 19) As relates to forest cover Lamu County set a 15% target. The newly launched Lamu County Forest Policy (pg 14 aspires to increase forest cover from 32.13% to 36.95%.   | HS |
|  | Number of county landscape restoration governance and regulatory structures established   | Tana Planning Advisory Committee and county house committees exist but no county landscape restoration specific governance and regulatory structures exist  | At least one county landscape restoration governance and regulatory structure has been established and has provided advice to restoration technical working groups  | At least two county landscape restoration governance and regulatory structures have been established and have provided advice to restoration technical working groups                                  | 1                             | six landscape restoration governance and regulatory structures (Tana Planning and Advisory Committee (TPAC), Tana Green Heart Joint Committee, Tana Delta Conservation Network (TDCN), 55 VNRLUCs, five Community Forest Associations and 5 WRUAs participated in ROAM process and made contributions in discussions with Tana and Lamu counties on restoration targets)   | HS |

|             |   |   |   |   |     |   |    |
|-------------|---|---|---|---|-----|---|----|
|             | Number of County restoration working groups established   | No County restoration working groups have been established  | At least one County restoration working group established   | At least two County restoration working groups established  | 0   | 1, Tana Planning Advisory Committee (TPAC) is playing the role of County restoration working group. TPAC was actively engaged in development of Tana ROAM Assessment. ROAM Assessment report was completed, and informed setting of restoration targets. Restoration targets have been mainstreamed in county policies  | HS |
|             | Number of hectares of landscape restoration committed to by county governments in their agreed restoration targets  | No County restoration targets in ha have been considered or agreed upon   | At least one County restoration target in ha has been presented to county representatives for consideration | At least one County restoration target in ha has been accepted and committed County Integrated Development Plans, strategies and policy targets | 45% | 2 counties set restoration targets (Lamu and Tana River). As reflected in Lamu County Environment Action Plan (pg 11), the county set a commitment of increasing tree cover to 45% by the CEAP end life in 2026. Restoration targets of 30% of total land area for Tana River County has been set and mainstreamed into policy documents (see pg 5 of Tana River Draft Forest Policy) (Annex 16) and Tana River Forest and Landscape Restoration Action Plan (Annex 19) As relates to forest cover Lamu County set a 15% target. The newly launched Lamu County Forest Policy (pg 14) aspires to increase forest cover from 32.13% to 36.95%. | S  |
| Outcome 1.2 | Progress towards adoption of relevant policies, legislation, plans, or strategies that support the implementation of sustainable land management and landscape restoration, incorporating biodiversity conservation, low GHG development and emissions reduction, and sustainable livelihood considerations | National Land Policy, Vision 2030 development blue print, the National Constitution, National Forest Programme, sector legislation and Tana Land Use Plan all provide guidance for sustainable land management but no county-level policies, legislation, or regulations specific to landscape restoration and targets exist. | Progress towards adoption of relevant policies, legislation, plans, or strategies                           | Progress towards adoption of relevant policies, legislation, plans, or strategies   | 13  | 13 policies endorsed, 2 at national level, 11 at county level   | HS |

|   |   |   |  |      |   |    |
|---|---|---|--|------|---|----|
| Number of women and men providing input to policy planning  | National Land Policy, Vision 2030 development blue print, the National Constitution, National Forest Programme, sector legislation and Tana Land Use Plan all provide guidance for sustainable land management but no county-level policies, legislation, or regulations specific to landscape restoration and targets exist. | Progress towards adoption of relevant policies, legislation, plans, or strategies.  | Progress towards adoption of relevant policies, legislation, plans, or strategies.   | 1295 | 9914 (6076M,3838F) provided input to policy planning  | HS |
| Number of county governments that include all sectors of their economy and stakeholder groups in policy and decision-making processes on sustainable land management and landscape restoration. | National Constitution requires no more than 2/3rds of either gender be represented in policy planning fora, but practically, these targets are low.   | At least 33% of the participants in policy planning fora are women, in accordance with the National Constitution.   | Gender equity target has been reached for participants in policy planning fora.  | 67%  | The no more than two thirds constitutional gender rule for Kenya was implemented resulting in active participation in project implementation, taking up elective positions in groups leadership. Overall women make up 53% of direct beneficiaries in livelihoods support activities. Details on this are described on page 8 under gender. | HS |
| Number of high level events   | Tana Planning Advisory Committee includes 25 institutions; Tana Delta Conservation Network includes 38 User Groups but there is insufficient inclusion of these groups and private sector into county decision making processes.  | Two county governments include all sectors of their economy in policy and decision-making processes on Sustainable Land Management and landscape restoration. | National, sub national and local initiatives include all sectors of economy in planning and decision making on Sustainable Land Management and landscape restoration | 100% | 54 high level events have been held including national and sub-national representation from key sectors of the economy  | HS |

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| Number of media articles in print and electronic media.   | High-level national event was held in September 2016 and was attended by over 100 participants. The event launched Kenya's landscape restoration commitment of 5.1 million ha. The event had strong support from government officials within the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Water, and others. | Print and electronic media articles discuss landscape restoration and sustainable land management.   | All members of Community Forest Associations (CFAs) in at least four Counties are aware and support forest landscape restoration benefits. | 64      | 151 media articles and 10 videos were prepared and widely disseminated containing information on restoration and sustainable land management   | HS |
| Number of participants (men and women) attending events.  | Media outlets (both print and digital) have published stories about the benefits and importance of landscape restoration and sustainable land management; 70,000 people from 115 villages in the Tana Delta are aware of the Tana Delta Land Use Plan.  | High level events (including international celebration days, e.g. World Environment Day) take place that highlight the benefits and importance of landscape restoration and sustainable land management; Participants (at least 33% women) attend events that highlight the benefits and importance of landscape restoration and sustainable land management | All members of Community Forest Associations (CFAs) in at least four counties are aware and support forest landscape restoration benefits  | 130,982 | 44916 (24478M,20438F) people attended events cumulatively  | HS |
| Number of county budgets that include specific allotments for landscape restoration or sustainable land management. | County budgets only include superficial budgets on tree planting.   | All sectors of the economy of at least two counties include sustainable land management and restoration budgets.   | At least four counties have included landscape restoration in their budgets for all production sectors.                                    | 2       | Budgets for 4 counties (Tana River, Lamu, Kilifi and Taita Taveta) have specific budgets dedicated for restoration and sustainable land management, broadly categorized in Climate Change, wildlife conservation, forests, conservation of water catchments, and farmlands through climate smart Agriculture | HS |

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| Number and type of relevant policies, legislation, and strategies that support the implementation of sustainable land management and landscape restoration, incorporating biodiversity conservation, low GHG development and emissions reduction, and sustainable livelihood considerations. | National Land Policy, Vision 2030 development blueprint, the National Constitution, National Forest Programme, sector legislation and Tana Land Use Plan all provide guidance for sustainable land management but no national strategy or County policies, legislation, regulations or strategies specific to landscape restoration and reaching the 5.1 million ha target exist. | At least one national and one County policy, legislation or regulation have been drafted or amended to include language that supports landscape restoration and sustainable land management; National landscape restoration strategy developed; At least one County landscape restoration strategy developed; Landscape restoration and sustainable landscape management plans developed for one landscape; Landscape restoration included into guidance for developing Community Forest Associations (CFAs) and Participatory Forest Management Plans (PFMPs) and Sustainable land management and landscape restoration mainstreamed into national sectors (e.g. energy, mining, infra structure, water), County Integrated Development Plans (CIDs), and other county strategies and coordination mechanisms. | Tana River and Lamu County governments have established a functional County model process that is systemically adopted by at least two other counties in Coastal and Western Kenya; Model to include Livestock, crop, fish, tourism, beekeeping, nature-based businesses cooperatives that are operational, have capacity and are encouraging their membership to include biodiversity, sustainable land management and restoration in their production processes. | 13 | 13 policies endorsed, 2 at national level, 11 at county level, as follows; National level policies are: The physical and Land Use Planning Act 2019 (No 13 of 2019), National Forest and Landscape Restoration Action Plan (FOLAREP). County level policies are; Tana River County Climate Change Act 2021, Tana River County Climate Finance Regulations 2021, Taita Taveta Climate Change Policy 2021, Taita Taveta FLR Action Plan, 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 2023-2027 | HS |
| Number of County multi-sectoral strategies and action plans that mainstream sustainable land management and landscape restoration in the production process.   | County Integrated Development Plans (CIDs) have not included sustainable land management across all sectors of the County economy. Biodiversity, restoration, and environment action plans do not exist at the County level.  | County Integrated Development Plans (CIDs) have not included sustainable land management across all sectors of the County economy. Biodiversity, restoration, and environment action plans do not exist at the County level.  | All County Committees and other coordination structures and sectors (national sectors (e.g. energy, mining, infra structure, water) include sustainable land management and landscape restoration in their terms of reference and mainstream biodiversity, restoration and ecosystem services in their sector operations.  | 2  | CIDP for Tana River County, Lamu, Kilifi and Taita Taveta mainstream sustainable Land Managemnt across majority of the sectors.  | HS |
| Outcome 2  |   |   |  |    |  |    |

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| Outcome 2.1<br>Improved landscape management through implementation of landscape restoration plans and integrated landscape management practices | 2.1 Area of land restored (hectares GEF Core indicator)  | 130,000 ha of land within the Tana Delta is currently under unsustainable land management or undergoing landscape degradation;          | At least 48,752 ha of forests in the Tana Delta (3,939 ha of mangrove and 44,813 ha of other forest) have PFMP and management systems are in place to consider new or improved protected area status and stop showing loss in extent or quality; at least 10,000 Ha of agricultural/pastoral land has VNRLUCs to gain skills to enhance their management and restoration;   | At least 130,000 ha of land is under sustainable livestock, fish and crop management, and 10,000 ha of degraded landscapes are in the process of restoration through sustainable land management practices;  |
|  | 2.2) Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas) [GEF Core Indicator 4]. | Overarching land use plan but no village land use plans leading to 130,000 ha under inadequate protection and unsustainable management. | 95,000 Ha of Indigenous Community Conservation Areas (ICCAs) in the Tana Delta are being set up with ICCA management Committee and management for multiple-use to benefit globally-important biodiversity and aligned with restoration targets is under way (• Area of landscapes under improved management; • Area of High Conservation Value forest loss avoided;• Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems). | At least 130,000 ha of land is under sustainable livestock, fish and crop management and biodiversity. 116,867 ha Indigenous Community Conservation Areas (ICCAs) in the Tana Delta being managed for multiple-use to benefit globally-important biodiversity and aligned with restoration targets; and 10,000 ha of degraded landscapes are in the process of restoration through sustainable land management practices implemented by villages that have formed VNRLUC and have action plans for restorative land use. Data disaggregated by: (• Area of landscapes under improved management; • Area of High Conservation Value forest loss avoided;• Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems) |

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| 116,000 | 116,000ha of Tana Delta ICCA established with on-going capacity building actions to strengthen mechanisms for sustainable land management, with an on-going process of supporting establishment of Community Wildlife Conservancies, Shakako Community Wildlife Conservancy being one.<br><br>To enable tracking of restoration at scale, development of a GIS Based Geodatabase was progressed. Where, 30 mobile phones were purchased and used by 30 trained community representatives to collect and submit data on restoration via survey 123 Application. On analysis the data will provide a basis for determining extent of restoration. | HS |
| 130,000 | 130,000 ha of Tana Delta with mechanisms underway for sustainable land management.  | HS |



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|  | Number of hectares under sustainable land management;   | 130,000 hectares of land within the Tana Delta are currently under unsustainable land management practices. | At least 130,000 ha of land is being planned for sustainable management and landscape restoration.                                   | At least 48,752ha of land under sustainable forest management as mangrove/riverine vegetation; At least 40,000 ha of the core of the Tana Delta under community conservation area for sustainable multiple uses; At least 20,000 ha of production land that had recently been converted is being managed sustainably and undergoing landscape restoration. | 130,000            | 130,000 ha of Tana Delta with mechanisms underway for sustainable land management. Five Subcatchment Management Plans developed in Yr 2 are guiding Water Resource Users Associations in water catchment protection, 55 Village Natural Resource and Land Use Committees capacity build and engaged in restoration through adoption of agroforestry, seed collection and seeding. Total number of persons involved in restoration within 55 VNRLUCs is 60,211 (28,403M, 31,808F) Four participatory Forest Management Plans are in the process of being finalized. | HS |
|  | Number of hectares undergoing restoration process in the landscape, stratified by land management practices and actors such as communities, farmers, private enterprises, etc., and progress on restoration (Index of Restoration Progress, 1-5). | 130,000 hectares of land within the Tana Delta are currently under unsustainable land management practices. | At least 130,000 ha of land is being planned for sustainable management and landscape restoration.                                   | At least 48,752ha of land under sustainable forest management as mangrove/riverine vegetation; At least 40,000 ha of the core of the Tana Delta under community conservation area for sustainable multiple uses; At least 20,000 ha of production land that had recently been converted is being managed sustainably and undergoing landscape restoration. | 116,000            | 116,000 ha of Tana Delta ICCA established and with mechanisms in place for sustainable land management. ICCA has approximately 44,500 ha of forest cover. This comprises 5,700 ha dry forest, 35,300 ha riverine forest and 3,500 ha mangrove. 101,971 ha of forests/mangroves brought under sustainable management (under PFM) (4 PFMPs completed Kipini, Chara, Kilelengwani, Mpizi)   | HS |
|  | Global 2.3) Greenhouse Gas Emission Mitigated (tCO2eq) [GEF Core Indicator 6]. • Carbon sequestered or emissions avoided in the sector of Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use).   | 2009 estimates for total carbon stocks in the Tana Delta are 50 million tCO2eq.                             | Low-emission and resilient development pathways are being implemented that will sequester 39,745,285 tCO2eq over 20 year time frame. | Low-emission and resilient development pathways are being implemented that will sequester 39,745,285 tCO2eq over 20 year time frame.   | Not yet quantified | Not yet quantified   |    |
|  | tCO2eq emissions avoided/sequestered in the targeted landscapes as a result of restoration initiatives.   | 2010 estimates for total carbon stocks in the Tana Delta are 50 million tCO2eq.                             | Low-emission and resilient development pathways are being implemented that will sequester 39,745,285 tCO2eq over 20 year time frame. | Low-emission and resilient development pathways are being implemented that will sequester 39,745,285 tCO2eq over 20 year time frame.   | 0                  | Not yet quantified   |    |

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|  | Global 2.4) Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment [GEF Core Indicator 11].                          | 399 households (3000 people) benefiting from income generating activities through Nature Kenya. | Pastoralist households (1,530 households, 12,250 people (50% men, 50% women)) are benefiting from secure water access routes for livestock; 90% of farming households (1,530 households, 12,250 people (50% men, 50% women)) are benefiting from secure access to flood recession farming areas; 90% of fishing households (218 households, 1,750 people (50% men, 50% women)) are benefiting from secure access to fishing waters; (220 households, 1,320 of the most vulnerable people) are demonstrating the benefits provided from developing or diversifying traditional sustainable livelihoods activities. | Pastoralist households (1,530 households, 12,250 people (50% men, 50% women)) are benefiting from secure water access routes for livestock; 90% of farming households (1,530 households, 12,250 people (50% men, 50% women)) are benefiting from secure access to flood recession farming areas; 90% of fishing households (218 households, 1,750 people (50% men, 50% women)) are benefiting from secure access to fishing waters; (220 households, 1,320 of the most vulnerable people) are demonstrating the benefits provided from developing or diversifying traditional sustainable livelihoods activities. | 17018 | Total cumulative project beneficiaries are as follows: 67,641(31,911M,35,730F) | HS |
|  | Number of people, women and men, benefiting from project activities, including income generating activities, capacity building events and trainings. | 400 households (3000 people) benefiting from income generating activities through Nature Kenya. | 400 households (3000 people) benefiting from income generating activities through Nature Kenya.   | Pastoralist households (1,530 households, 12,250 people (50% men, 50% women)) are benefiting from secure water access routes for livestock; 90% of farming households (1,530 households, 12,250 people (50% men, 50% women)) are benefiting from secure access to flood recession farming areas; 90% of fishing households (218 households, 1,750 people (50% men, 50% women)) are benefiting from secure access to fishing waters; (220 households, 1,320 of the most vulnerable people) are demonstrating the benefits provided from developing or diversifying traditional sustainable livelihoods activities. | 17018 | Total cumulative project beneficiaries are as follows: 67,641(31,911M,35,730F) | HS |

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|  | Number of hectares of current and newly established multiple use Indigenous Community Conservation Areas (ICCAs) which support biodiversity in the Tana Delta.             | Number of hectares of current and newly established multiple use Indigenous Community Conservation Areas (ICCAs) which support biodiversity in the Tana Delta. | Overarching land use plan but no village land use plans leading to 130,000 ha under inadequate protection and unsustainable management.  | 48,752 ha of forests in the Tana Delta (3,939 ha of mangrove and 44,813 ha of other forest) under new or improved protected area status and showing no loss in extent or quality as compared to baseline.  | 116,867 | 116,867ha Indigenous Community Conservation Areas established in Tana Delta and managed for multiple use. Governance mechanisms set up and being strengthened. ICCA committee trained on leadership and biodiversity monitoring. | HS |
|  | Number of County landscape restoration assessments conducted.  | No County landscape restoration assessments have been conducted at baseline.   | Landscape restoration assessment conducted for at least one County.  | Landscape restoration assessments conducted for at least two Counties.   | 100%    | Tana ROAM Assessment completed, ROAM report is 100% complete. Circulation of the report to stakeholders for use in restoration is on-going.  | HS |
|  | Number of ha of land under Climate Smart Agriculture for improved management, including those that integrate biodiversity conservation and sustainable use into management | Pastoralists overgraze, crop farmers do not apply soil conservation measures and fisher folk over fish using inappropriate fishing gear and techniques.        | 180 Pastoralist households (50% M; 50%F) have begun planning dry and wet season grazing regimes based on carrying capacity; 126 Crop farming households (50%M, 50%F) are receiving farmer extension services through farmer field schools; 50 Fisher folk households (50%M; 50%F) are using fish ponds; 100 households (50%M, 50%F) Climate smart irrigation is being planned to benefit 30 crop farmers (50%M, 50%F). | 400 pastoralist households (50%M; 50%F) are implementing dry and wet season grazing regimes in 50,000ha of grazing land based on carrying capacity; 1,540 crop farmers (50%M, 50%F) are receiving support through farmers field schools and practicing conservation agriculture techniques including the cultivation of drought resistant and quick maturing crop varieties; 120 fisher folk households (50%M, 50%F) are using fish ponds; 100 households (50%M, 50%F) are harvesting and selling honey at a market outlet; are Climate smart irrigation is being implemented benefiting 50 crop farmers (50%M; 50%F) including utilization of irrigation implements, greenhouses and pumps. | 3817    | 567,485 Ha, consisting of the following value chains: Simsim (39.9 Ha), rice (141.58 Ha), Sunflower (17.6 Ha), Maize and green grams (304.67 Ha), Chili (38.4 Ha), orchard farming (24.3 Ha), fish farming (1,035 Ha)            | HS |
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Outcome 3

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| Outcome 3.1<br>Increased private, public and local investment in large-scale landscape restoration through identification and development of sustainable value chains and financing mechanisms | Global 3.3) Value of resources (public, private, development partners) flowing into restoration in TRI countries.                     | Land use plan set up the basis for green value chains through sustainable land management in line with the land use plan. | Green Industrial Park Concept progressed: Prospectus, manual, road map; Sustainable Development Board or similar structure.       | Unchanged. UNEP, through the Global Child, will be providing support to child projects via development of a tool/methodology for tracking FLR funding and support for application of this tool. Green Industrial Park concept begins to be implemented: green Industrial Park area mapped; approach for business involvement in payment for ecosystem services in place; at least one private sector company interested/investing. | 22,000,000 | Ksh.22 M disbursed to Lamu and Tana counties as part of the County Climate change Institutional Support (CCIS) grants Tana and Lamu counties have contributed Ksh. 50M and Ksh. 23M as part of county climate change fund. Lamu and Tana Counties will receive USD 1M each for 3 Years as part of the FLoCA's County Climate Change Resilience Investment (CCRI) grants. TRI Tana project supported the two counties to develop requisite policies in order to qualify for the grants. TRI Tana Direct GEF funding - US\$3,345,413 GEF) TRI Tana Co-finance during YR 3-USD 8,765,560 Wetlands International-Source to Sea project-USD 7.5M<br><br>EU- Rebuild-5,625,000 Euros | HS |
|  | Value of resources flowing to landscape restoration from diverse resources (e.g. PES, small credit schemes, voluntary carbon market). | At baseline, no resources are flowing to landscape restoration.   | Finance sources for landscape restoration have been identified and are planning to fund projects on the ground in the Tana Delta. | At least two projects are being funded through new sources of sustainable financing in the Tana Delta.   | 22,000,000 | Ksh.22 M disbursed to Lamu and Tana counties as part of the County Climate change Institutional Support (CCIS) grants Tana and Lamu counties have contributed Ksh. 50M and Ksh. 23M as part of county climate change fund. Lamu and Tana Counties will receive USD 1M each for 3 Years as part of the FLoCA's County Climate Change Resilience Investment (CCRI) grants. TRI Tana project supported the two counties to develop requisite policies in order to qualify for the grants. TRI Tana Direct GEF funding - US\$3,345,413 GEF) TRI Tana Co-finance during YR 3-USD 8,765,560 Wetlands International-Source to Sea project-USD 7.5M<br><br>EU- Rebuild-5,625,000 Euros | S  |

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|   | Number of sustainable value chains, including Climate Smart Agriculture and production identified.   | At baseline, private sector engagement is uncoordinated, resulting as a key driver to land degradation.   | At least two business cases have been developed that detail sustainable value chains for products and services within the Tana Delta.   | Lessons learned from sustainable value chain identification in the Tana Delta are applied to at least two other landscapes in Kenya.   | 1 | A draft feasibility study on using ecosystem services to generate income for the ICCA management was developed. Ten (11) business groups were supported as detailed in a table accessible via the link below. Majority of the enterprises are at nascent stage, The products include Rice, Milk, Chili, Simsim, honey, fish and green grams<br><br><a href="https://docs.google.com/document/d/14xKiM0oUMGqA1sfzddqY5IdNwi7T5lvQ/edit?usp=sharing&amp;ouid=110655136972440723102&amp;rtoref=true&amp;sd=true">https://docs.google.com/document/d/14xKiM0oUMGqA1sfzddqY5IdNwi7T5lvQ/edit?usp=sharing&amp;ouid=110655136972440723102&amp;rtoref=true&amp;sd=true</a> | 5 |
|   | Number of innovative financing mechanisms, institutions, and legal and regulatory frameworks established   | No sustainable financing mechanisms exist or are operating within the target landscapes.  | At least one private sector company or investor agrees to initiate conservation friendly business, work with local producer groups, and establish mechanisms for supporting sustainable land management as a good practice; | Private sector and County governments have established mechanisms that facilitate financing of sustainable landscape restoration across all sectors of the economy;  | 1 | Equator Kenya Limited is engaged in contract farming with 252 (116M,136F) farmers on chili production  | 5 |
|   | Number of innovative funding mechanisms, institutions, and legal and regulatory frameworks strengthened to facilitate coordinated national and county action on restoration;                                   | Landscape restoration funding and programmes are largely uncoordinated among groups, with current actions limited to minimal tree planting, largely as a public relations effort. | Private sector, government and local community forums convened for selected landscapes to coordinate investment efforts in sustainable land management and landscape restoration;   | Key actors and sectors at both the national and county level have processes in place that allow for coordinated and strategic investment in landscape restoration and sustainable land management initiatives; | 0 | A draft feasibility study on using ecosystem services to generate income for the ICCA management was developed.  |   |
| Outcome 3.2<br>Strengthened institutional capacities facilitating large-scale landscape restoration | Number of institutions, disaggregated by sector and scale, and number of people, disaggregated by gender, who are trained or participate in sustainable land management and landscape restoration initiatives. | ?   | At least one incentive program has been developed in the Tana Delta that enables restoration best practices to be scaled up.  | Incentive programs developed in the Tana Delta are piloted in at least one other County in coastal or western Kenya.   | 0 | Yr 5   |   |

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|  | Global 3.4) Number of "bankable" restoration projects developed in TRI countries                            | No bankable sustainable land management or landscape restoration projects.                       | Green Industrial Park Concept progressed: Prospectus, manual, road map; Sustainable Development Board or similar structure. At least one investor roundtable held to link projects with investors in the Tana Delta. | Green Industrial Park Concept progressed: Prospectus, manual, road map; Sustainable Development Board or similar structure. At least one private sector business entrepreneur interested in investing in a business in the Tana Delta that is aligned with the land use plan and landscape restoration plans and targets. | 0          | Yr 5  | S  |
|  | Number of bankable projects developed and receiving funding.  | No bankable sustainable land management or landscape restoration project .                       | At least one investor roundtable held to link projects with investors in the Tana Delta.   | At least one private sector business entrepreneur interested in investing in a business in the Tana Delta that is aligned with the land use plan and landscape restoration plans and targets.   |            | TRI Tana project supported the Tana River County Government to host the 4th Jumuiya, Agribusiness and Blue Economy Investment Conference (JABEIC), that brought together all six coastal counties to showcase innovative investment opportunities and interventions. (Annex 181). Pitching of investors was done, and those that registered interest were added to an investor database (Annex 3). Development of Green Heart Brochure ( <a href="https://naturekenya.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/06/Investment-Brochure-FINAL.pdf">https://naturekenya.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/06/Investment-Brochure-FINAL.pdf</a> ) was completed and 5,000 copies printed and being distributedCapacity building on development of bankable projects was conducted through restoration factory. | MS |
|  | Number of extension service programs established that are providing guidance to land users.                 | Number of extension service programs established that are providing guidance to land users.      | Near collapse of farmer field extension services, leading to rampant land degradation and loss of production value.  | One county government has developed and implemented an effective system for Farmer Field Schools (FFS) and producer groups have adopted sustainable production and landscape restoration methods.   | 22,000,000 | Tana River County mainstreamed Farmer Field schools in CIDP and allocated Ksh 22M in the budget for 45 Farmer Field Days  | S  |
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| <b>Outcome 4</b>   |   |  |  |   |            |   |    |
| Outcome 4.1<br>Scaled up restoration best practices are enabling men and women across sectors to implement landscape restoration and sustainable landscape management approaches | Number of TRI knowledge products developed, disseminated and accessed through relevant knowledge platforms. | No TRI knowledge products have been developed as of baseline.                                    | Lessons learned from the Tana Delta model restoration process documented and guidance for other landscapes developed.  | Lessons learned from Tana Delta model restoration process shared with at least 5 County governments in coastal and western Kenya landscapes.  | 2          | Fourteen (14) knowledge products were developed and widely disseminated   | HS |
|  | Number of exchange visits between landscapes in Kenya benefiting both men and women.                        | Lessons sharing limited to national Site Support Groups forum convened by Nature Kenya annually. | At least two Counties participate in inter-County site exchange visits.  | At least four Counties participate in inter-County site exchange visits.  | 4          | 11 exchange visits held, involved 200 (110M,90F) beneficiaries, enabling sharing of experiences in 7 counties.  | HS |

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| Evidence of increased stakeholder capacity in sustainable land management and landscape restoration practices: | CFAs exist but have no capacity or resources to undertake landscape restoration. There is also very little capacity among farmers, pastoralists, and fisher folk on sustainable land management and landscape restoration. | CFAs from selected landscapes in at least two counties are trained and aware of their role in landscape restoration; At least 500 individuals from various land use sectors have received training on sustainable land management and landscape restoration best practices; At least 5 capacity building events have been conducted. | CFAs from selected landscapes in at least five counties are trained and aware of their role in landscape restoration; At least 1,000 individuals from various land use sectors have received training on sustainable land management and landscape restoration best practices; At least 10 capacity building events have been conducted. | 2422 | 17152 (8370M,8782F) people drawn from 4 CFAs, and 11 cooperatives within Lamu and Tana Delta were trained on assorted topics as realites to restoration, enterprise developnet and sustainable land management | HS |
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| Number of capacity building events conducted;  | Very little information on landscape restoration and sustainable land management is documented and shared across landscapes or communities in Kenya. | Annually National Community Forest Associations (CFAs) and Site Support Groups (SSGs) conference convened to share lessons, challenges and experiences.                              | Private sector engagement in supporting CFAs in landscape restoration.  | 1  | 5 CFAs in Tana Delta trained; TDCN members trained; 55 VNRLUCs formed and trained on sustainable land management; National SSGs Forums held each year for year 1-4, and a network of 26 Site Support Groups including TDCN in Tana delta trained. 28 CFAs in Mt Kenya trained, with restoration business cases and over one million trees planted; CFAs in Kilifi and Taita Taveta Counties trained and CBOs in Yala swamp trained and engaged in restoration of wetland and riverine vegetation; Private sector such as Equator Kenya Ltd, Kenya Breweries LTD, Coca-cola and Safaricom are supporting CFAs restoration in Tana and Mt.Kenya region. |    |
| Number of stakeholders receiving training from capacity building events.   | Very little information on landscape restoration and sustainable land management is documented and shared across landscapes or communities in Kenya. | At least one exchange visit has taken place between Kenya and one other TRI global project country.  | At least two exchange visits has taken place between Kenya and one other TRI global project country.                                    |  | 0 Due to COVID-19 restrictions, no exchange visits were held.   |    |
| Participation in TRI Annual Knowledge Sharing events, Biennial Restoration Finance events, and TRI-sponsored South-South exchanges that address restoration. | There have been no TRI sponsored events.   | Participation by key stakeholders in at least one TRI sponsored event.   | Participation by key stakeholders in at least two TRI sponsored events.   | <i>TRI Global knowledge sharing meeting was held in Nov 2023 in Nairobi Kenya, attended by 50 pax drawn from 7 countries and 11 projects, coordinated by UNEP, IUCN and FAO, that discussed and made resolutions on restoration.</i> | TRI Global knowledge sharing meeting was held in Nov 2023 in Nairobi Kenya, attended by 50 pax drawn from 7 countries and 11 projects, coordinated by UNEP, IUCN and FAO, that discussed and made resolutions on restoration.   | HS |
| Number of media and publicity materials produced and disseminated, disaggregated by channel and level (global, national, and county).                        | Anecdotal coverage of landscape restoration in national media.   | At least 10 articles and other media including web portals, sites and publications by participating actors and events include coverage of landscape restoration targets and efforts. | At least 4 of the major media outlets in Kenya are covering landscape restoration issues and sharing information across their networks. | 151  | 151 media articles developed and disseminated via social media conveying messages on restoration and sustainable land management  | HS |



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|--|--|--|---|---|---|---|----|
| Outcome 4.2 Monitoring and evaluation systems adopted to support adaptive management of landscape restoration interventions and strategies | Global 4.2) Program monitoring system successfully developed and supporting implementation and adaptive management of child projects | PMP not in place by the time of GEF approval but developed at start of project implementation as basis for half year, end year and project implementation reviews. | PMP implemented including global forum attendance for child projects; half yearly and end yearly and PIR reports; work plans and budget and PSCs. | PMP implemented including global forum attendance for child projects; half yearly and end yearly and PIR reports; work plans and budget and PSCs. | 6 | PMP implemented including global forum attendance for child projects; half yearly and end yearly and PIR reports prepared and endorsed by UNEP; Annual and monthly work plans developed and used to guide project implementation and annual and monthly budget developed and used to guide project implementation, and annually PSCs and TAC meetings convened and guidance adopted for improved project delivery.  | HS |
|  | Annual biodiversity surveys and habitat mapping show improved forest cover and biodiversity.   | Important Bird Areas Annual Status and trends report based on basic monitoring without detailed annual biodiversity data;  | Monitoring frameworks designed for at least two landscapes;   | Monitoring frameworks and tools developed are being used to track progress towards restoration targets;   | 2 | IBA Biodiversity monitoring was conducted annually, comprising January and July Common Bird Monitoring. Baseline surveys of key species in Tana was carried out and data submitted to the National Key Biodiversity Areas database. Annual Status and Trends report for 2019, 2020, 2021 and 2022 were completed, published and widely distributed  | HS |
|  | Number of monitoring frameworks or tools developed   | Global Forest Watch platform not applied to target landscapes in Kenya;  | Biophysical and biodiversity baselines collected for at least two landscapes;   | Five county Governments are engaged in monitoring and annual status and data is included in annual status and trends reports.                     | 1 | ICCA Management Committee and partners trained on KBA monitoring protocol and applying it, Baseline on Species Threat Abatement and Restoration (STAR) in Tana Done. Baseline surveys of key species in Tana was carried out and data submitted to the National Key Biodiversity Areas database. Two Nature Kenya staff were trained by FAO on the use of EX-Ante carbon balance tool ( EX-ACT v.9.4) tool for evaluating the carbon balance of projects and policies in agriculture, forestry etc in May 2023. | S  |
| <b>Outcome 5</b>   |  |  |   |   |   |   |    |
| Outcome 5.1 Project implementation based on Results Based Management and lessons learned/good practices documented and disseminated        | M&E system ensuring timely delivery of project results   | NA   |   | M&E system ensuring timely delivery of project results.   | 1 | PMP implemented including global forum attendance for child projects; half yearly and end yearly and PIR reports prepared and endorsed by UNEP; Annual and monthly work plans developed and used to guide project implementation and annual and monthly budget developed and used to guide project implementation, and annually PSCs and TAC meetings convened and guidance adopted for improved project delivery.  | HS |
|  | MTR and Final evaluation conducted   | NA   | MTR   | MTR and Final evaluation conducted  | 1 | MTR Done, draft report shared, being reviewed by partners to enable consultant generate final report  | HS |

|                                  |    |  |   |  |    |
|----------------------------------|----|--|---|--|----|
| Communication strategy designed. | NA | Communication Strategy Action plan (CSAP) developed –Web portal established and updated monthly. | Number of communication pieces produced will be determined in the communication strategy; Project website updated to disseminate project findings and facilitate replication. | 1 Communication strategy developed and being implemented | HS |
|----------------------------------|----|--|---|--|----|

### 3.2 Rating of progress implementation towards delivery of outputs (Implementation Progress)

| Output  | Expected completion date | Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%)<br>(Towards overall project targets) | Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%)<br>(Towards overall project targets) | EA: Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay   | TM: Progress rating |
|---|--------------------------|---|---|---|---------------------|
| <b>Under Comp 1</b>   |                          |   |   |   |                     |
| Output 1.1.1: County governance and regulatory structures established to guide landscape restoration initiatives, and the equitable access        | Yr 4Q2                   | 70%   | 85%   | <p>The Regulatory structures that were established in YR1 were capacity build and financially and technically supported to develop and implement restoration guidance documents (Sub- Catchment Management Plans, Participatory Forest Management Plans) as required by law' that are being used to guide landscape restoration initiatives, and the equitable access and sustainable use of land. These include 4 Participatory Forest Management Plans and 5 Sub-catchment management plans (both 100% complete).</p> <p>Green Heart Joint Committee that was gazetted, inaugurated and inducted together with four members of the secretariat is operational, and supported in marketing the Green Heart and developed investor vetting guidelines. Further an annual work plan was agreed on, and a functional secretariat is in place.</p> <p>Seven (7) policies were endorsed and in operation, six (6) policies received cabinet approval and await approval at County Assembly, while 11 policies and legislations are being finalized for presentation to cabinet for review and clearance to proceed for tabling to assembly. The 7 policies endorsed are : National Forest and Landscape Restoration Action Plan (FOLAREP), Lamu County Climate Change Regulations, Lamu County Climate Change Policy, Lamu County Climate Change Act, Lamu County Forest Policy, Lamu County Forest and Landscape Restoration Action Plan, Lamu County Integrated Development Plan 2023-2027.</p> <p>Six (6) policies that received endorsement at cabinet level are ; Tana River County Livestock Amendment bill, Tana River County Water Act, Tana River County Forest Policy, Tana River County Water Register, Tana River County Water Regulations and Tana River County FLR Action Plan</p> <p>11 policies and legislations being finalized for presentation to cabinet for review and clearance are; At national level (Forests (Community participation in forest management) Regulations, National Agroforestry strategy, National Prosopis Management Strategy, Reviewed Wildlife Conservation and management Act No.47 of 2013, Wildlife Policy), at county level (Lamu County Environmental Action Plan, Tana County Environmental Action Plan, Tana River County Investment policy, Tana River County Solid Waste Management Bill, Tana River County Sustainable Charcoal Production Bill 2021, Tana River County Integrated Development Plan</p> | HS                  |
| Output 1.1.2: County landscape restoration working groups established to assess landscape restoration potential and recommend commitment targets] | Yr5Q4                    | 60%   | 70%   | <p>ROAM report was completed, that informed setting of restoration targets for Lamu and Tana River Counties. TPAC representatives were supported and influenced the two counties (Lamu AND Tana River) to mainstream restoration targets in county policies (Forest Policy, County Environment Action Plan (CEAP), Forest and Landscape Restoration Action Plan (FOLAREP) and County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP)</p>   | S                   |

|   |           |     |      |   |    |
|---|-----------|-----|------|---|----|
| Output 1.1.3: County landscape restoration targets established  | Completed | 70% | 100% | As reflected in Lamu County Environment Action Plan (pg 11), the county set a commitment of increasing tree cover to 45% by the CEAP end life in 2026. Restoration targets of 30% of total land area for Tana River County has been set and mainstreamed into policy documents (see pg 5 of Tana River Draft Forest Policy) (Annex 16) and Tana River Forest and Landscape Restoration Action Plan (Annex 19) As relates to forest cover Lamu County set a 15% target. The newly launched Lamu County Forest Policy (pg 14 aspires to increase forest cover from 32.13% to 36.95%.  | HS |
| Output 1.2.1: Public support for landscape restoration and sustainable land management is enhanced at the national and county level   | Yr4Q2     | 75% | 85%  | National Site Support Group (SSG) workshop was held attended by 48(35M,13F) representatives from 23 SSGs where 2023 advocacy action plans for each SSGs was developed, Coming up with 2023 detailed work plans for all the 23 SSGs, Election of council of SSG representatives was held, and SSGs way forward formulated (Annex 61)   | HS |
| Output 1.2.2: Landscape restoration and sustainable land management mainstreamed into county budgetary processes  | Yr5Q2     | 65% | 75%  | Nature Kenya made 40 written submissions both at national and county level to influence budgets, CIDPs, County Fiscal Strategy Papers, Finance Bills, County Annual Development Plans and County Budget Estimates, aimed at mainstreaming restoration and sustainable land management. A matrix showing all interventions can be found HERE   | HS |
| Output 1.2.3: Landscape restoration and sustainable land management mainstreamed into policies, regulations, strategies, and planning processes to enhance biodiversity conservation and sustainable use in production landscapes | Yr4Q2     | 75% | 85%  | National Forest and Landscape Restoration Action Plan (Annex 23, 37) was finalized and validated. Plans for launch are completed.<br><br>The project technically and financially supported Tana and Lamu counties to prepare Participatory Climate Risk Assessment, which entailed training county staff and taking part in ward level data collection. The report was used as input in preparing Climate Change Action Plans for the two counties in line with the Financing Locally Led Climate Action (FLoLoCA)  | HS |
| Output 1.2.4: Multiple sub-national sectors and ministries coordinate landscape restoration and sustainable land management efforts, including in production landscapes   | Yr4Q2     |     | 80%  | Nature Kenya technically supported development of the National Forest and Landscape Restoration Action Plan (FOLAREP) (Annex 23 ), which was validated on 18th October 2022 (Annex 37) and provides for the following three apex committees (pg 26); National FLR advisory Committee; National FLR Steering Committee; and National FLR Technical Committee. Participated in the review of implementation of Tana Delta Integrated Management Plan. Supported Lamu and Tana River Counties to prepare Participatory Climate Risk Assessment, and Climate Change Action Plans. Supported CIDP development process for Tana River County. | HS |
|   |           | 65% |      |   |    |
| <b>Under Comp 2</b>   |           |     |      |   |    |
| Output 2.1.1: County ROAM assessments   | Completed | 98% | 100% | Tana ROAM Report 100% complete. Circulation to diverse stakeholders is on-going, as well as application in restoration work.  | HS |
| Output 2.1.2: Implementation of landscape restoration and sustainable landscape management plans, strategies and programmes   | Yr4Q2     | 70% | 80%  | 2127.06 ha was put under direct restoration through a combination of approaches as follows; 150 Ha was put under pasture seed bank by supporting communities with 600Kg of pasture seed of 4 species, 1750 Ha was put under restoration via direct seed sowing sourced from local indigenous tree species, 227.06 Ha was planted with 159,000 assorted tree species.  | HS |

|  |       |     |     |  |    |
|--|-------|-----|-----|--|----|
| Output 2.1.3: Biodiversity conservation and sustainable land use mainstreamed into production landscapes and production sectors  | Yr4Q2 | 70% | 85% | <p>The community sensitization phase of a step-wise process of registering Shakako community wildlife conservancy was completed. Sixteen community meetings were held across 16 villages as part of a requirement by Kenya Wildlife Service for establishment of a community wildlife conservancy. The aim was for the community to provide consent as part of FPIC (Annex 128)</p> <p>307 (159M, 148F) representatives drawn from 11 cooperatives were trained on diverse topics in entrepreneurship and are applying new skills.</p> <p>Five business plans were developed (Simsim and sunflower, Bee keeping, Chilli, Fish, and Rice) and are guiding community members on implementation of enterprise development</p> <p>Market access was promoted through participation in the Mombasa Annual Agricultural Show and 4th Jumuiya Ya Pwani Agriculture and Blue Economy Investment Conference (JABEIC)</p> <p>5419 HH were engaged and benefited from the project as follows: Crop farmers( Maize, green grams, Simsim, Rice, Sunflower, Chili farmers) 2328HH ( 999M, 1329F), Pastoralists 610HH(248M,332F), Fisher folks 216 HH( 87M, 129F), Others (bee keeping, tourism, agro forestry) 2,265HH( 1165M, 1100F)</p> <p>Their engagement was as summarized below;</p> <p>Galla Goats</p> <p>2 monitoring exercise carried out in 37 villages with 180(18M, 62F) beneficiaries</p> | HS |
| <b>Under Comp 3</b>  |       |     |     |  |    |
| Output 3.1.1: Green industrial park framework developed  | Yr4Q2 | 65% | 80% | The Green Heart Secretariat was inducted (Annex 146) and their understanding and capacity to implement their roles enhanced.   | HS |
| Output 3.1.2: Innovative and transformative financing mechanisms and incentives developed and coordinated at the national, county, and local level to enhance landscape restoration at scale | Yr4Q2 | 60% | 80% | Tana River County Government was supported to engage in a participatory process of developing Trade and Investment Policy, aimed at providing an enabling environment to attract investors to invest in green value chains in support of Tana Green Heart Initiative. The policy was completed, validated and submitted to cabinet for endorsement. It awaits tabling to County Assembly for endorsement.  | HS |
| Output 3.2.1: County departments are enabled to provide extension services to increase the uptake of landscape restoration and sustainable land management approaches                        | Yr5Q2 | 40% | 60% | <p>Beaconing of 60 ha piece of land 90% complete.</p> <p>TRI Tana project supported Tana River County to develop a Trade and Investment Policy, that provides for development of incentives for private sector investment ( Annex 17)</p> <p>Nature Kenya participated in, and contributed to the development of General Economic and Commercial Affairs, and the Water, Environment, Natural resources and Climate Change sector working group reports for input to CIDP III.</p>   | MS |
| Output 3.2.2: Project incubator established as a private, public, partnership to provide business readiness support to local entrepreneurs   | Yr5Q4 | 30% | 50% | TRI Tana project supported the Tana River County Government to host the 4th Jumuiya, Agribusiness and Blue Economy Investment Conference (JABEIC), that brought together all six coastal counties to showcase innovative investment opportunities and interventions. (Annex 181). Pitching of investors was done, and those that registered interest were added to an investor database (Annex 3). Development of Green Heart Brochure   | MS |
| <b>Under Comp 4</b>  |       |     |     |  |    |
| Output 4.1.1: Stakeholder capacity and knowledge of landscape restoration and sustainable land management best practices and benefits is enhanced  | Yr4Q2 | 70% | 80% | <p>National SSG workshop whose theme was "Supporting nature for the people" was convened in December 2022 and was attended by 48(35M,13F) representatives from 23 SSGs and 14(11M,3F) Nature Kenya staff. The workshop focused on SSGs lesson and experience sharing, and trained members on the following topics; advocacy, leadership, networking and marketing opportunities for nature products, record keeping and resource mobilization. The key outputs for the conference were; Development of 2023 advocacy action plans for each SSGs; Coming up with 2023 detailed work plans for all the 23 SSGs; Election of council of SSG representatives, SSG members sensitized on TRI Tana project and other Nature Kenya projects, and SSGs way forward formulated (Annex 152)</p>  | HS |

|   |       |     |   |    |
|---|-------|-----|---|----|
| Output 4.1.2: Collect and share landscape restoration best practices among key actors   | Yr4Q2 | 85% | <p>Nature Kenya financially supported and participated in 2022 Forest Society of Kenya National Dialogue, held in Malindi whose theme was Impacts of Participatory Forest Management on Sustainable Forests, Livelihoods, and Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation. National Dialogue provided a platform for foresters, CFA members and other stakeholder to reflect and take stock on the successes, challenges and opportunities of PFM (Annex 191)</p> <p>Eight Nature Kenya staff participated in a series of Organizational Development capacity building webinars under the AFriEvolue project (Annex 153, 154), contributing to improved knowledge and awareness on nature conservation.</p> <p>Nature Kenya was represented during Kenya's Key Biodiversity Area National Liaison Committee meeting, National Validation Workshop convened by CIFOR-ICRAF on Landscape Restoration Action Under The UK-PACT Funded Restoration Project, and in Steering Committee meeting (held in Nanyuki) for the TRI GEF-6 project being implemented by FAO, KEFRI and other partners, where experiences were shared and lessons learned on restoration.</p> <p>Nature Kenya participated in the following meetings and shared experiences on restoration in Tana the Zurich Floods Resilience Alliance Stakeholders Engagement supported by Concern Worldwide, Blue Carbon stakeholders inception meeting at Mwana Arafu conference Hall in Lamu and launch of Lamu Waterfront Public Space Initiative project, Tana River Agricultural Sector Partners Forum held at Zuri Hotel supported by Agricultural Sector Development Support Department Programme Phase two (ASDSP II) that was convened by the Tana River County department of Agriculture</p> | HS |
| Output 4.1.3: Knowledge transfer and lessons sharing promoted within and outside the Tana Delta and coastal and Western Kenya ecosystems, including cross-county benchmarking, and with the TRI global child partner projects | Yr4Q2 | 80% | TRI Global knowledge sharing meeting was held (Annex 161) where representatives from 9 countries and 10 projects were represented. The meeting identified best practices in restoration actions with Nature Kenya's TRI Tana project having the most of this lessons picked.  | HS |
| Output 4.2.1 Innovative landscape restoration monitoring tools developed to track progress towards county restoration targets and capacity to use these tools enhanced  | Yr4Q4 | 70% | <p>54 Articles and 10 videos prepared and widely disseminated via diverse media channels, on best</p> <p>Fourth Project Steering Committee Meeting was held on 8th Dec 2022, attended by 19 (15M,4F) (Annex 179 &amp; 180). Status on project implementation was presented (Annex 181, 182 &amp; 183). Project Implementation Review (PIR) for 2022 (Annex 178) together with Year 4 Budget (Annex 179), and Year 4 work plan (Annex 184) were presented and endorsed. Two Nature Kenya staff were trained by FAO on the use of EX-Ante carbon balance tool ( EX-ACT v.9.4) tool for evaluating the carbon balance of projects and policies in agriculture, forestry etc in May 2023.</p> <p>Kenya's Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) Status and Trends 2021 was completed and published. It can be accessed Here (Annex 173) 1,000 copies were printed. Distribution is on-going.</p> <p>July/August 2022 Common Bird Monitoring (CBM) was done in Tana Delta between the 21st and 29th July 2022, documented, and data forwarded to be used in compiling IBA status reports. A total of 20(18M, 2F) participated in the exercise. Overall, a total of 278 bird species were recorded in the Lake Moa wetlands,746 birds in farmlands and1,094 in the forest transects. The information is critical in assessing the IBA status. Data will be used in compiling IBA status reports. (Annex 163-171)</p> <p>January 2023 Waterfowl count was held in Moa and other wetlands in Tana. 19 (18M,1F) participated. Species recorded were as follows: Chalamuma 29 species of birds, Konemasa 32 ,Moa 20, Lake shakababo 13 and Didewaride 23.The total number of birds record were 3,574.</p>  | S  |
|   |       | 60% |   |    |

Under Comp 5

|   |       |     |     |   |    |
|---|-------|-----|-----|---|----|
| Output 5.1.1: Gender sensitive M&E Plan and system in place   | Yr4Q2 |     | 85% | <p>An operational M&amp;E system is in place, guiding project implementation. Mid Term Review was conducted and findings documented and shared with PSC for adoption of recommendations to improve project delivery. Preliminary findings were presented for validation to Nature Kenya, FAO, and UNEP. PSC and TAC were held, Semi Annual Progress report (June–Dec 2022, and Project Implementation Review (PIR) were developed.</p> <p>An audit of TRI Tana project for the year ending 31st December 2022 was conducted. Project Monitoring Plan developed during year 1 was used to guide project management. Four quarterly financial reports (July–Sept 2022, Oct–Dec 2022, Jan–March 2023 and April to June 2023) were prepared and submitted to UNEP. Gender disaggregated data was captured and documented as relates project beneficiaries attending trainings, meetings or engaged in IGAs. Project Steering Committee was held on 12th October 2021, attended by 22 (17M,5F) participants (Annex 203). Project progress was discussed, and strategic direction provided on work plan implementation. Progress on co-financing was discussed as well as project monitoring.</p> | HS |
|   |       | 70% |     |   |    |
| Output 5.1.2: One midterm review and one final evaluation; implementation and sustainability strategy adjusted to recommendations             | Yr4Q1 | N/A | 95% | <p>TORs for conducting MTR were developed and endorsed by UNEP based on which two consultants were engaged; an international and national consultant. Mid. An inception report was prepared and presented to Nature Kenya. Data collection through interviews with stakeholders, and field visits was completed. Preliminary findings were presented to Nature Kenya, FAO and UNEP. Draft report submitted and reviewed through a participatory process and preparations for convening PSC to discuss the report were finalized.</p>  | HS |
| Output 5.1.3: Project-related best practices and lessons learned systematized and published for a variety of audiences and stakeholder groups | Yr4Q2 |     | 85% | <p>Contributed an article on the role of livelihood diversification in support of resilience strengthening for small holders, that was published in The Restoration Initiative 2022 Year in Review. Contributed two articles to TRI Newsletter about TRI Tana project. The 1st article titled "Restoration and green value chains development cushion communities in Tana River Delta from drought severity" demonstrates how benefits associated with TRI project has strengthened resilience of local communities to cope with drought. The second article titled "Improving livelihoods through restoration and sustainable enterprises development" is a success story featuring a project beneficiary, engaged in poultry farming.</p>   | HS |
|   |       | 65% |     |   |    |

The Task Manager will decide on the relevant level of disaggregation (i.e. either at the output or activity level).

#### 4 Risk Rating

##### 4.1 Table A. Project management Risk

Please refer to the Risk Help Sheet for more details on rating

| Risk Factor   | EA's Rating   | TM's Rating   |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Management structure - Roles and responsibilities | Low : Well developed, stable Management Structure and Roles/responsibilities are clearly defined/understood. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.   | Low : Well developed, stable Management Structure and Roles/responsibilities are clearly defined/understood. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.   |
| 2 Governance structure - Oversight                  | Low : Steering Committee and/or other project bodies meet at least once a year and Active membership and participation in decision-making processes. SC provides direction/inputs. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery. | Low : Steering Committee and/or other project bodies meet at least once a year and Active membership and participation in decision-making processes. SC provides direction/inputs. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery. |
| 3 Implementation schedule                           | Low : Project progressing according to original work plan and Adaptive management is practiced and regular monitoring. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.   | Low : Project progressing according to original work plan and Adaptive management is practiced and regular monitoring. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.   |
| 4 Budget  | Low : Activities are progressing within planned budget and Balanced budget utilisation including PMC. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.  | Low : Activities are progressing within planned budget and Balanced budget utilisation including PMC. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.  |
| 5 Financial Management                              | Low : Funds are correctly managed and transparently accounted for and Audit reports provided regularly and confirm correct use of funds. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.   | Low : Funds are correctly managed and transparently accounted for and Audit reports provided regularly and confirm correct use of funds. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.   |
| 6 Reporting   | Low : Substantive reports are presented in a timely manner and Reports are complete and accurate with a good analysis of project progress and implementation issues. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.               | Low : Substantive reports are presented in a timely manner and Reports are complete and accurate with a good analysis of project progress and implementation issues. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.               |
| 7 Capacity to deliver                               | Low : Sound technical and managerial capacity of institutions and other project partners and Capacity gaps were addressed before implementation or during early stages. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.            | Low : Sound technical and managerial capacity of institutions and other project partners and Capacity gaps were addressed before implementation or during early stages. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.            |

If any of the risk factors is rated a Moderate or higher, please include it in Table B below

##### 4.2 Table B. Risk-log

Implementation Status (Current PIR)

4th PIR

Insert ALL the risks identified either at CEO endorsement (inc. safeguards screening), previous/current PIRs, and MTRs. Use the last line to propose a suggested consolidated rating.

| Risk  | Risk affecting:   |        | Risk Rating |       |       |       |       |       | Variation respect to last rating |   |
|---|-------------------|--------|-------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------------------------------|---|
|   | Outcome / outputs | CEO ED | PIR 1       | PIR 2 | PIR 3 | PIR 4 | PIR 5 | PIR 6 | Δ                                | Justification   |
| Risk1: COVID- 19  | All               | L      | M           | M     | M     | L     |       |       | =                                | Spread of COVID-19 contained  |
| Risk2: Inadequate political will:                       | All               | L      | M           | L     | L     | L     |       |       | ↑                                | Financial Incentive through FLOCCA funds from WB promoted support for restoration and climate change response actions |
| Risk 3: Inadequate awareness and stakeholder support:   | All               | L      | M           | L     | L     | L     |       |       | ↓                                | Sustained capacity building and awareness creation  |
| Risk: Inadequate capacity at national and county level: | All               | M      | M           | L     | L     | L     |       |       | =                                | Sustained capacity building and awareness creation  |
| Risk: Inadequate cooperation & coordination:            | All               | L      | M           | M     | M     | L     |       |       |                                  | Restoration and climate action mainstreamed in CIDP and new policies and legislation                                  |

|   |     |   |   |   |   |   |  |  |  |   |
|---|-----|---|---|---|---|---|--|--|--|---|
| Risk: Adverse impacts of climate change:  | All | L | M | M | M | M |  |  |  |   |
| Risk: Increased upstream damming:   | All | H | M | M | L | L |  |  |  |   |
| Risk: Insecurity due to terrorist activities and banditry:                                | All | H | H | H | H | M |  |  |  | Increased counter terrorism interventions including establishment of defense base in Tana Delta |
| Risk: Public and private sector investors not willing to invest in landscape restoration: | All | M | M | M | M | M |  |  |  |   |
|   |     |   |   |   |   |   |  |  |  |   |
|   |     |   |   |   |   |   |  |  |  |   |
|   |     |   |   |   |   |   |  |  |  |   |
|   |     |   |   |   |   |   |  |  |  |   |
| Consolidated project risk   |     | M | M | M | M |   |  |  |  | This section focuses on the variation. The overall rating is discussed in section 2.3.          |

#### 4.3 Table C. Outstanding Moderate, Significant, and High risks

List here only risks from Table A and B above that have a risk rating of **M** or higher in the current PIR

| Risk   | Actions decided during the previous reporting instance   | Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period                       | Additional mitigation measures for the next periods |                        |                                 |
|--|--|--|---|------------------------|---------------------------------|
|  |  |  | What  | When                   | By whom                         |
| Risk1: COVID- 19                             | Review and restructure the work plan to make it COVID 19 | Work plan reviewed and restructured and made COVID 19 compliant (          | Adhere to COVID-19 con                              | Aug 2023 to April 2024 | Nature Kenya                    |
| Risk: Inadequate cooperation & coordination: | Train decision-makers from a                             | County representatives (County Executive Committee Members,                | Train relevant county staff                         | Aug 2023 to April 2024 | Nature Kenya, Lamu County, Tana |
| Risk: Adverse impacts of climatechange:      | Undertake evidence based                                 | Geodatabase was developed and 30 community representatives were            | Train county reps and com                           | Aug 2023 to April 2024 | Nature Kenya, Lamu County, Tana |
| Risk: Increased upstream damming:            | Closely work with the Inter-                             | Project liaised with the Chair of Inter-Ministerial Technical Committee on | Convene a planning meeti                            | October 2023-Dec 2023  | Nature Kenya,                   |

**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.

**Significant 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.

**Moderate 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.



## 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 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 document as appropriate.

### 5.1 Table A: Listing of all Minor Amendment (TM)

| Minor amendments                              | Changes            | Minor amendments |
|---|--------------------|------------------|
| Results framework                             | No                 |                  |
| Components and cost                           | No                 |                  |
| Institutional and implementation arrangements | No                 |                  |
| Financial management                          | No                 |                  |
| Implementation schedule                       | Explain in table B |                  |
| Executing Entity                              | No                 |                  |
| Executing Entity Category                     | No                 |                  |
| Minor project objective change                | No                 |                  |
| Safeguards                                    | No                 |                  |
| Risk analysis                                 | No                 |                  |
| Increase of GEF project financing up to 5%    | No                 |                  |
| Co-financing                                  | No                 |                  |
| Location of project activity                  | No                 |                  |
| Other   |                    |                  |

### 5.2 Table B: History of project revisions and/or extensions (TM)

| Version                   | Type      | Signed/Approved by UNEP | Entry into Force (last signature Date) | Agreement Expiry Date | Main changes introduced in this revision |
|---------------------------|-----------|-------------------------|--|-----------------------|--|
| Original Legal Instrument |           |                         |  |                       |  |
| Amendment 1               | Revision  |                         |  |                       |  |
| Extension 1               | Extension |                         |  |                       |  |

## GEO Location Information:

The Location Name, Latitude and Longitude are required fields insofar as an Agency chooses to enter a project location under the set format. The Geo Name ID is required in instances where the location is not exact, such as in the case of a city, as opposed to the exact site of a physical infrastructure. The Location & Activity Description fields are optional. Project longitude and latitude must follow the Decimal Degrees WGS84 format and Agencies are encouraged to use at least four decimal points for greater accuracy. Users may add as many locations as appropriate. Web mapping applications such as [OpenStreetMap \(https://www.openstreetmap.org/#map=4/21.84/82.79\)](https://www.openstreetmap.org/#map=4/21.84/82.79) or [GeoNames \(http://www.geonames.org/\)](http://www.geonames.org/) use this format. Consider using a conversion tool as needed, such as: <https://coordinates-converter.com> Please see the Geocoding User Guide by clicking [here \(https://gefportal.worldbank.org/App/assets/general/Geocoding%20User%20Guide.docx\)](https://gefportal.worldbank.org/App/assets/general/Geocoding%20User%20Guide.docx)

| Location Name<br>Required field |  | Latitude<br>Required field | Longitude<br>Required field | Geo Name ID<br>Required field if the location is not an exact site | Location Description<br>Optional text field | Activity Description<br>Optional text field |
|---------------------------------|--|----------------------------|-----------------------------|--|---|---|
| Alango Kareyu                   |  | -2.481835376               | 40.24929243                 |  |   |   |
| Alango Kareyu                   |  | -2.485516115               | 40.24735623                 |  | Chamwanamuma                                |   |
| Anasa                           |  | -2.512152286               | 40.30713373                 |  | Chamwanamuma                                |   |
| Bandi                           |  | -2.254130396               | 40.16138255                 |  | Hewani, Onkolde                             |   |
| Boramoyo                        |  | -2.528745074               | 40.34688439                 |  | Shirikisho                                  |   |
| Bula                            |  | -2.452780624               | 40.17063608                 |  |   |   |
| Bularahma                       |  | -2.28387398                | 40.24147153                 |  | Bularahma                                   |   |
| Bura krash                      |  | -2.453157845               | 40.20955099                 |  |   |   |
| Buraaneni                       |  | -2.473165689               | 40.23197696                 |  |   |   |
| Burakofira                      |  | -2.460268418               | 40.20981363                 |  |   |   |
| Chalaluma                       |  | -2.410296054               | 40.36525596                 |  |   |   |
| Chamwanamuma                    |  | -2.508401855               | 40.29428293                 |  | Chamwanamuma                                |   |
| Chamwanamuma 3                  |  | -2.534582681               | 40.28728578                 |  | Chamwanamuma                                |   |
| Dalu                            |  | -2.391514177               | 40.14258019                 |  | Placemark                                   |   |

|                           |              |             |                 |                         |
|---------------------------|--------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------------------|
| Danisa                    | -2.285136631 | 40.14902052 | Hewani, Onkolde |                         |
| Darga galge               | -2.555279544 | 40.33503251 | Shirikisho      |                         |
| Dibe                      | -2.377427847 | 40.17840672 | Onkolde         |                         |
| Didewaride                | -2.423627861 | 40.37310265 |                 |                         |
| Galili                    | -2.359269747 | 40.22388369 | Onkolde         |                         |
| Galili                    | -2.340069874 | 40.19300599 | Onkolde         |                         |
| Golbanti                  | -2.464282858 | 40.18169366 |                 |                         |
| Hamesa                    | -2.256822349 | 40.12164765 | Hamesa          |                         |
| Hewani                    | -2.2427647   | 40.17522423 | Hewani, Onkolde |                         |
| Idsowe                    | -2.301797785 | 40.13183    | Hamesa          |                         |
| Kibusu                    | -2.361642525 | 40.14929917 | Onkolde         |                         |
| Kikomo                    | -2.498679898 | 40.30600051 | Chamwanamuma    |                         |
| Kipao                     | -2.452069888 | 40.23150455 |                 |                         |
| Kipao                     | -2.449527013 | 40.23579106 |                 |                         |
| Maderte                   | -2.470515075 | 40.22195671 |                 |                         |
| Maderte                   | -2.476549294 | 40.22550609 |                 |                         |
| Maderte                   | -2.476549294 | 40.22550609 |                 |                         |
| Manono                    | -2.508432851 | 40.23023588 |                 |                         |
| Manono                    | -2.507713723 | 40.23470392 | Chamwanamuma    |                         |
| Marafa                    | -2.533002175 | 40.31313023 | Chamwanamuma    |                         |
| Matomba                   | -2.328717567 | 40.13726562 | Placemark       |                         |
| Matomba                   | -2.322182944 | 40.14374048 | Onkolde         |                         |
| Matomba                   | -2.316965292 | 40.13502109 |                 |                         |
| Milimani                  | -2.377380433 | 40.20115202 | Onkolde         |                         |
| Milimani                  | -2.531361604 | 40.30151331 | Chamwanamuma    |                         |
| Moa                       | -2.37340667  | 40.31594797 |                 |                         |
| Mwanja                    | -2.495510755 | 40.36282658 | Shirikisho      |                         |
| Nduru                     | -2.515985409 | 40.26809889 | Chamwanamuma    |                         |
| Ngao                      | -2.416001    | 40.19131773 |                 |                         |
| Oda                       | -2.480226704 | 40.18531815 |                 |                         |
| Oda                       | -2.485294865 | 40.1814392  |                 |                         |
| Ongonyo                   | -2.452929686 | 40.25389457 |                 |                         |
| Onkolde                   | -2.319044789 | 40.18465659 | Onkolde         |                         |
| Onkolde                   | -2.30099683  | 40.18162013 | Hewani, Onkolde |                         |
| Onkolde                   | -2.302952264 | 40.18154108 | Onkolde         |                         |
| Ozi                       | -2.507275109 | 40.44995385 |                 |                         |
| Ozi                       | -2.50702009  | 40.44712628 |                 |                         |
| Ozi                       | -2.508845347 | 40.44633586 |                 |                         |
| Ozi                       | -2.50759986  | 40.44222296 |                 |                         |
| Ozi                       | -2.512199951 | 40.43946973 |                 |                         |
| Ozi                       | -2.517626924 | 40.43548033 |                 |                         |
| Ozi                       | -2.531944486 | 40.44236077 |                 |                         |
| Ozi                       | -2.525212852 | 40.4485603  |                 |                         |
| Ozi                       | -2.523698802 | 40.44909576 |                 |                         |
| Ramada                    | -2.343471359 | 40.16162239 | Onkolde         |                         |
| Semikaro                  | -2.519600087 | 40.28133191 | Chamwanamuma    |                         |
| Shirikisho                | -2.526381469 | 40.33083767 | Shirikisho      |                         |
| Tara                      | -2.503855032 | 40.23864539 | Chamwanamuma    |                         |
| Tarasaa Bula              | -2.453261682 | 40.17695381 | Placemark       |                         |
| Tarasaa                   | -2.445625107 | 40.17750167 | Placemark       |                         |
| Bularahma                 | -2.283112445 | 40.24479033 | Bularahma       |                         |
| Handaraku Wachu           | -2.493066066 | 40.2729406  | Chamwanamuma    |                         |
| Handaraku Wachu           | -2.493066066 | 40.2729406  | Chamwanamuma    |                         |
| ozi                       | -1.2732      | 36.81559    |                 | Grass_seeds_sowing      |
| Lower imenti Mkundu block | -0.00061     | 0.0035      |                 | Tree_seedlings_planting |
| Lower imenti mkundu block | 0.09896      | 37.71591    |                 | Tree_seedlings_planting |
| Lower imenti mkundu block | 0.11828      | 37.70598    |                 | Tree_seedlings_planting |
| Lower imenti mkundu block | 0.12512      | 37.7081     |                 | Tree_seedlings_planting |
| Lower imenti mkundu block | 0.03257      | 37.30062    |                 | Tree_seedlings_planting |

|   |          |          |
|---|----------|----------|
| Ontulili upper ngushisi mutarakwa block | 0.03254  | 37.30068 |
| Ontulili kanyongo block                 | -0.00131 | 37.20255 |
| Ontulili china block                    | -0.01234 | 37.20219 |
| Ngaya lusioti kilele block              | 0.34493  | 38.05142 |
| Kalota Brook                            | -2.50928 | 40.45582 |
| Ngaya luciuti kilele block              | 0.34491  | 38.05141 |
| Chuka njuri magumoni block              | 0.02514  | -0.02397 |
| Sabaki                                  | -3.15856 | 40.13726 |
| Kilelengwani                            | -2.30972 | 40.11794 |
| Thiarara                                | -0.42526 | 37.2304  |
| Kibaoni CCA                             | -3.03032 | 39.90418 |
| Didewaride                              | -2.41427 | 40.39796 |
| Witu-Amani na Maendeleo                 | -2.38435 | 40.41537 |
| Didewaride                              | -2.41829 | 40.40011 |
| Didewaride Primary School               | -2.41591 | 40.39816 |
| Bulto Village                           | -2.41275 | 40.39086 |
| chalaluma                               | -2.3929  | 40.35168 |
| Chalaluma                               | -2.3894  | 40.35045 |
| Odole                                   | -2.51075 | 40.32882 |
| Marafa                                  | -2.52621 | 40.3072  |
| Marafa                                  | -2.51351 | 40.29615 |
| Mwanganji                               | -3.48429 | 38.34215 |
| Kaya Dagamra                            | -3.13954 | 39.91785 |
| Kaya Singwaya                           | -3.12168 | 39.8549  |
| Kaya Dagamra                            | -3.13363 | 39.92126 |
| Handaraku (Lailoni)                     | -2.50734 | 40.2549  |
| Handaraku (Lailoni)                     | -2.33794 | 40.10069 |
| kibusu                                  | -2.3569  | 40.1509  |
| shee kiko                               | -2.57331 | 40.33124 |
| shee kiko                               | -2.57222 | 40.33143 |
| shee kiko                               | -2.57331 | 40.33124 |
| Kangaita thiarara                       | -0.42523 | 37.23041 |
| Rwaka                                   | -0.00212 | 37.18865 |
| kipini                                  | -2.53571 | 40.53798 |
| Ndiponi                                 | -2.4713  | 40.46457 |
| onkolde village                         | -2.31672 | 40.1918  |
| onkolde village                         | -2.3637  | 40.3179  |
| Danisa                                  | -2.2894  | 40.14078 |
| Danisa                                  | -2.29801 | 40.14182 |
| Danisa                                  | -2.2661  | 40.1517  |
| Bularahma                               | -2.28775 | 40.23804 |
| bularahma                               | -2.2986  | 40.22915 |
| Bularahma                               | -2.32093 | 40.24287 |
| bularahma                               | -2.28236 | 40.24092 |
| kijo farm                               | -2.28606 | 40.25184 |
| bularahma                               | -2.27982 | 40.24583 |
| bularahma                               | -2.28532 | 40.25167 |
| bularahma                               | -2.28452 | 40.24547 |
| bularahma                               | -2.29464 | 40.23    |
| bularahma                               | -2.28506 | 40.2421  |
| Mukundu                                 | 0.09515  | 37.70918 |
| kilunguni                               | -2.51389 | 40.48706 |
| onkolde village                         | -2.31675 | 40.19157 |
| onkolde village                         | -2.31674 | 40.19156 |
| onkolde village                         | -2.31678 | 40.19148 |
| onkolde village                         | -2.31687 | 40.19145 |
| onkolde village                         | -2.31699 | 40.19108 |
| onkolde village                         | -2.31662 | 40.19172 |
| onkolde village                         | -2.3166  | 40.19169 |

Tree\_seedlings\_planting  
Tree\_seedlings\_planting  
Tree\_seedlings\_planting  
Tree\_seedlings\_planting  
Mangrove\_propagule\_planting  
Tree\_seedlings\_planting  
Tree\_seedlings\_planting  
Mangrove\_propagule\_planting, Tree\_seedlings\_planting  
Tree\_seedlings\_planting, Mangrove\_propagule\_planting, Grass\_seeds\_sowing  
Tree\_seedlings\_planting  
Tree\_seedlings\_planting, Indigenous\_tree\_seeds\_sowing  
Tree\_seedlings\_planting  
Grass\_seeds\_sowing  
Tree\_seedlings\_planting  
Tree\_seedlings\_planting  
Grass\_seeds\_sowing  
Grass\_seeds\_sowing  
Grass\_seeds\_sowing  
Grass\_seeds\_sowing  
Grass\_seeds\_sowing  
Tree\_seedlings\_planting  
Tree\_seedlings\_planting  
Tree\_seedlings\_planting, Indigenous\_tree\_seeds\_sowing  
Tree\_seedlings\_planting  
Grass\_seeds\_sowing  
Grass\_seeds\_sowing  
Tree\_seedlings\_planting, Indigenous\_tree\_seeds\_sowing  
other  
other  
Tree\_seedlings\_planting  
Tree\_seedlings\_planting  
Tree\_seedlings\_planting  
Indigenous\_tree\_seeds\_sowing  
Tree\_seedlings\_planting  
Tree\_seedlings\_planting  
Tree\_seedlings\_planting  
other  
Grass\_seeds\_sowing  
Tree\_seedlings\_planting  
Tree\_seedlings\_planting  
Grass\_seeds\_sowing  
Tree\_seedlings\_planting  
Tree\_seedlings\_planting  
Tree\_seedlings\_planting  
Indigenous\_tree\_seeds\_sowing, Tree\_seedlings\_planting  
Indigenous\_tree\_seeds\_sowing, Tree\_seedlings\_planting  
Tree\_seedlings\_planting  
Tree\_seedlings\_planting  
other  
Mangrove\_propagule\_planting  
Tree\_seedlings\_planting  
Tree\_seedlings\_planting  
Tree\_seedlings\_planting  
Tree\_seedlings\_planting  
Tree\_seedlings\_planting  
Tree\_seedlings\_planting

|                               |          |           |
|-------------------------------|----------|-----------|
| onkolde village               | -2.31666 | 40.1917   |
| Kiambuigi                     | -0.50388 | 37.41916  |
| kipini                        | -2.53426 | 40.53635  |
| onkolde                       | -2.30349 | 40.12047  |
| onkolde village               | -2.31514 | 40.18901  |
| onkolde village               | -2.31439 | 40.18893  |
| onkolde village               | -2.31415 | 40.18866  |
| onkolde village               | -2.31393 | 40.18838  |
| onkolde                       | -2.31378 | 40.18821  |
| onkolde village               | -2.31365 | 40.18834  |
| onkolde village               | -2.31365 | 40.18834  |
| onkolde village               | -2.31362 | 40.18803  |
| onkolde village               | -2.31357 | 40.18796  |
| onkolde village               | -2.31341 | 40.18774  |
| onkolde village               | -2.31331 | 40.18785  |
| onkolde village               | -2.31331 | 40.18781  |
| onkolde                       | -2.31325 | 40.18757  |
| onkolde village               | -2.31313 | 40.18767  |
| onkolde village               | -2.31309 | 40.18771  |
| Around the source of lake Moa | -2.36494 | 40.3161   |
| ongonyo                       | -2.46426 | 40.24853  |
| ongonyo village               | -2.46426 | 40.24852  |
| ongonyo                       | -2.46565 | 40.25286  |
| Ontulili-Firetower            | -0.00942 | 37.19055  |
| vumbwe                        | -2.18882 | 40.19073  |
| onkolde                       | -2.31471 | 40.18957  |
| onkolde village               | -2.31474 | 40.18961  |
| onkolde village               | -2.31465 | 40.18968  |
| onkolde village               | -2.31465 | 40.18968  |
| onkolde village               | -2.31468 | 40.18964  |
| onkolde village               | -2.3147  | 40.18962  |
| onkolde village               | -2.31482 | 40.18977  |
| onkolde village               | -2.31497 | 40.18985  |
| Odole                         | 02.51062 | 040.32856 |
| Odole                         | 02.51066 | 040.32944 |
| Odole                         | 02.50844 | 040.32971 |
| Odole                         | 02.50861 | 040.32843 |
| Nduru                         | 02.51519 | 040.27204 |
| Nduru                         | 02.51565 | 040.27214 |
| Nduru                         | 02.51564 | 040.27177 |
| Nduru                         | 02.27168 | 040.27168 |
| Lailoni                       | 02.50679 | 040.25491 |
| Lailoni                       | 02.50699 | 040.25440 |
| Lailoni                       | 02.50789 | 040.25436 |
| Lailoni                       | 02.50766 | 040.25515 |
| Lailoni                       | 02.5047  | 040.25758 |
| Lailoni                       | 02.50473 | 040.25796 |
| Lailoni                       | 02.50492 | 040.25761 |
| Lailoni                       | 02.50513 | 040.25790 |
| Mapunga                       | 02.43225 | 040.44476 |
| Mapunga                       | 02.42773 | 040.46320 |
| Mapunga                       | 02.42805 | 040.46250 |
| Mapunga                       | 02.42876 | 040.46272 |
| Mapunga                       | 02.43318 | 040.45280 |
| Mapunga                       | 02.43357 | 040.45290 |
| Mapunga                       | 02.43362 | 040.45334 |
| Mapunga                       | 02.43327 | 040.45328 |
| Witu                          | 02.38472 | 40.41708  |
| Witu                          | 02.38474 | 040.41664 |

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|----------------|--|----------|-----------|
| Witu           |  | 02.38568 | 040.41674 |
| Witu           |  | 02.38576 | 040.41719 |
| Bularahma      |  | 02.28435 | 040.24400 |
| Bularahma      |  | 02.28054 | 040.24554 |
| Bularahma      |  | 02.27596 | 040.24069 |
| Bularahma      |  | 02.24069 | 040.23809 |
| Milimani       |  | 02.37382 | 040.21128 |
| Milimani       |  | 02.37918 | 040.21247 |
| Milimani       |  | 02.38085 | 040.20802 |
| Milimani       |  | 02.37529 | 040.20629 |
| Gadeni plot 1  |  | 02.25182 | 040.15949 |
| Gadeni         |  | 02.25464 | 040.16140 |
| Gadeni         |  | 02.25638 | 040.15938 |
| Gadeni         |  | 02.25280 | 040.15694 |
| Danisa         |  | 02.28162 | 040.14344 |
| Danisa         |  | 02.29020 | 040.15808 |
| Danisa         |  | 02.28427 | 040.16480 |
| Danisa         |  | 02.27787 | 040.16212 |
| Idsowe         |  | 02.30427 | 040.11376 |
| Idsowe         |  | 02.28902 | 040.11657 |
| Idsowe         |  | 02.28839 | 040.10587 |
| Idsowe         |  | 02.29958 | 040.10445 |
| Ramadha        |  | 02.34657 | 040.14833 |
| Ramadha        |  | 02.34504 | 040.14303 |
| Ramadha        |  | 02.34258 | 040.14346 |
| Ramadha        |  | 02.34207 | 040.15187 |
| Tarasaa        |  | 02.44432 | 040.17573 |
| Tarasaa        |  | 02.44711 | 040.17694 |
| Tarasaa        |  | 02.44434 | 040.17868 |
| Tarasaa        |  | 02.44006 | 040.17680 |
| Nduru          |  | 02.51205 | 040.26992 |
| Nduru          |  | 02.50864 | 040.26580 |
| Nduru          |  | 02.51274 | 040.26726 |
| Nduru          |  | 02.51451 | 040.26948 |
| Marafa         |  | 02.53186 | 040.31242 |
| Marafa         |  | 02.53384 | 040.30087 |
| Marafa         |  | 02.52306 | 040.30910 |
| Marafa         |  | 02.52399 | 040.31741 |
| Kipao          |  | 02.43970 | 040.22746 |
| Kipao          |  | 02.44683 | 040.23544 |
| Kipao          |  | 02.44559 | 040.23834 |
| Kipao          |  | 02.43990 | 040.23085 |
| Onkolde        |  | 02.31833 | 040.19572 |
| Onkolde        |  | 02.32348 | 040.19891 |
| Onkolde        |  | 02.32231 | 040.20078 |
| Onkolde        |  | 02.31783 | 040.19750 |
| Tara           |  | 02.49763 | 040.24537 |
| Tara           |  | 02.49939 | 040.24247 |
| Tara           |  | 02.50028 | 040.24222 |
| Tara           |  | 02.49453 | 040.24010 |
| Darga Galge    |  | 02.52704 | 040.33650 |
| Darga Galge    |  | 02.53685 | 040.33853 |
| Darga Galge    |  | 02.54066 | 040.33887 |
| Darga Galge    |  | 02.53877 | 040.33608 |
| Lake Shakababo |  | 02.43288 | 040.17346 |
| Lake Shakababo |  | 02.42840 | 040.16779 |
| Lake Shakababo |  | 02.42566 | 040.17105 |

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|------------------|--|----------|-----------|--------------|
| Lake Shakababo   |  | 02.42820 | 040.17471 |              |
| Tarasaa          |  | 02.42998 | 040.13969 |              |
| Tarasaa          |  | 02.44207 | 040.15126 |              |
| Tarasaa          |  | 02.43967 | 040.15713 |              |
| Tarasaa          |  | 02.42634 | 040.14796 |              |
| Golbanti         |  | 02.45649 | 040.18858 |              |
| Golbanti         |  | 02.45972 | 040.18068 |              |
| Golbanti         |  | 02.45493 | 040.17543 |              |
| kipini           |  | 02.53438 | 040.53934 |              |
| kipini           |  | 02.54144 | 040.54173 |              |
| kipini           |  | 02.54195 | 040.54146 |              |
| kipini           |  | 02.53391 | 040.53676 |              |
| Moa              |  | 02.35145 | 040.31806 |              |
| Moa              |  | 02.34877 | 040.31157 |              |
| Moa              |  | 02.34138 | 040.31271 |              |
| kilelengwani     |  | 02.46453 | 040.46046 |              |
| kilelengwani     |  | 02.46490 | 040.46228 |              |
| kilelengwani     |  | 02.46748 | 040.47281 |              |
| kilelengwani     |  | 02.45883 | 040.47775 |              |
| Hamesa           |  | 02.25867 | 040.11333 |              |
| Hamesa           |  | 02.25580 | 040.12531 |              |
| Hamesa           |  | 02.25686 | 040.12875 |              |
| Hamesa           |  | 02.26122 | 040.11496 |              |
| Onwaridei        |  | 02.48758 | 040.24678 |              |
| Onwaridei        |  | 02.49210 | 040.24253 |              |
| Onwaridei        |  | 02.48316 | 040.24245 |              |
| Onwaridei        |  | 02.48993 | 040.23767 |              |
| Odole            |  | 02.51033 | 040.30803 |              |
| Odole            |  | 02.51363 | 040.31512 |              |
| Odole            |  | 02.51185 | 040.32068 |              |
| Odole            |  | 02.50817 | 040.31696 |              |
| Hewani           |  | 02.23736 | 040.17570 |              |
| Hewani           |  | 02.25502 | 040.17986 |              |
| Hewani           |  | 02.26414 | 040.17486 |              |
| Hewani           |  | 02.23863 | 040.17085 |              |
| Matomba          |  | 02.31946 | 040.12188 |              |
| Matomba          |  | 02.32003 | 040.14577 |              |
| Matomba          |  | 02.32284 | 040.16063 |              |
| Matomba          |  | 02.32570 | 040.16211 |              |
| Bandi            |  | 02.24323 | 040.15935 |              |
| Bandi            |  | 02.25766 | 040.16373 |              |
| Bandi            |  | 02.25481 | 040.16830 |              |
| Bandi            |  | 02.24296 | 040.16475 |              |
| Ozi              |  | 02.50907 | 040.45008 |              |
| Ozi              |  | 02.51754 | 040.45731 |              |
| Ozi              |  | 02.52603 | 040.45581 |              |
| Ozi              |  | 02.51005 | 040.43569 |              |
| Chara CFA PLOT 1 |  | 02.55804 | 040.33824 |              |
| Chara CFA        |  | 02.55487 | 040.33446 |              |
| Chara CFA        |  | 02.55795 | 040.34062 |              |
| Chara CFA        |  | 02.55165 | 040.34001 |              |
| Chara CFA PLOT 2 |  | 02.56864 | 040.33601 |              |
| Chara CFA        |  | 02.56838 | 040.33558 |              |
| Chara CFA        |  | 02.56930 | 040.33506 |              |
| Chara CFA        |  | 02.56910 | 040.33640 |              |
| Ozi CFA          |  | -2.50751 | 40.4422   | Ozi Location |
| Ozi CFA          |  | -2.50794 | 40.44221  | Ozi Location |

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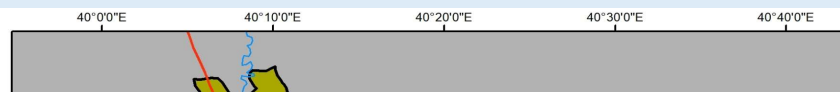


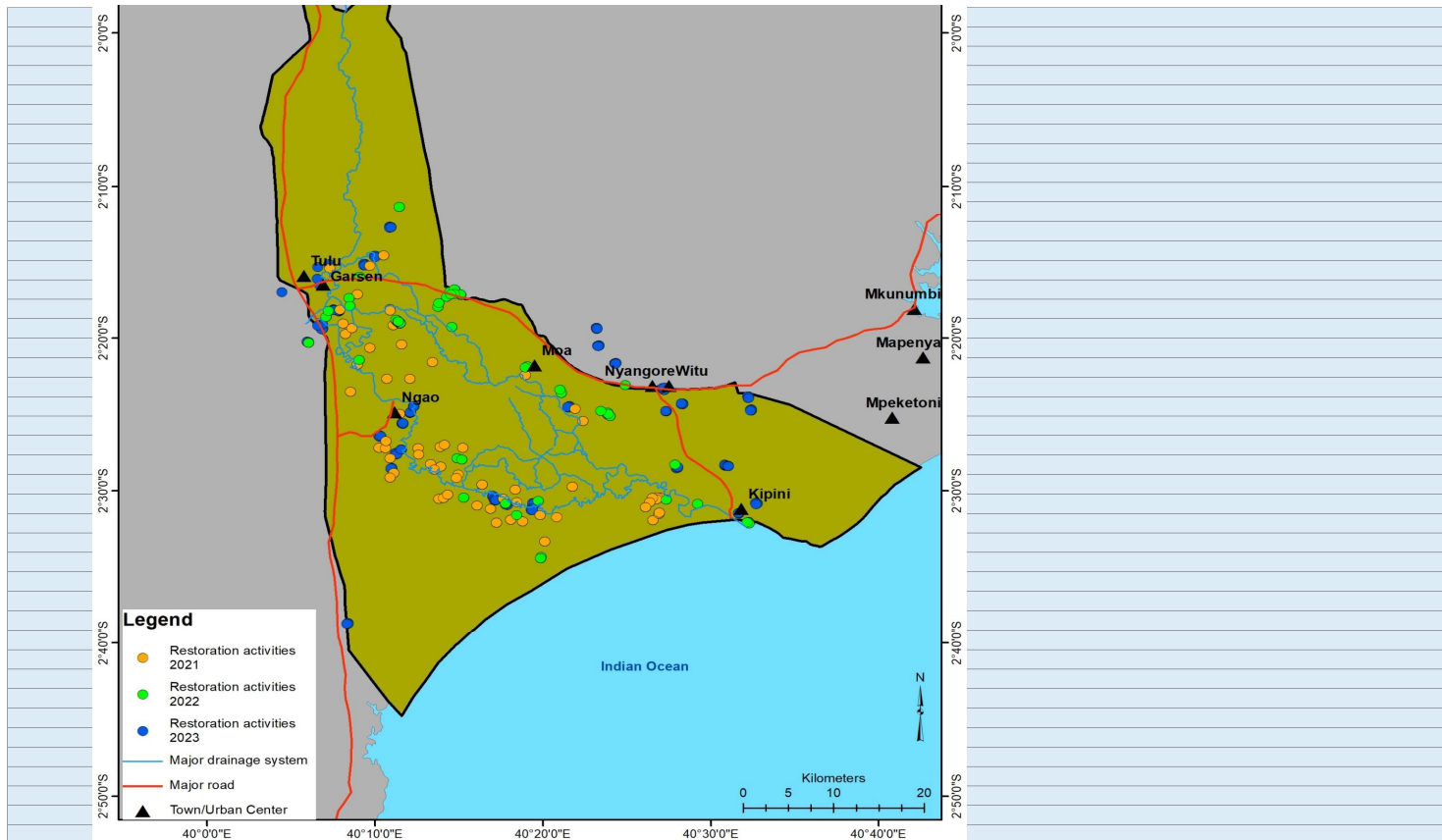
|  |          |          |                       |                             |
|--|----------|----------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| Kilelengwani Primary School            | -2.47386 | 40.46704 | Kilelengwani Location | Monitoring of tree seedling |
| Bularahma Farm land                    | -2.28053 | 40.24595 | Galili Location       | Monitoring of tree seedling |
| Bularahma Farm land                    | -2.28002 | 40.24627 | Galili Location       | Monitoring of tree seedling |
| Bularahma Farm land                    | -2.27993 | 40.24574 | Galili Location       | Monitoring of tree seedling |
| Bularahma Farm land                    | -2.28016 | 40.24542 | Galili Location       | Monitoring of tree seedling |
| Soroko primary School                  | -2.40424 | 40.47245 | Witu Location         | Monitoring of tree seedling |
| Soroko primary School                  | -2.4052  | 40.47237 | Witu Location         | Monitoring of tree seedling |
| Soroko primary School                  | -2.40514 | 40.47094 | Witu Location         | Monitoring of tree seedling |
| Soroko primary School                  | -2.40431 | 40.47099 | Witu Location         | Monitoring of tree seedling |
| Maleli Primary School                  | -2.32292 | 40.38668 | Didewaride Location   | Monitoring of tree seedling |
| Maleli Primary School                  | -2.32151 | 40.38616 | Didewaride Location   | Monitoring of tree seedling |
| Maleli Primary School                  | -2.3216  | 40.38693 | Didewaride Location   | Monitoring of tree seedling |
| Maleli Primary School                  | -2.32235 | 40.3873  | Didewaride Location   | Monitoring of tree seedling |
| witu forest                            | -2.39675 | 40.53764 | Witu Location         | Monitoring of tree seedling |
| witu forest                            | -2.39675 | 40.53679 | Witu Location         | Monitoring of tree seedling |
| witu forest                            | -2.39823 | 40.53695 | Witu Location         | Monitoring of tree seedling |
| witu forest                            | -2.39831 | 40.53747 | Witu Location         | Monitoring of tree seedling |
| Mashamasha primary School              | -2.412   | 40.54054 | Witu Location         | Monitoring of tree seedling |
| Mashamasha primary School              | -2.4108  | 40.54032 | Witu Location         | Monitoring of tree seedling |
| Mashamasha primary School              | -2.41123 | 40.53939 | Witu Location         | Monitoring of tree seedling |
| Mashamasha primary School              | -2.41207 | 40.53963 | Witu Location         | Monitoring of tree seedling |
| Sendemke primary School                | -2.35983 | 40.40593 | Hamasi Location       | Monitoring of tree seedling |
| Sendemke primary School                | -2.36059 | 40.40469 | Hamasi Location       | Monitoring of tree seedling |
| Sendemke primary School                | -2.36113 | 40.40493 | Hamasi Location       | Monitoring of tree seedling |
| Sendemke primary School                | -2.36084 | 40.40573 | Hamasi Location       | Monitoring of tree seedling |
| Kakathe primary School                 | -2.34138 | 40.38792 | Didewaride Location   | Monitoring of tree seedling |
| Kakathe primary School                 | -2.34064 | 40.38911 | Didewaride Location   | Monitoring of tree seedling |
| Kakathe primary School                 | -2.34111 | 40.38923 | Didewaride Location   | Monitoring of tree seedling |
| Kakathe primary School                 | -2.34155 | 40.3883  | Didewaride Location   | Monitoring of tree seedling |
| Mr Caleb homestead                     | -2.31808 | 40.11431 | Shirikisho Location   | Monitoring of tree seedling |
| Mr Caleb homestead                     | -2.31806 | 40.11404 | Shirikisho Location   | Monitoring of tree seedling |
| Mr Caleb homestead                     | -2.3179  | 40.11404 | Shirikisho Location   | Monitoring of tree seedling |
| Mr Caleb homestead                     | -2.31794 | 40.1143  | Shirikisho Location   | Monitoring of tree seedling |
| Said Mohammed shehe Semikaro homestead | -2.50574 | 40.28384 | Shirikisho Location   | Monitoring of tree seedling |
| Said Mohammed shehe Semikaro homestead | -2.50576 | 40.28372 | Shirikisho Location   | Monitoring of tree seedling |
| Said Mohammed shehe Semikaro homestead | -2.50592 | 40.28364 | Shirikisho Location   | Monitoring of tree seedling |
| Said Mohammed shehe Semikaro homestead | -2.50558 | 40.28383 | Shirikisho Location   | Monitoring of tree seedling |
| Esha Omara Semikaro homestead          | -2.50942 | 40.28564 | Chara Location        | Monitoring of tree seedling |
| Esha Omara Semikaro homestead          | -2.50974 | 40.28565 | Chara Location        | Monitoring of tree seedling |
| Esha Omara Semikaro homestead          | -2.50976 | 40.28548 | Chara Location        | Monitoring of tree seedling |
| Esha Omara Semikaro homestead          | -2.50953 | 40.28529 | Chara Location        | Monitoring of tree seedling |
| kipini primary School                  | -2.52468 | 40.52796 | kipini Location       | Monitoring of tree seedling |
| kipini primary School                  | -2.5247  | 40.52767 | kipini Location       | Monitoring of tree seedling |
| kipini primary School                  | -2.52406 | 40.5275  | kipini Location       | Monitoring of tree seedling |
| Matangeni Primary School               | -2.51344 | 40.54613 | kipini Location       | Monitoring of tree seedling |
| Matangeni Primary School               | -2.51287 | 40.5452  | kipini Location       | Monitoring of tree seedling |
| Matangeni Primary School               | -2.5132  | 40.54448 | kipini Location       | Monitoring of tree seedling |
| Matangeni Primary School               | -2.51433 | 40.5451  | kipini Location       | Monitoring of tree seedling |
| Tana Delta Conservation Network        | -2.33803 | 40.10076 | Shirikisho Location   | Monitoring of tree seedling |
| Tana Delta Conservation Network        | -2.33728 | 40.09922 | Shirikisho Location   | Monitoring of tree seedling |
| Tana Delta Conservation Network        | -2.33651 | 40.09952 | Shirikisho Location   | Monitoring of tree seedling |
| Tana Delta Conservation Network        | -2.33739 | 40.10096 | Shirikisho Location   | Monitoring of tree seedling |
| Gadeni Farm                            | -2.2518  | 40.15668 | Galili Location       | Monitoring of tree seedling |
| Gadeni Farm                            | -2.25183 | 40.15539 | Galili Location       | Monitoring of tree seedling |
| Gadeni Farm                            | -2.25379 | 40.15576 | Galili Location       | Monitoring of tree seedling |
| Gadeni Farm                            | -2.25343 | 40.15704 | Galili Location       | Monitoring of tree seedling |
| Marifano Secondary school              | -2.30201 | 40.12489 | Shirikisho Location   | Monitoring of tree seedling |
| Marifano Secondary school              | -2.3019  | 40.12568 | Shirikisho Location   | Monitoring of tree seedling |
| Marifano Secondary school              | -2.30173 | 40.12565 | Shirikisho Location   | Monitoring of tree seedling |



|                              |           |            |                     |                             |
|------------------------------|-----------|------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| Marifano Secondary school    | -2.3018   | 40.12483   | Shirikisho Location | Monitoring of tree seedling |
| Harakisa Farm                | -2.30373  | 40.13116   | Shirikisho Location | Monitoring of tree seedling |
| Harakisa Farm                | -2.30333  | 40.13156   | Shirikisho Location | Monitoring of tree seedling |
| Harakisa Farm                | -2.30299  | 40.13086   | Shirikisho Location | Monitoring of tree seedling |
| Harakisa Farm                | -2.30323  | 40.13062   | Shirikisho Location | Monitoring of tree seedling |
| Arap Moi Academy             | -2.41459  | 40.20224   | Ngao Location       | Monitoring of tree seedling |
| Arap Moi Academy             | -2.41488  | 40.20153   | Ngao Location       | Monitoring of tree seedling |
| Arap Moi Academy             | -2.41424  | 40.20158   | Ngao Location       | Monitoring of tree seedling |
| Arap Moi Academy             | -2.41388  | 40.20199   | Ngao Location       | Monitoring of tree seedling |
| Maurice Kadenge FARM         | -2.40777  | 40.20491   | Ngao Location       | Monitoring of tree seedling |
| Maurice Kadenge FARM         | -2.40738  | 40.20478   | Ngao Location       | Monitoring of tree seedling |
| Maurice Kadenge FARM         | -2.40724  | 40.20526   | Ngao Location       | Monitoring of tree seedling |
| Maurice Kadenge FARM         | -2.40768  | 40.20542   | Ngao Location       | Monitoring of tree seedling |
| Ruben Mwewe primary school   | -2.21115  | 40.18142   | Salam Location      | Monitoring of tree seedling |
| Ruben Mwewe primary school   | -2.21229  | 40.18121   | Salam Location      | Monitoring of tree seedling |
| Ruben Mwewe primary school   | -2.21136  | 40.18269   | Salam Location      | Monitoring of tree seedling |
| Ruben Mwewe primary school   | -2.21212  | 40.18264   | Salam Location      | Monitoring of tree seedling |
| Odole Primary                | -2.51439  | 40.32502   | Konemansa Location  | Monitoring of tree seedling |
| Odole Primary                | -2.51455  | 40.32349   | Konemansa Location  | Monitoring of tree seedling |
| Odole Primary                | -2.51334  | 40.32342   | Konemansa Location  | Monitoring of tree seedling |
| Odole Primary                | -2.51327  | 40.32492   | Konemansa Location  | Monitoring of tree seedling |
| Tarassa primary School       | -2.43898  | 40.17121   | Ngao Location       | Monitoring of tree seedling |
| Tarassa primary School       | -2.43948  | 40.17046   | Ngao Location       | Monitoring of tree seedling |
| Tarassa primary School       | -2.44094  | 40.17163   | Ngao Location       | Monitoring of tree seedling |
| Tarassa primary School       | -2.44004  | 40.17236   | Ngao Location       | Monitoring of tree seedling |
| Kosmas homestead             | -2.45465  | 40.1929    | Ngao Location       | Monitoring of tree seedling |
| Kosmas homestead             | -2.45478  | 40.19271   | Ngao Location       | Monitoring of tree seedling |
| Kosmas homestead             | -2.45466  | 40.19255   | Ngao Location       | Monitoring of tree seedling |
| Kosmas homestead             | -2.45447  | 40.19283   | Ngao Location       | Monitoring of tree seedling |
| Oda Secondary School         | -2.47586  | 40.18279   | Wachu Oda location  | Monitoring of tree seedling |
| Oda Secondary School         | -2.47527  | 40.18367   | Wachu Oda location  | Monitoring of tree seedling |
| Oda Secondary School         | -2.47487  | 40.1834    | Wachu Oda location  | Monitoring of tree seedling |
| Oda Secondary School         | -2.47507  | 40.18255   | Wachu Oda location  | Monitoring of tree seedling |
| Shirikisho Primary School    | -2.52099  | 40.32203   | Chara Location      | Monitoring of tree seedling |
| Shirikisho Primary School    | -2.51942  | 40.32202   | Chara Location      | Monitoring of tree seedling |
| Shirikisho Primary School    | -2.51952  | 40.32282   | Chara Location      | Monitoring of tree seedling |
| Shirikisho Primary School    | -2.52086  | 40.32281   | Chara Location      | Monitoring of tree seedling |
| Maua Primary School          | -2.2757   | 40.1120067 | Bilisa Location     | Monitoring of tree seedling |
| Semikaro Primary School      | -2.50913  | 40.28505   | Chara Location      | Monitoring of tree seedling |
| Semikaro Primary School      | -2.51045  | 40.28521   | Chara Location      | Monitoring of tree seedling |
| Semikaro Primary School      | -2.51049  | 40.28651   | Chara Location      | Monitoring of tree seedling |
| Semikaro Primary School      | -2.50976  | 40.28665   | Chara Location      | Monitoring of tree seedling |
| Konkona Primary School       | -2.251992 | 40.1210578 | Chira Location      | Monitoring of tree seedling |
| Sheli Abe Primary School     | -2.25526  | 40.1099803 | Bilisa Location     | Monitoring of tree seedling |
| Garsen High Secondary School | -2.28271  | 40.0741366 | Bilisa Location     | Monitoring of tree seedling |
| YWCA CBO                     | -2.31914  | 40.109884  | Shirikisho Location | Monitoring of tree seedling |
| Marifano secondary school    | -2.30242  | 40.1255672 | Shirikisho Location | Monitoring of tree seedling |
| Garsen Primary School        | -2.26827  | 40.1093741 | Bilisa Location     | Monitoring of tree seedling |
| Buyani Secondary School      | -2.5154   | 40.29812   | Chara Location      | Monitoring of tree seedling |
| Buyani Secondary School      | -2.51357  | 40.29764   | Chara Location      | Monitoring of tree seedling |
| Buyani Secondary School      | -2.51399  | 40.29619   | Chara Location      | Monitoring of tree seedling |
| Buyani Secondary School      | -2.51481  | 40.29651   | Chara Location      | Monitoring of tree seedling |

Please provide any further geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions is taking place as appropriate. \*





[Annex any linked geospatial file]