



FAO-GEF Project Implementation Report

2022 – Revised Template

Period covered: 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022

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1. Basic Project Data

General Information

Region:	Africa
Country (ies):	Kenya
Project Title:	Restoration of arid and semi-arid lands (ASAL) of Kenya through bio-enterprise development and other incentives under The Restoration Initiative
FAO Project Symbol:	GCP/KEN/090/GFF
GEF ID:	9556
GEF Focal Area(s):	BD-4, CC-2, LD-2, LD-3, SFM-3
Project Executing Partners:	Kenya Forestry Research Institute (KEFRI), Kenya Forest Service(KFS), National Museums of Kenya(NMK), Northern Rangelands Trust (NRT), Laikipia Wildlife Forum(LWF)
Project Duration (years):	5 years
Project coordinates:	https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1qHJeri5cll21hBsrIJKx-LcoZEX1QKdYHOFYUsIHEYk/edit#gid=0

Project Dates

GEF CEO Endorsement Date:	April 24th, 2018
Project Implementation Start Date/EOD :	01-Aug-2018
Project Implementation End Date/NTE¹:	31-Jul-2023
Revised project implementation end date (if approved) ²	31 st January 2025(<i>Suggested by MTR, Not approved</i>)

Funding

GEF Grant Amount (USD):	4,157,340
Total Co-financing amount as included in GEF CEO Endorsement Request/ProDoc³:	12,500,000

¹ As per FPMIS

² If NTE extension has been requested and approved by the FAO-GEF CU.

³ This is the total amount of co-financing as included in the CEO document/Project Document.

Total GEF grant disbursement as of June 30, 2022 (USD)⁴:	2,196,092		
Total estimated co-financing materialized as of June 30, 2022⁵	SOURCE	PRODOC PLAN	Actualized Amount (USD)
	FAO Lands Programme	4,300,000	4,300,000
	FAO Raeloc	1,700,000	1,700,000
	KEFRI- CADEP	4,000,000	360,000
	KEFRI -IPBRCC	2,000,000	280,000
	WaTER (KEFRI)	500,000	0
		12,500,000	6,640,000
	Actualized but not foreseen in Prodoc		
	Biopama(IUCN/EU)		50,500
	Sevir		30,000
	Isiolo County		20,000
	Laikipia County		20,000
	Marsabit County		20,000
	NACOFA/WWF		14,655
	UNEP-Nature Kenya GEF 6		6,034
	UK-PACT-CIFOR-ICRAF		75,000
	Regreening Africa (EU)		50,000
	WVI		10,345
	Total - Actualized(Not in Prodoc)		296,534
	Total Actualized		6,936,534
New Co- financing			
KEFRI -	379,310		
FAO- Digital Lands Programme	500,000		
Grand total	13,379,310	6,936,534	

⁴ For DEX projects, the GEF Coordination Unit will confirm the final amount with the Finance Division in HQ. For OPIM projects, the disbursement amount should be provided by Execution Partners.

⁵ Please refer to the section 12 of this report where updated co-financing estimates are requested and indicate the total co-financing amount materialized.

M&E Milestones

Date of Most Recent Project Steering Committee (PSC) Meeting:	28th June 2022
Expected Mid-term Review date⁶:	September 2021
Actual Mid-term review date (when it is done):	February 2022
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date⁷:	31 st July 2023
Tracking tools/Core indicators updated before MTR or TE stage (provide as Annex)	Yes <i>(See Annex 2 -9)</i>

Overall ratings

Overall rating of progress towards achieving objectives/ outcomes (cumulative):	S
Overall implementation progress rating:	S
Overall risk rating:	M

ESS risk classification

Current ESS Risk classification:	Moderate
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Status

Implementation Status <i>(1st PIR, 2nd PIR, etc. Final PIR):</i>	3 rd PIR
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⁶ The Mid-Term Review (MTR) should take place after the 2nd PIR, around half-point between EOD and NTE. The MTR report in English should be submitted to the GEF Secretariat within 4 years of the CEO Endorsement date.

⁷ The Terminal Evaluation date should be discussed with OED 6 months before the project's NTE date.

Project Contacts

Contact	Name, Title, Division/Institution	E-mail
Project Manager / Coordinator	Meshack Muga, National Project Coordinator - GEF 6, FAO Kenya	Meshack.Muga@fao.org
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GEF Funding Liaison Officer	Paola Palestini, GEF Coordination Unit, FAO Rome	Paola.Palestini@fao.org

2. Progress towards Achieving Project Objective(s) (Development Objective)

(All inputs in this section should be cumulative from project start, not annual)

Please indicate the project's main progress towards achieving its objective(s) and the cumulative level of achievement of each outcome since the start of project implementation.

Project or Development Objective	Outcomes	Outcome indicators ⁸	Baseline	Mid-term Target ⁹	End-of-project Target	Cumulative progress ¹⁰ since project start Level at 30 June 2022	Progress rating ¹¹
To restore deforested and degraded lands through the FLR approach and enhance the socioeconomic development of local communities through the development	Outcome 1: The national and county level policy and regulatory frameworks are strengthened to support forest and landscape restoration in Kenya	Number of new or improved policies and regulatory frameworks* adopted that support forest and landscape restoration	(i) Policy and legal framework review to guide scaling up of landscape restoration conducted in 2010 by KFS and the Kenya Landscape Restoration Technical Working Group	i.a) Road map for developing the FLR strategy i.b) NR access and benefits sharing policy approved i.c) Road map for developing the NTFPS	i) 3 types as follows: i.a) 1 national FLR strategy, including a financial and M&E plan developed and approved. i.b) 1 NR access and benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A draft(yet to be signed) five-year (2022-2026) FLR Implementation Plan (FOLAREP) with the goal to restore and sustainably manage deforested and degraded landscapes, has been developed A financing plan or methodology to actualize and fund the plan is in place. The draft FOLAREP reviewed by the Chief Executive Officers for KEFRI and KFS and Engagement with County Government and other stakeholders at the county levels has been undertaken to ensure proper ownership at the decentralized levels. Existence and adoption level of specific forest/FLR policies at county level has been assessed including traditional land management 	MS

⁸ This is taken from the approved results framework of the project.

⁹ Some indicators may not identify mid-term targets at the design stage (refer to approved results framework) therefore this column should only be filled when relevant.

¹⁰ Please report on results obtained in terms of Global Environmental Benefits and Socio-economic Co-benefits as well.

¹¹ Use GEF Secretariat required six-point scale system: **Highly Satisfactory (HS)**, **Satisfactory (S)**, **Moderately Satisfactory (MS)**, **Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)**, **Unsatisfactory (U)**, and **Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)**.

<p>t of bio-enterprises of NTFPS in arid and semi-arid lands.</p>			<p>(LRTWG), however,</p> <p>i.a) no FLR related plan exists at national level.</p> <p>i.b) Draft NR access and benefits sharing policy exists but had not been approved yet.</p> <p>i.c) No NTFPS specific policy exists.</p>	<p>management strategy</p>	<p>sharing policy</p> <p>i.c) 1 NTFPS management strategy</p>	<p>systems. Policy influencing plan(PIP) drawn and a poster developed and presented during the XV WFC in South Korea.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the lead up to the National Landscape Restoration Scaling Conference held in July 2021, various thematic sessions/webinars were held including youth engagement in ecosystem restoration; Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration (FMNR) as a key restoration approach; Forest and Landscape Restoration (FLR) monitoring; and Private sector engagement in landscape restoration. During these sessions, FOLAREP objectives were shared with the FLR stakeholders who participated in the meetings. • Support and awareness on FOLAREP by key decision makers in the Ministry of Environment and Forestry was strengthened through their participation in FLR monitoring webinar where FOLAREP was showcased as an avenue for collective monitoring and reporting of FLR in the country. • A restoration monitoring technical working group (Project M&E is part of) has been established and mandated by the Principal Secretary Ministry of Environment and Forestry to oversee the design and implementation of a monitoring framework that will guide the country in tracking and reporting her commitments to the AFR100/ Bonn challenge. The Forest and Landscape Restoration Implementation Plan (FOLAREP) has been showcased and accepted by the stakeholders and policy makers as the vehicle to action the 	
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					<p>activities geared towards restoring the targeted 5.1M Ha of degraded land.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The M&E framework has been developed in conjunction with CIFOR-ICRAF • Capacity needs for restoration monitoring at county and national levels have been assessed and FLR stakeholders trained on current tools used for landscape restoration monitoring in Kenya • The Equitable Benefit Sharing regulations (2016) have been reviewed through the leadership of KEFRI in consultation with the community represented by the National Alliance of Community Forest Associations (NACOFA) who are spearheading Participatory Forest Management through CFAs in the country. • Sensitization Workshops for Community Forest Associations (CFAs) on Forest Incentives and Benefit Sharing regulations as well as Forest Conservation and Management Act (2016) have been undertaken in all the 10 forest conservancies in the country (Western, Nyanza, Ewaso North, Central, Eastern, Mau, North Rift, Northeastern Coast and Nairobi) and Focused Group Discussions held, and views obtained from local communities from 106 CFAs (180 M and 83F). • The development of a Non-Timber Forest Products and Services Strategy to enhance sustainable commercialization of NTFPS has been initiated by conducting a situational analysis of the NTFPS sub-sector. Fifty (50) institutions from the government, non-governmental 	
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						<p>organizations and private companies have been consulted and stock of past and ongoing interventions on NTFPS in Kenya taken. A roadmap for the development of the strategy has also been produced and endorsed by the Project Steering Committee. Additional information has been obtained through project activities on development, value chain analysis and characterization of bio-enterprises that will feed into the strategy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A paper: Towards the development of a strategy for sustainable commercialization of non-timber forest products in Kenya: A situational analysis was presented in the first ever commercial forestry conference and expo in Kenya and during the XV WFC in South Korea. • A new LoA has been elaborated with KEFRI to finalize on the forest regulation and NTFPS strategy. 	
<p>Outcome 2: 152,661 ha are under improved land management (including 8,700 ha directly restored and 55,352 ha</p>	<p>Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas).</p>	<p>i.a) Mt. Kulal forest is not gazetted and is managed by CBO "Wazee wa Mazingira" (WWM). A plan for use of forest resources on Mt Kulal is being developed (draft ready by July 2017)</p>	<p>Mukogodo ILMAMUSI CFA management plan developed</p> <p>Actions planned under the "rangeland conditions improvement" objective</p>	<p>(i) 152,661 ha in total, as follows: i.a) The total Mount Kulal forest core zone is under improved management (1,100ha)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • i.d) A participatory conservancy management plan for Oldonyiro conservancy is underway to put 52,500 Ha of land under sustainable management. The conservancy has been subdivided into four units (Narupa, Nanapa, Naapu and Nanapisho) for easier management. The capacity of these 4 conservancy boards has been built on governance and leadership for effective management of the conservancies and restoration initiatives. Awareness creation targeting over 1200 community members from the four conservancy units on forest and landscape restoration and sustainable land management practices is also underway. 	<p>S</p>	


	indirectly restored)		<p>with support from National Museums of Kenya (NMK)</p> <p>i.b) Mukogodo forest is managed by the ILMAMUSI Community Forest Association (CFA). Their management plan is outdated.</p> <p>i.c) Lekurruki conservancy management plan drafted. Include a “rangeland conditions improvement” objective</p> <p>i.d) Il Ngwesi, Oldonyiro and Leparua conservancy management plan outdated.</p>	<p>are agreed upon</p> <p>Conservancies management plan developed, including rangeland restoration objectives</p> <p>Management plans updated, including rangeland restoration objectives</p>	<p>i.b) Mukogodo forest under improved management (30,189 ha total area, core zone: 2700 ha)</p> <p>i.c) Lekurruki conservancy is under improved management (15,872 ha)</p> <p>i.d) Il Ngwesi conservancy is under improved management (9,470 ha)</p> <p>(i.e) Oldonyiro conservancy is under improved management</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through TRI project, communities have understood the importance of restoration, conservation, and community management of the conservancies. This is yielding benefits in terms of carbon credits and 4 of the target conservancies have received funding from Northern Kenya Rangelands Carbon Project (NKRCP) to a tune of KES 36 million per conservancy. The amount of carbon stored is verified through soil analysis and biodiversity survey and issued as credits which are sold in the international carbon Market. • (i.b) Capacity of Ilmamusi CFA, which oversees the Mukogodo Forest, has been built by providing support for the constitution review process, putting in place new governance structure and representation, election of new office bearers, , training of office bearers in understanding and embracing the Kenya Forest Act 2016 (that guides CFAs and National Forest Reserves). The development of Mukogodo Participatory Forest Management Plan has been initiated and progressing well and is expected assist in improved coordination with neighboring conservancies leading to improved resource management and decrease in degradation of the forest. • Further strengthening of Ilmamusi CFA has been initiated through registration with the national alliance of community forest associations (NACOFA) and training of the CFA staff and Management committee members on Resource mobilization. • (i.g) Community stakeholders have been engaged to produce resource use maps following a 	
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			<p>(i.e) n/a</p> <p>(i.f) n/a</p> <p>(i.g) Makurian and Kuri Kuri group ranches have outdated management plans</p>	<p>nt (52,500 ha)</p> <p>(i.f) Leparua conservancy is under improved management (34,200 ha)</p> <p>(i.g) Makurian and Kuri Kuri group ranches are under improved management</p>	<p>participatory and landscape approach. Several meetings with traditional leaders from Kuri Kuri and Makurian group ranches have been held and the development of management plans initiated.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (i.g) Awareness meetings with local communities, to ensure buy in from all local stakeholders on the steps and benefits of establishing the conservancy structures for both group ranches of Kuri Kuri and Makurian, have been held. • (i.f & i.d) Resource mapping for Leparua and Ilingwesi conservancies have been carried out and maps and management plans produced (here). A total area of 43,670 ha is under improved management. Brainstorming and community feedback meetings for community buy in have also been held. • (i.d) The Management and Community Development Plan (2021-2030) for Ilingwesi Community Conservancy has been developed detailing threats to natural resources such as charcoal burning and invasive species and the Community Conservation priorities such as management of human wildlife conflict, rangeland rehabilitation, settlement planning and governance. The project intends to initiate rehabilitation of the productive land that is degraded by improving the wet and dry season grazing planning, livestock bunching and bomas on degraded areas, Clearing/control of invasive species mainly <i>Opuntia Sp.</i>, Reseeding with perennial grasses and Increasing community awareness on livestock carrying capacity. Use of Assisted Natural Regeneration (ANR &NR) is also 	
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					<p>being promoted together with the grazing plan to support restoration in the conservancies. The framework plan will continue even outside project resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (i.f) The conservancy management plan 2021-2026 for Leparua Conservancy has also been developed with community resource mapping of natural capital/assets and their uses such as rivers, dams, forests (Diverse species of trees and uses wildlife and its benefits). It has also outlined livelihood opportunities that are nature based e.g., Tourism, bee keeping, smart farming, livestock production, gums, and resin collection. The impact envisioned in 5 years is securing land ownership and effective management through registration of land, County spatial planning, settlement planning and wet and dry season grazing management. • (i.f) Leparua, an area once associated with rampant deforestation through charcoal burning, has embraced community management plans, and undertaken natural regeneration and controlled grazing as an initiative towards ecosystem restoration. The 102.5 Ha core zone of the conservancy is now a haven to several species of wildlife (elephants, zebra, giraffes, gazelles, antelopes, and different birds) that depend on the same land mass for their food, water, and habitation. • (i.g) Awareness creation and zonal elections for Kuri-kuri and Makurian group ranches have been 	
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					<p>carried out and Makurian has officially transited from a group ranch to a community land with a land management committee whose capacity on leadership and management has been enhanced through trainings and exposure visits to more advanced conservancies of Namunyak and Kalama as well as Reteti elephant sanctuary and tree house lodge.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (i.a) The participatory management plan for Mt. Kulal Ecosystem has been revised for improved management of 51,436 ha (5670 ha Core zone and 45,766 ha Buffer zone around the Core zone). The revised plan has incorporated additional comments from a wider spectrum of stakeholders. The proposed programs are broader with more focus on ecosystem approach rather than just the forest alone. The plan, has been validated by stakeholders, presented to the community for endorsement and a finalized plan is ready for signing by the Kenya Forest Service and the Marsabit County Government and official launching • Through the participation in an online webinar on planning and implementing of the Restoration Opportunity Assessment Methodologies (ROAM), organized by the TRI Global Programme, the project team gained valuable experience from other TRI countries. This has been useful in the local site-specific ROAM process. 	
	Area of land undergoing	In project implementation zone, restoration	FLR plans validated by	Direct restoration of 8,700 ha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local ROAM was carried out in Mt Kulal and Mukogodo project sites and data of available information mined to define better the local land degradation problem in the two landscapes, their 	MS

	restoration (hectares).	<p>has not been implemented so far.</p> <p>Between the period of 1986 and 2014 the Mt. Kulal Forest lost approximately 20% of its forest cover (Cuni Sanchez 2015).</p> <p>Mukogodo forest covers an area of 30,189 ha. According to Bussmann, 2009, the remaining forest area is much smaller, 2700 ha. Surrounding conservancies (rangelands) operated under NRT umbrella cover respectively:</p> <p>i) Lekurruki conservancy:</p>	third quarter of Y3	<p>stratified as follows:</p> <p>ii. a) Natural Forest regeneration of 1,100 ha in MKBR (including the enrichment of 200 ha of critically degraded areas within the MKBR core zone);</p> <p>ii. b) 400 ha of improved grasslands in lower MKBR;</p> <p>ii. c) 200 ha of agroforestry in MKBR;</p> <p>ii. d) Natural forest regeneration of 1,000 ha in</p>	<p>causes, effects, and possible FLR interventions as well as mapping key stakeholders to implement the FLR options</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 130,978 ha of land in Mt. Kulal landscape has been identified as having potential for restoration. The potential per option is Rehabilitation of degraded natural forests (46,687 ha); Agroforestry on Cropland (612.5 ha); Tree-based Buffer Zones along roads (1,257.06 ha); Tree-based Buffer Zones along Water Bodies and Wetlands (798.4 ha); and Rangeland's restoration (81,623 ha). In Mukogodo Ecosystem, 311,496 ha of land has potential for restoration. Restoration opportunities potential per option are as follows: Rehabilitation of degraded natural forests (23,406 ha); Agroforestry on Cropland (468 ha); Tree-based Buffer Zones along roads (5,453 ha); Tree-based Buffer Zones along Water Bodies and Wetlands (1,167 ha); afforestation and reforestation of natural forests (2,507 ha), and Rangeland's restoration (278,824 ha). In Il Ngwesi and Lekurruki conservancies, micro catchment/ semi-circular bands (soil and water conservation structures that seek to return vegetation and grass cover in their landscapes) have been constructed in 45.6 ha of land and grass grown in them. This is expected to help in reducing surface water runoff and increased the chances of vegetation growth, This activity has resulted in enhanced cohesion between the neighbouring communities and is expected to lead to mutual restriction of grazing in the worked area (Social fencing) for one to two years. 	
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			<p>15,872 ha; ii) Il Ngwesi (9,470 ha), iii) Oldonyiro conservancy (52,500 ha), and iv) Leparua conservancy (34,200 ha) and the Makurian group ranch (5,390 ha) and Kuri Kuri group ranch (3,340 ha).</p>		<p>Mukogodo Forest; ii. e) Enrichment of 400 ha of critically degraded areas within Mukogodo forest); ii. f) 5600 ha of improved grasslands in Mukogodo landscape.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 730 ha in Oldonyiro conservancy are under rehabilitation through clearing of 60ha of invasive species (<i>Acacia reficiens</i>), and gully healing, construction of land terraces in 70 ha, construction of V-pans and semi-circular bands in 600 ha and reseeding in all the 730 ha of bare land with appropriate grass seeds  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 831 community members have been trained (411M and 420F) through exchange visits on the micro catchment technology and 4,000kg of African foxtail grass (<i>Cenchrus Cilliaris</i>), Bush rye grass (<i>Enteropogon macrostachyus</i>) and Masai love grass (<i>Eragrostis Superba</i>) for reseeding of bare lands and micro catchments purchased and delivered to project sites for planting at the appropriate time upon on-set of the rains. The community will be expected to secure their own grass seeds from the planted ones for future planting. Community-led Forest and landscape restoration are underway within Mukogodo forest and surrounding landscapes through Ilmamusu CFA endeavoring to planting over 10,000 trees in Mukogodo forest while establishing micro catchment soil and water conservation
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					<p>structures in 15 Ha of Kurikuri and 10 Ha of Maiyanat community lands.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7 hectares of forest or forest land was directly restored through growing of 7,031 assorted indigenous trees and 600 fruit trees grown in Mt Kulal core zone. • Eight Community resource persons have been trained on nursery establishment and management and equipment procured and distributed to the project sites. 6 nursery sites in Mukogodo ecosystem and 2 in Mt Kulal have been completed and will be fully operational this year with supply/rehabilitation of water supply • Some potential areas for restoration have also been selected based on discussions with partners on the ground (KFS, NRT and LWF) and local community groups. This will be acted upon for restoration by comparing with the results of the Local ROAM that has already been done. • Capacity of the local communities on protection of degraded sites to promote natural regeneration and replanting have been initiated. A total of 7.8 Ha (3.6 ha in 2021 and 4.2 Ha in 2022) in the Mukogodo Ecosystem has also been planted with assorted indigenous trees. 	
	Number of ha directly contributing to biodiversity conservation and	All project sites have the potential to contribute to biodiversity conservation	75% of the draft management plans for the project sites (cf above)	152,661 ha (100% of the management plans for the project sites (cf above)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A total of 112,042ha in Leparua, Ilingwesi, Lekuruki and Oldonyiro conservancies in Laikipia/Isiolo counties are under improved land management and biodiversity. Through soil analysis and biodiversity assessments done by Northern Kenya Rangelands Carbon Project, the amount of stored carbon has been verified and 	S

		sustainable use		include biodiversity	include biodiversity	<p>the communities benefited from carbon credits to a tune of KES 36.3 Million per conservancy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Mt Kulal management plan envisions biodiversity conservation and wildlife habitat management in the forested rangeland area of 51,436 ha through minimal impact ecotourism (e.g. walking, bird watching); monitored extraction of resources and maintaining nature trails. Other management options planned for are Protection of plant and fauna through awareness raising, Reintroduction of some wildlife species and temporary ban on grazing in degraded areas. • Valuation of Ecosystem services to support forest and landscape restoration in terms of financing, decision making and implementation of FLR in the two ecosystems. A consultant was engaged for the work in Mukogodo Ecosystems while the Kenya Water Towers Agency (KWTA) through support of TRI project, undertook the resource assessment in Mt. Kulal. • Total Economic Valuation of the two ecosystems has been collected and regulating, provisioning, supporting and cultural values of the forests obtained. • The carbon data obtained shall be used to determine carbon sequestration potential of the ecosystem as well as its contribution to the national and international obligations of carbon stocks (Contribution to the overall country commitment on Nationally Determined Contributions). • The current total economic valuation of Ecosystem Services for Mt. Kulal is estimated at
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					<p>KES 20.1 billion/year. The largest value is from indirect use consisting of regulatory and support services estimated at KES 18.1 billion/year (90%) as compared to KES 1.95 billion/year (9.95%) from direct use composed of provisioning services.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The total economic value (TEV) of Mukogodo landscape was estimated at about KES 9.1 billion /year (US\$ 85mill. /year). In terms of relative contributions to total value, regulating and supporting services comprise the greatest component of TEV about 50 percent - emphasizing the importance of indirect-use values in forest ecosystems. • Knowledge base on NTFPS and their commercial potential was generated through Chemical and physical Characterization of potential NTFPS from Mt Kulal and Mukogodo ecosystems by KEFRI and the compliance to specific minimum parameters in accordance with market standards tested. Collected samples included: Aloe bitter gum from <i>Aloe secundiflora</i> sap, Opuntia fruits, Bark and leaves from medicinal plants (<i>Acacia tortilis</i>, <i>Boscia</i> sp.), sampled gums and resins from already harvested <i>Senegalia senegal</i> (formerly <i>Acacia Senegal</i>) var <i>kerensis</i>, <i>Commiphora holtziana</i> and <i>Boswellia neglecta</i>. Honey samples from the three counties were also collected. A report on chemical and physical characterization of these NTFPs has been compiled. • Resource maps showing location and densities of the prioritized NTFPs as well as marking Global Positioning System (GPS) points of NTFPs in the two ecosystems and their estimated densities, ecological data and species diversity within and 	
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						around the NTFPs has been produced. The observations that Gum arabic was dominant in Isiolo County, and <i>Aloe secundiflora</i> and medicinal plants in Marsabit and have high potential as bio enterprises will lead to their conservation/protection hence improved biodiversity.	
		Number of people directly benefiting from project activities (including capacity building events and trainings) (m/f)	0	4060 HH	circa 8120 HH	Capacity of 4251 Households/ 21,259 beneficiaries (11,247M,10,012F) has been strengthened in various project activities.	S

	<p>Outcome 3: Strengthened institutional capacities and financing arrangements are in place and facilitate large scale restoration.</p>	<p>Number of capacity building events and number of m/f attending</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>2 events, 25 people trained, 13 male, 12 female</p>	<p>4 events, 50 people trained (25 male, 25 female)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • XV World Forestry Congress in Seoul, Korea(2M,2F) • Capacity building on tools for restoration monitoring workshop25(15M,10F) • Training on restoration Barometer and National stock take of forest and landscape restoration initiatives18(11M,7F) • Local ROAM training 30(18M,12F) • The capacity of National, County and Community resource persons on planning, implementation, and monitoring of FLR activities built (18 M and 5 F). • 1 ROAM training conducted by BBC International Consultants (12 M, 6F) • 2 Biophysical data collection/Mapathon training (13 M and 5 F) • Two TRI Global events held in Kenya and Rome (8 M and 1 F) • Training of the LOA core implementation team • Sensitization of conservancy Board Executive committee members& identification of project sites • Ward development Committee meetings • Community sensitization on rangelands rehabilitation interventions • Participatory identification and selection of Community members to be engaged in the restoration work 	<p>S</p>
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- [Construction of V-pans, semi-circular pans](#)
- CFA Management committee meetings
- Trainings on handling visitors, biodiversity conservation, choice of sites, firefighting, monitoring forest health to forest guides and scouts
- Training of Dupoto Beekeepers Cooperative on leadership and governance, financial management and marketing and development of business plans
- Capacity building of the community on the NTFPs within the two ecosystems with focus on bee keeping, Pasture/Hay production, Aloe production and gums/resins and training on the establishment of bio enterprises from the NTFPs has been initiated
- Establishment of semi-circular bunds in Il Ngwesi and Lekurruki
- Preparation and validation of Mount Kulal Biosphere Reserve Forest Management Plan
- Leadership and management trainings/exchange visits for conservancy land management committees
- Community awareness meetings in development of management plans/group constitutions supported by NRT, NMK, LWF
- Validation of project reports and outcomes such as value chain assessment report and natural resource access and benefit sharing policy roadmap.

				<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Local ROAM assessment• Developing draft regulation on equitable benefit sharing• Land Use data collection exercise using Collect Earth,• global TRI workshop in Rome Among others	

	<p>Outcome 3: Strengthened institutional capacities and financing arrangements are in place and facilitate large scale restoration.</p>	<p>Evidence of increased capacities of community land management committees</p>	<p>30% Ave. Institutional capacity assessment</p>	<p>Increased capacity level evidenced through scorecards</p>	<p>Increased capacity level evidenced through scorecards</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The TRI project has significantly contributed to the sustainable management of Leparua, IIngwesi and Oldonyiro conservancies through institutional capacity building and development of management plans and this among other interventions by partners has contributed to their access to carbon credits from NRT carbon project. • Capacity building of Dupoto Beekeepers Cooperative with bee product marketing and the development of a business plan. • Rangeland exposure trip of Lekuruki and IIngwesi communities to Kuku Ranch in Kajiado County to develop skills and knowledge on how to restore degraded lands, expose the leaders on governance mechanisms for successful rehabilitation and understand the techniques of holistic grazing management planning • The capacity of Ngare Ndare WRUA built through development of their Sub Catchment Management Plan (SCMP), review of their constitution, development of a Memorandum of Understanding between the WRUA and Water Resources Authority (WRA) and creating awareness to the public through radio talk shows on the WRUA framework 	<p>S</p>
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						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three Water resource users' associations in Mukogodo Ecosystem (WRUAs) trained in management i.e Kudoti, Ngare Ndare and Loisukut to facilitate access to the Water Sector Trust Fund (WSTF) • The Indigenous community living in Mukogodo landscape, the Yaaku is well represented in that the secretary to the CFA was elected from this community and therefore free prior and informed consent (FPIC) is addressed through this organ as all initiatives in the landscape must have a nod from the CFA. • Through the collaboration of Land Governance Programme; 4 Community land management committees(in Ilingwesi, Maiyat (Makurian); Kurikuri and Lekurrukki Conservancies), have been established and their capacity strengthened (reaching 2432 persons 1534 Male and 898 female) on their functions and roles such as; Oversight function in land planning allocating land and natural resources to livestock or agriculture, Housing and public services, how to interface with the public to administer all categories of land and coordinate with the Community Land Boards to resolve disputes between communities • The Ilingwesi conservancy has been registered as a community land and a title deed issued. This was the first community in Kenya to receive a communal title deed 	
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						<p>for their land under the new community land act. The process of getting the other conservancies in the Mukogodo and the Mt. Kulal Ecosystem are in the process of being registered as community land to acquire their titles. Makurian Conservancy has also had their community Land registered as Maiyat Community Land.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mukogodo ILMAMUSI Community Forest Association (CFA) was mobilized, and their institutional capacity enhanced through trainings and exchange visits. As a result, the CFA formed a community board with representation from all the conservancies and reviewed their constitution through Community mobilization and awareness and sensitization on elections of board members and having regular board meetings 	
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						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of the conservancy structures for Kurikuri and Makurian group ranches are ongoing as a means of building their capacity to manage the conservancies. Makurian group ranch has officially transitioned from group ranch to community land with a land management committee whose capacity on leadership and management has been developed through trainings and exposure visits to more advanced conservancies of Namunyak and Kalama as well as Reteti elephant sanctuary and tree house lodge. • Institutional capacity assessment has been conducted to establish the capacity level of Kulal community forest association which is the management committee in Mt Kulal project site and Ilmamusi CFA from Mukogodo landscape. The two CFAs scored 26% and 33% respectively on the capacity scorecard for development among environmental institutions. • The capacity of 363 (280 men and 83 women) members of Mt. Kulal Biosphere Reserve Community Forest Association (KCFA) and Elders Environmental Committee (WWM) has been built through training on group dynamics, leadership, finance management, conflict management and records keeping. The participants were taken through the stages of group formation and constitution making. • Three Water resource users' associations in Mukogodo Ecosystem
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						<p>(WRUAs) have been trained in management i.e Kudoti, Ngare Ndare and Loisukut to facilitate access to the Water Sector Trust Fund (WSTF)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of the conservancy structures for Kurikuri and Makurian group ranches are ongoing as a means of building their capacity to manage the conservancies. Makurian group ranch has officially transitioned from group ranch to community land with a land management committee whose capacity on leadership and management has been developed through training and exposure visits to more advanced conservancies of Namunyak and Kalama as well as Reteti elephant sanctuary and tree house lodge 	
		<p>Number of cross-sectoral government-led coordination mechanisms and/or frameworks incorporating and supporting restoration established/strengthened at national and sub-national levels in TRI countries</p>	<p>While there is a FLR Working Group hosted by KFS, its aim and objectives are limited to project level activities and do not focus on policy and institutional coordination aspects</p>		<p>1 National coordination mechanism in place for FLR planning, resources mobilization, coordinating of implementation and monitoring</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A restoration monitoring technical working group (Project M&E is part of) has been established and mandated by the Principal Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Forestry to oversee the design and implementation of a monitoring framework that will guide the country in tracking and reporting her commitments of restoring 5.1M Ha under the AFR100/ Bonn challenge. The task force has been trained on the restoration Barometer, a tool by IUCN for data collection and are currently undertaking national stock take of forest and landscape restoration initiatives in the country. 	S

						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A FOLAREP implementation structure that provides a clear link and feedback mechanism between national and county governments has been proposed, shared and agreed with national institutions (MOEF,NEMA,KFS,KEFRI,KALRO etc.), all 47 counties and the council of governors(COG), The County Environmental Committees are to be the link at the county level while the COG is to be the co-chair to the Cabinet Secretary (MEF) for the National FLR Advisory committee . The coordination structures are <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ National FLR Advisory committee ○ National FLR steering committee ○ County Environmental committees ○ National FLR technical committee ○ National Restoration monitoring technical working group ○ Ward development committees at the land scape/County level • The FOLAREP process started with the development of a roadmap, drafting of the plan, development of the M&E framework, county consultations on the draft FOLAREP. Validation and launch are scheduled for end of 2022. • The technical team on FLR in collaboration with CIFOR-ICRAF, World Vision International coordinated a series of FLR related webinars e.g. FMNR (Farmer
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						<p>managed natural regeneration) FLR monitoring and private sector involvement as part of planning for the National Landscape Restoration Scaling Conference held in June 2021. The webinars were graced by the Chief Administrative Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Principal Secretary Ministry of Agriculture, and the Chief Conservator of forests who are part of the policy makers in FLR in the country. FOLAREP 2022-2026 has also been showcased as an avenue for collective monitoring and reporting of FLR in the country through out in these fora.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The capacity of 3 County Environment Committees for Isiolo, Laikipia and Marsabit have been built and their knowledge of their mandate under the Environmental Management and Coordination Act (Amended) 2015 enhanced and their capacity to identify environmental/restoration issues and effectively address to promote environmental conservation and management at the county level increased. 	
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		<p>Number of investment tools developed/improved to support FLR initiatives (i.e. bankable projects, credit lines to bio-enterprises, functional FMCTF)</p>	<p>A Forest Conservation and Management Trust Fund (FCMTF) is being established but is not operational yet</p>		<p>At least 3 investment tools are developed or improved (i.e., bankable projects, credit lines to bio-enterprises, functional FMCTF, etc.)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A UNEP Led Restoration factory a partnership between FAO, UNEP, Billion for Bridges (B4B) and Partnerships for Forests(P4F) has supported two Entrepreneurship Support Organizations (Entrepreneurship for Impact(E4I) and Mt. Kenya Hub) to identify entrepreneurs and other Eco-preneuers to undergo a seven-month incubation period to upscale their Restoration related businesses and investments within the country. • The identified Bio-entrepreneurs have been trained to enhance their capacity on enterprise/business identification and development. This was through training on storage and safety mechanisms for NTFPs, analyzing business compliance needs and linkage with markets. • Development of 3 County Environmental Action Plans (CEAPs) for Isiolo, Laikipia and Marsabit Counties has been supported in collaboration with WVI, it is expected that the FLR activities entrenched in the CEAPs with be included in the upcoming county integrated development plans (CIDPs) hence ensuring County governments allocate annual budget to support restoration activities for sustainability beyond the project period. • Dupoto cooperative society in Mukogodo landscape has been supported and is now bankable project armed with a business plan and well equipped in Apiary and colony management, hive products marketing, quality honey production, 	<p>S</p>
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						<p>seasonal management of bees, group dynamics, leadership, and governance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of a Sub Catchment Management Plan for Ngare Ndare Water resource users’ association (WRUA) has been initiated to conform to the 2010 Kenyan Constitution and the 2016 Water Act (which guides development of water conservation activities within the sub catchment and qualifies the WRUA to fund-raise from Water Sector Trust Fund and other donors on water projects). • Ilmamusi CFA, Narupa and Leparua (in process) community conservancies have been able to secure direct funding from FAO to undertake various restoration initiatives and not as has been the norm where reaching the communities was through agreements with larger NGOs working in the area. • The four conservancies surrounding Mukogodo forest that the project has supported in developing management/grazing plans have secured an average of KES 36 million shillings as carbon credits. • Ramati youth group in Oldonyiro as a bankable project trained by the TRI project on honey production, marketing and processing of honey has secured support of 50 beehives from the Kenya Climate innovation centre (KCIC). The all youth group of 26 members(17M,9F) has 2
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						<p>women in leadership positions as vice chairlady and treasurer.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A learning guide for forestry and farm producer organizations and SMEs on developing viable and bankable business plans has been developed by FAO Farm Forest Facility and was tested through the bridge for billions (B4B) initiative to enhance access to finance by local beneficiaries to support FLR activities 	
		Value of resources (public, private, development partners) flowing into restoration				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leparua, Iingwesi, Lekuruiki and Oldonyiro conservancies in Laikipia/Isiolo counties have benefitted from carbon credits averaging KES 36.3 million per conservancy. 	MS

						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The new FAO Digital Lands Governance Program (Governance and Management program of conservancies) will cover all counties in the country hence the 3 project counties will be covered approximately USD 12,765 • USD 38 Million project Towards Ending Drought Emergencies (TWEENDE) is covering 11 counties Isiolo and Marsabit among them. • GEF small grants programmes operating in Isiolo and Marsabit among others supported small grants projects in the areas of Biodiversity, Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation, Land Degradation and Sustainable Forest Management. • Kenya Climate innovation centre (KCIC). offers incubation, capacity building and financing options to new, small, and medium business ventures and Kenyan entrepreneurs that are developing innovations to address the challenges of climate change. Ratati Youth group in Oldonyiro has been a beneficiary. • Support to the attainment of vision 2030 through devolved land reforms in community lands of Kenya EUR 10,441,000 • IMARA (USD 9,405,354) operated in Isiolo, Laikipia Samburu and Marsabit in livelihoods and improved natural resource management and use in the ASALS 	
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						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional Pastoral Livelihood Resilience Project(RPLRP) in 14 counties Isiolo,Laikipia and Marsabit among them <p><i>Source: National Stock take for FLR projects in Kenya(National TWG)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support required from PSC to get information on this indicator • ROAM - restoration financing and resource mobilization has identified financing mechanisms at global, regional, national and local levels that proposals for restoration efforts can target 	
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	<p>Outcome 4: Improved FLR monitoring, reporting and knowledge dissemination at national level (including for the NCP)</p>	<p>Number of operational FLR information systems established</p>	<p>Currently there is no harmonized FLR information system.</p>	<p>Partnership signed with service provider by end Y1</p>	<p>(i) A national FLR Knowledge Management system is developed and implemented</p> <p>Info Hub for KM on FLR fully operative under DF and providing information to stakeholders Y3-Y5</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elaborate LOA with KEFRI to carry out a FLR system requirements analysis and use these to upscale the KEFRI FLR Knowledge Management system to a National FLR KM platform. To ensure the system will be maximumly available the National FLR KM System committee will seek to have a back-up with ICT Authority • Through training and exchange learning of available monitoring tools amongst FLR partners, various tools were showcased with the KEFRI knowledge base as one of them. Others that the project can utilize information from are: • The capacity of stakeholders has been built on using various M&E tools including the KEFRIApp (is a mobile app that seeks to establish a species site matching guide for sustainable tree growing in the country to promote resilient tree growing for enhanced livelihoods and climate change mitigation). More training on this to continue to ensure that the App is in use in the project sites. • Further information on the various tools showcased can be found here • KEFRI has held preliminary consultations with various stakeholders to understand the status of FLR Knowledge Management in the country. • The objective of the FLR portal is to provide a one-stop shop online platform for FLR knowledge, share FLR information 	<p>MS</p>
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						and connect people to FLR experts. Progress made so far is: Mapping of Existing Knowledge, Initiatives and Platforms Linked to FLR in Kenya, A SWOT Analysis of identified Knowledge Sharing Portals, 11 Institutions Identified and being engaged to form the National FLR KM Committee which will discuss the roadmap, design and content of FLR KM System.	
		Number of Participation in TRI Annual Knowledge Sharing events, Biennial Restoration Finance events, and TRI-sponsored South-South exchanges that address restoration.	No participation yet		Participation in 8 events	<p>XV World Forestry Congress in Seoul Korea 2nd to 6th May 2022</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 FAO staff, one county government of Marsabit staff and one Kenya forest service staff (2M,2F) participated and made presentations during the congress. <p>3 Day - TRI Knowledge Sharing Webinar Series</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Held on 9th, 16th and 23rd of February 2022 to support knowledge sharing, partnership and exchange of best practices among TRI project teams <p>1st global TRI workshop – Naivasha, Kenya</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 FAO staff and 2 KEFRI staff participated in this workshop and gained a lot of information and knowledge about the project in general, FLR approaches and strategies in particular and networked 	HS

						with many other implementers from other countries	
						2nd global TRI workshop – Rome	

						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three members of the project management unit and 1 KEFRI staff gained valuable knowledge and experience related to planning, implementing and monitoring restoration interventions, common approaches, tools and methodologies, challenges, experiences and lessons learned during the first year of implementation. The main thematic areas were Forest Genetic Resources and Biodiversity, EX-ACT & ROAM, Local FLR Finances/IES and Policy Influencing Plan (PIP) and Data Collection & Analysis, Monitoring & Evaluation. <p>Online Sharing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some key examples of FLR related webinars are, FLR monitoring where FAO was a keynote speaker on an inclusive and effective M&E system, Farmer managed natural regeneration, TRI Monitoring and Evaluation webinar, reducing deforestation and enhancing forest conservation through international trade policy, Mapping Together: A guide to Monitoring Forest and Landscape Restoration Using Collect Earth Mapathon, locally led adaptation and disaster risk management anchor events at Climate Adaptation Summit 2021, Youth Power in restoration, (Locally Controlled Forest Restoration): ‘A governance and market oriented approach for resilient landscapes among others. 	
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		Number of TRI-Kenya knowledge products developed, disseminated and accessed through relevant knowledge platforms	0 knowledge products	5 knowledge products	10 knowledge products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Video production on sustainable management of Mukogodo forest landscape. • Policy influencing plan (PIP) poster developed and presented during the XV WFC in South Korea. • A paper: Towards the development of a strategy for sustainable commercialization of non-timber forest products in Kenya: A situational analysis was presented in the first ever commercial forestry conference and expo in Kenya and during the XV WFC in South Korea. • Sub Catchment Management Plan (SCMP) for Ngare Ndare Water resource users' association. • Free Prior and Informed consent (FPIC)- A report on the indigenous people and forest dependent communities in Mt. Kulal and Mukogodo landscapes of Kenya. • Leparua community conservancy Management & community development plan 2021 – 2025 • Forest and landscape restoration opportunities assessment (ROAM) for Mt. Kulal biosphere reserve • Forest and landscape restoration opportunities assessment (ROAM) for Mukogodo landscape. 	S
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						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restoration opportunities assessment Methodology – Mukogodo and Mt Kulal landscapes. • Chemical characterization of non-timber forest products in mt. Kulal and Mukogodo ecosystems • Gender Based Value Chain Analysis of Non-Timber Forest Products and Services in Mt. Kulal, Mukogodo Forest • Resource assessment and mapping of prioritized non-timber forest products with commercial potential in Mt. Kulal and Mukogodo Ecosystems • Policy influencing plan for domestication of forest and landscape restoration in Kenya. • Total Economic Valuation of Mt Kulal ecosystem • Characterization of ecosystem services in Mukogodo ecosystem • Mt. Kulal Biosphere Reserve Forest Management Plan (KFMP) 2021 – 2025 • Iingwesi Community Conservancy Management and Community Development Plan (2021-2026) • Published three articles in FLRM Newsletter i.e. making satellite imagery in land use assessment more accessible, value chain analysis for ASAL products prioritizing NTFPS 	
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						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through its achievements, the TRI Kenya contributed to the annual year in review(YIR 2021) • A project fact/information sheet detailing the project sites, objectives, the partners, and bio enterprises was developed and used in sensitization meetings with the community and local/county leadership and partners to give a snapshot and clear understanding to the stakeholders on what the project was all about. Project banners and roll ups have also been prepared and used to give the project visibility during various functions. 	
		Number of lessons learned on forest landscape restoration shared and accessed by stakeholders	0	5	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To help support the design of strategies and activities for influencing specific policy change, the TRI developed a Policy influencing plan (PIP) with a visual representation rather than having a long narrative report. This lesson was shared with participants in the XV WFC in South Korea • The policy/legal framework that governs Non timber forest products or commodities in Kenya is weak and the TRI project has done a paper: Towards the development of a strategy for sustainable commercialization of non-timber forest products in Kenya and shared its findings in the XV WFC in South Korea • There are very many FLR monitoring tools that are currently in use in the country and there is no need to invest in new 	S

						<p>ones that will duplicate already existing ones. This was shared with FLR stakeholders in a training of data tools to understand the capacity needs for restoration monitoring at county and national levels</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A free prior and informed consent (FPIC) was undertaken before activity implementation to assist the community in understanding, appreciating, and supporting the project efforts • FLR Monitoring through collect earth has been shared with FLR sector players e.g., ICRAF, WRI, EU, KFS, KEFRI, and decision makers from Ministry of environment and forestry, ministry of agriculture and the council of governors (Counties) as an easy, free and accessible model of land use monitoring • Through Exchange meetings with FLR stakeholders, challenges of restoration monitoring are being addressed by formation of an FLR monitoring taskforce led by KFS and mandated by the cabinet secretary ministry of environment and forestry. • County Environmental action plans (CEAP) developed for the 3 counties and shared with partners/county government in partner review and planning meetings. 	
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Action Plan to address MS, MU, U and HU ratings

Outcome	Action(s) to be taken	By whom?	By when?
<p>Outcome 1:</p> <p>The national and county level policy and regulatory frameworks are strengthened to support forest and landscape restoration in Kenya</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finalization of the Equitable Benefit Sharing regulations, (2016) Development of the Non-Timber Forest Products & Services Strategy, to enhance sustainable commercialization of NTFPS. 	KEFRI	December 2022
<p>Outcome 2:</p> <p>152,661 ha are under improved land management (including 8,700 ha directly restored and 55,352 ha indirectly restored)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grass reseeding to be undertaken immediately the rains are received and enrichment tree planting in forest and institutions to be accelerated when it rains Hold meetings with Project Managers of identified potential sources of co-financing/collaboration Re-evaluate the targets and activities as advised during MTR Accelerate Bio enterprise development through inclusion of Ministry of Industrialization, Trade and Enterprise Development (MITED) and the private sector Tree nurseries to be completed and operational with 80,000 seedling capacity 500 Ha put direct seeding-100ha, tree planting-100ha, natural regeneration-300ha and long rooted M-star-100ha Fast track LOAs for NRT/NMK/Leparua/KEFRI 	<p>Narupa Conservancy and Ilmamusu CFA /PMU</p> <p>PMU</p> <p>PMU</p> <p>PMU</p> <p>KEFRI/PMU</p> <p>KEFRI/PMU</p> <p>PMU</p>	August 2022

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Outcome	Action(s) to be taken	By whom?	By when?
<p>Outcome 4: Improved FLR monitoring, reporting and knowledge dissemination at national level (including for the NCP)</p>	<p>Change tact and support development of a specific module linked to the KEFRI knowledge base rather than developing a new national FLR Knowledge Management System</p>	<p>KEFRI/PMU</p>	<p>July/August 2022</p>

3. Implementation Progress (IP)

(Please indicate progress achieved during this FY as per the Implementation Plan/Annual Workplan)

Outcomes and Outputs ¹²	Indicators (as per the Logical Framework)	Annual Target (as per the annual Work Plan)	Main achievements ¹³ (please avoid repeating results reported in previous year PIR)	Describe any variance ¹⁴ in delivering outputs
<p>Outcome 1: The national and county level policy and regulatory frameworks are strengthened to support forest and landscape restoration in Kenya</p>	<p>Number of new or improved policies and regulatory frameworks* adopted that support forest and landscape restoration</p>	<p>County consultations in all 47 counties. Finalization of the Equitable Benefit Sharing regulations, (2016) Finalization of Non-Timber Forest Products & Services Strategy</p>	<p>County consultations have been undertaken in all the 47 counties with support from CIFOR-ICRAF, WWF under the National association of community forest associations (NACOFA). The sister TRI project in tana delta supported consultations of the coastal counties. The FOLAREP objectives were presented during the National Landscape Restoration Scaling Conference which was appreciated and accepted by key stakeholders and policy makers as the vehicle to drive the action towards restoring the 5.1M Ha national commitment under the Bonn challenge.</p>	<p>LOA with KEFRI the implementing agency on this has faced challenges of approval based on previous LoAs not fully accounted for</p>
<p>Output 1.1 An FLR strategy is developed, including a roadmap and a monitoring framework to bridge the</p>	<p>1 FLR strategy developed</p>	<p>Formation of FOLAREP M&E TWG M&E framework developed</p>	<p>M&E task force in place The FOLAREP objectives were presented during the National Landscape Restoration Scaling Conference M&E framework for FOAREP developed to track outcomes on policy and regulatory frameworks,</p>	<p>The framework is yet to be validated by all stakeholders County consultations have been undertaken in all the 47 counties with support from CIFOR-ICRAF,</p>


¹² Outputs as described in the project Logframe or in any approved project revision.

¹³ Please use the same unit of measurement of the project indicators as per the approved Implementation Plan or Annual Workplan. Please be concise (max one or two short sentence with main achievements)

¹⁴ Variance refers to the difference between the expected and actual progress at the time of reporting.

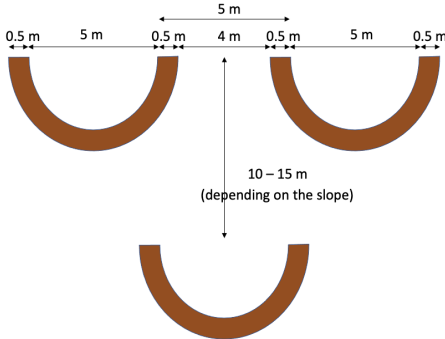
<p>FLR gaps in the policy framework.</p>			<p>governance and institutional coordination, area under restoration, livelihoods through green value chains, access to technology and innovation and resource mobilization.</p> <p>A partnership between ICRAF (UK PACT project) and FAO-GEF 6 project entered that has led to achieving meetings with all 47 counties</p>	<p>WWF under the National association of community forest associations (NACOFA). The sister TRI project in tana delta supported consultations of the coastal counties. The objective being to create a common understanding of landscape restoration, identify barriers to landscape restoration and highlight the linkage between landscape restoration and County plans and policies</p> <p>5 barriers to restoration that counties need addressed are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Financial constraints: 42.6% -Inadequate legislative and policy frameworks: 27.7% -Low sensitization and inadequate information-sharing on FLR: 23.4% -Land ownership: 23.4% -Limited human resources and technical capacity on FLR: 21.3%
<p>Output 1.2 Domestication of relevant international, national NRM policies is facilitated at the county and local levels, especially as it relates to FLR.</p>	<p>Recommendations made towards the amendment of existing laws at the county level to address any policy gap</p>	<p>Develop and submit policy proposals for sharing in the XV WFC in South Korea.</p> <p>Develop County Environment Action Plans (CEAPS) in</p>	<p>PIP poster submissions accepted and showcased in XVWFC in Seoul, South Korea</p> <p>3 County Environment Action Plans in place for Marsabit, Isiolo and Laikipia</p>	<p>Validation workshops for the CEAPs involving the county decision makers- to be done after elections</p>

		three target counties		
Output 1.3: Policy framework for management and utilization of NTFPS is developed and adopted	NTFP strategy developed Natural resources access and benefits sharing regulations developed	1 NTFP strategy finalized 1 Access and sharing regulation finalized	None	LOA with KEFRI the implementing agency on this has faced challenges of approval based on previous LoAs not fully accounted for
Outcome 2: 152,661 ha are under improved land management (including 8,700 ha directly restored and 55,352 ha indirectly restored)	Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas). Area of land undergoing restoration (hectares). # of people directly benefiting from project activities	152,661 ha 8700 Ha 10,868 households/ 51,080 people	95,208 Ha put under sustainable management plans in Ilingwesi, leparua and Mt Kulal 977.41 Ha under restoration 4251 Households 21,259 beneficiaries (11,247M,10,012F)	Drought has caused neighbouring communities that are not part of the management plans to cross over and graze their livestock
Output 2.1: Ecosystem services are assessed and characterized and land use and land cover changes in selected forests and rangelands are assessed	Assessment of the level of land degradation at county/site level undertaken Maps of local restoration opportunities for	2 project sites assessed	An assessment of the level of land degradation at the project sites was undertaken by defining the land degradation problem, data mining of the socioeconomic and biophysical aspects, stakeholder identification and mapping in the two landscapes of Mukogodo and Mt Kulal. Defined land degradation drivers and challenges	

	each restoration option produced		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mapping and prioritization of restoration opportunities/interventions • 2 Maps for each site produced • Cost benefit analysis of the restoration options • Financing options of the interventions 													
<p>Output 2.2 FLR activities are implemented in the two targeted landscapes and ecosystem management plans and community action plans for selected landscapes are developed and implemented</p>	Water infrastructure rehabilitated and water sources fenced	6 water infrastructures rehabilitated	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="1052 461 1335 509">Water Project</th> <th data-bbox="1339 461 1623 509">Latitude/Longitude</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="1052 513 1335 602">Olgiria spring protection</td> <td data-bbox="1339 513 1623 602">0.343472, 37.341708</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1052 605 1335 695">Loolera spring protection</td> <td data-bbox="1339 605 1623 695">0.363404, 37.295244</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1052 698 1335 787">Kiwanja Ndege borehole</td> <td data-bbox="1339 698 1623 787">0.361165, 37.130443</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1052 790 1335 846">Kopio borehole</td> <td data-bbox="1339 790 1623 846">0.4084446, 37.193829</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1052 849 1335 938">Bokish</td> <td data-bbox="1339 849 1623 938">0.38173155, 37.19070038</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>  <p data-bbox="1052 1409 1669 1464">One of the springs (Loolera) inside Mukogodo Forest that is supporting the communities for domestic water and for their</p>	Water Project	Latitude/Longitude	Olgiria spring protection	0.343472, 37.341708	Loolera spring protection	0.363404, 37.295244	Kiwanja Ndege borehole	0.361165, 37.130443	Kopio borehole	0.4084446, 37.193829	Bokish	0.38173155, 37.19070038	Rehabilitation in one water project delayed by county assessment
Water Project	Latitude/Longitude															
Olgiria spring protection	0.343472, 37.341708															
Loolera spring protection	0.363404, 37.295244															
Kiwanja Ndege borehole	0.361165, 37.130443															
Kopio borehole	0.4084446, 37.193829															
Bokish	0.38173155, 37.19070038															

			livestock. The spring also serves as water point for wild animals and birds	
	Mount Kulal ecosystem management plan finalized	Signing and launch of Mt Kulal Management plan	Consultations were initiated between the Kenya Forest Service (KFS) and National Museums of Kenya to fill the gaps and finalize the Mt. Kulal participatory forest management plan.	Launch derailed by some gaps identified by KFS which have now been addressed and registration of KCFA
	Conservancies and group ranches management plans developed	1 Participatory management plan for Oldonyiro Makurian and Kurikuri	Development of management plans for Illngwesi and Leparua conservancies have been undertaken Oldonyiro management plan in progress	Slow pace of LOA finalization with NRT/Leparua
	Tree nurseries for indigenous species established	Establish 6 tree nurseries in Mukogodo and 2 in Mt Kulal	The 8 nurseries were started but are not fully functional. The following activities have been undertaken; fencing, construction of sowing beds and Swaziland beds as well as platforms for laying tanks.	Remaining activities are construction of gates, water piping and plumbing to the nurseries and construction of some nursery beds. This is what will facilitate the sowing of seeds which should be timed to align with the onset of rains.
Output 2.3: Knowledge base on NTFPS in the two targeted landscapes and their commercial potential is generated	NTFPS value chain assessed	Information generated on Gum Arabic, Gum resins, Honey, Aloe and Ecotourism	Additional knowledge on Non-Timber Forest Products and Services (NTFPS) in the two-targeted landscapes and their commercial potential to complement the work of the study was generated and marked GPS points, estimated the NTFP densities, ecological data and species diversity in the two ecosystems	Long LOA process with KEFRI
Outcome 3 Strengthened institutional capacities and financing arrangements are in place and facilitate large scale restoration and	# of capacity building events and # of m/f attending	4 events, 50 people trained	8 National or international events 122 people trained	

maintenance of critical landscapes	# of cross sectoral coordination mechanisms in place at the national level	1 National coordination mechanism in place	1 – Restoration monitoring technical working group under FOLAREP	
Output 3.1. Counties capacities in implementing FLR relevant policies are strengthened	Individual capacity on FLR built	County staff, Local NGOs and community Groups trained on FLR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 23 ToTs (8 M, 5F) trained on FLR including County and community persons (extension personnel at landscape level • County consultations on FOLAREP done With all the 47 counties • Training on tools for monitoring of FLR 37 persons(21M,16F) trained • County Environmental Committee (CEC) meetings supported and 3 trainings of the CECs undertaken • Development of County Environment Action Plan (CEAP) for the 3 counties 	Trained TOTs to further be supported to train communities

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training on construction of terraces, V-pans, semi-circular bunds and clearing of the invasive species  <p>Illustration on measuring micro catchments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of terraces 	
<p>Output 3.2. Community land management committees are set-up and working in targeted project sites</p>	<p>Establishment of WRUA to facilitate access to the Water Sector Trust Fund (WSTF) and other funds</p>	<p>1 WRUA supported</p>	<p>Development of Ngare Ndare Sub Catchment Management Plan (SCMP), review of their constitution, development of a Memorandum of Understanding between the WRUA and Water Resources Authority (WRA)</p> <p>3 Radio talk shows to create awareness on the on WRUA capacity development and its benefits in accountability, transparency, and ownership on water conservation. Also to facilitate access to information on accessing the Water Sector Trust Fund (WSTF)</p>	
	<p>Institutional Support to Mukugodo CFA</p>	<p>Capacity of ILMAMUSI CFA Management</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ilmamusi CFA supported through LOA to undertake restoration activities in Mukogodo • Registration of ILMAMUSI CFA with NACOFA 	<p>Receipt of registration received but certificate is pending</p>

		committee improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10 CFA staff and Management committee members trained on Resource mobilization • 1 AGM meeting held 	

Output 3.3. Restoration initiatives are coordinated at the national level	National restoration coordination mechanism established	1 National restoration coordination mechanism	<p>A restoration monitoring technical working group has been established and mandated by the Principal Secretary (Ministry of Environment and Forestry)</p> <p>Coordination structures established under FOLAREP 2021-2025</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -National FLR Advisory committee -National FLR steering committee -County Environmental committees -National FLR technical committee -National Restoration monitoring technical working group - Ward development committee at the landscape/County level 	Transfer of staff implementing FOLAREP
Outcome 4: Improved FLR monitoring, reporting and knowledge dissemination at national level and Project implementation based on result-based management	<p># of operational FLR information systems established</p> <p># of Participation in TRI Annual Knowledge Sharing events</p> <p># of TRI-Kenya knowledge products developed, disseminated</p>	<p>1 national FLR Knowledge Management System</p> <p>Participation in 8 events</p> <p>10 Knowledge products</p>	<p>Elaborate LOA with KEFRI to finalize development of the national FLR Knowledge Management System</p> <p>TRI staff and partners participated in 4 knowledge sharing events</p> <p>20 Knowledge products developed and disseminated</p>	

	# of lessons learned on forest landscape restoration	10 lessons learnt	7 Lessons learnt documented and shared	
Output 4.1. A national FLR Knowledge Management System is developed and implemented	Broadcast/Video on the results of the project prepared	1 video documentation	A Video on production on sustainable management of Mukogodo forest landscape produced	
Output 4.2. Knowledge shared and received within Kenya and outside	Knowledge products with stakeholders from other countries shared	1 PSC meeting 4 Quarterly briefs 1 YiR 1 TRI global event	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 presentations done in XVWFC Korea • An annual PSC was held, and reports and work plans shared • Quarterly FAO briefs on the project prepared and shared • 1 year in review • Experience sharing from The Restoration Initiative (TRI) on the theory of change and M&E framework presented during the National Land Restoration Scaling Conference in Kenya • Commercial Forestry Conference and Expo in Kenya held at KEFRI headquarters, Muguga. • Knowledge on FLR and M&E during engagements with participants from various counties on FOLAREP <p><u>Webinars and trainings</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Land Restoration Scaling Conference in Kenya • Monitoring working group stakeholder mapping, • FERM platform (Framework for Ecosystem Restoration Monitoring) 	

			Technology and Innovation for Restoration Monitoring Workshop	
<p>Output 4.3: Project monitoring system providing systematic information on progress in meeting project outcomes and output targets implemented</p>	<p>Results-based project monitoring system in place</p> <p>as well as monitoring of FPIC and community consultation processes</p>	<p>Undertake FPIC step 3 and 4</p> <p>Mid term review of the project</p> <p>Update Geospatial project information into the FERM registry.</p> <p>Partners review and planning meeting</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An FPIC report on the indigenous people and forest dependent communities in Mt. Kulal and Mukogodo landscapes of Kenya undertaken. The report covers step 3 (Design a participatory communication plan and carry out iterative discussions through which project information will be disclosed in a transparent way) and step 4 (Reach consent, document Indigenous Peoples’ needs that are to be included into the project, and agree on a feedback and complaints mechanism) MTR undertaken in February 2022 and the report can be accessed here. Performance Indicator tracking sheets developed to track achievements/milestones Framework for Ecosystem Restoration monitoring (FERM) developed, and project information uploaded. Geospatial data collection for restoration points within the landscapes for reporting in the FERM platform. <p>Quarterly review and planning meetings with partners</p>	

4. Summary on Progress and Ratings

Please provide a summary paragraph on progress, challenges and outcome of project implementation consistent with the information reported in sections 2 and 3 of the PIR.

The project has so far benefited 4251 Households/ 21,259 beneficiaries (11,247M, 10,012F) whose capacities have been strengthened through various project activities. Baseline assessment of Mount Kulal and Mukogodo Ecosystems has done through collect earth on land use patterns. The ROAM assessment has been undertaken in both project sites and degradation maps produced indicating that 27,874 ha of Mt Kulal and 23,406 ha of Mukogodo are degraded. Local ROAM has been carried out in all the project sites and data of available information mined and land degradation problem defined in the two landscapes, their causes, effects, and possible interventions established, key stakeholders of implementation of FLR options identified, and stock taking of existing restoration initiatives carried out. A draft five-year (2022-2026) FLR Implementation Plan (FOLAREP) with the goal to restore and sustainably manage deforested and degraded landscapes, has been subjected to stakeholder consultations (including the XV World Forestry Congress in South Korea) and a final draft to be presented to a national stakeholders' forum for validation prepared. A national technical working group, supported by the Government of Kenya, FAO, CIFOR-ICRAF and NACOFA, has been put in place to spearhead the development of FOLAREP and the associated Monitoring and Evaluation framework. A policy-influencing plan (PIP) has been developed and a poster presented in the XV World Forestry Congress in South Korea. The Equitable Benefit Sharing regulations (2016) has been reviewed and subjected to stakeholder consultations in conjunction with the National Alliance of Community Forest Associations (NACOFA) and views obtained from local communities from 96 Community Forest Associations (CFAs). A situational analysis of the Non-timber Forest Products sub-sector in Kenya and a value chain analysis on NTFPs (in the project sites) have been conducted and these is to be used in the development of the Non-Timber Forest Products & Services Strategy, to enhance sustainable commercialization of NTFPS.

Resource mapping and development of maps for Leparua, Ilingwesi, Lekuruki and Oldonyiro conservancies in Laikipia/Isiolo counties have been undertaken representing a total area of 112,042 ha put under improved management and biodiversity. The Management and Community Development Plan (2021-2026) for Ilingwesi *Community* Conservancy and a draft for Oldonyiro have been developed detailing threats to natural resources and the community conservation priorities. Makurian has officially transitioned from a group ranch to community land with a land management committee whose capacity on leadership and management has been developed through trainings and exposure visits to more advanced conservancies. Establishment of the conservancy structures for Kurikuri and Makurian group ranches are ongoing as a means of building their capacity to manage the conservancies. Resource management in Mukogodo forest and its landscapes has also been improved through reviewing the constitution of ILMAMUSI CFA and building the capacity of the CFA. The management plan for Mt. Kulal Ecosystem has been revised, validated and launched for improved management of 51,436 ha (5670 ha Core zone and 45,766 ha Buffer zone around the Core zone). A draft participatory forest management (PFMP) and Forest Management Agreement (FMA) for Mukogodo forest has been prepared and subjected to stakeholder validation through the co-financing support from Laikipia Conservancy Association (LCA). The PFMP makes a total area of 112,042 ha in Mukogodo Ecosystem to be under improved land management which includes biodiversity. Community resource persons have been trained on nursery establishment and management and used in the establishment of 8

tree nurseries. Appropriate indigenous trees to be planted in the two ecosystems have been identified in a participatory manner and so far 7 ha of enrichment planting of critically degraded areas and 0.6 ha of Agroforestry carried out in Mt Kulal Ecosystem and 4.2 ha in Mukogodo Ecosystem. Plans are underway through various signed LOAs to plant additional trees in the two landscapes, weather permitting. Data for the Total Economic Valuation of the two ecosystems has been collected and regulating, provisioning, supporting and cultural values of the forests obtained. The total economic value (TEV) of Mukogodo landscape was estimated at about KES 9.1billion /year (US\$ 85million /year) while that of Mt. Kulal was about KES 20.1 billion /year. Three Water resource users' associations (WRUAs) in Mukogodo Ecosystem have also been trained in management to facilitate access to the Water Sector Trust Fund (WSTF). Rehabilitation of 6 water infrastructures in Mukogodo Ecosystem has been initiated and progressing well.

Knowledge base on NTFPS and their commercial potential was generated through Chemical and physical Characterization of potential NTFPS from Mt Kulal and Mukogodo ecosystems by KEFRI and the compliance to specific minimum parameters in accordance with market standards tested. A Report on Chemical and physical Characterization has been compiled. Resource maps showing location and densities of the prioritized NTFPS has been produced. Charcoal value chain in the two ecosystems has also been assessed and the driving factors, the key actors and players, the legal and institutional frameworks supporting the sub-sector identified to provide a sound basis for policy development towards economic and environmental sustainability of the industry in the two landscapes. The learning guide for forestry and farm producer organizations and SMEs on developing viable and bankable business plans developed by FAO Farm Forest Facility and being tested through the bridge for billions (B4B) initiative is critical to enhance access to finance by local beneficiaries to support FLR activities.

Two entrepreneurs/participants from Kenya underwent a 4-month Restoration factory online mentorship programme to better support and organize their enterprises and adapt to the entire value chain from production to market/consumer level. Preliminary consultations with various stakeholders on the status of FLR Knowledge Management in the country has been carried out, existing knowledge, initiatives and Platforms Linked to FLR in Kenya mapped, A SWOT Analysis of identified Knowledge Sharing Portals carried out, 11 Institutions Identified and being engaged to form the National FLR KM Committee which will discuss the roadmap, design and content of FLR KM System. Information generated from the project has been shared through various means including but not limited to the following: webinars, D-groups, newsletters, reports and meetings.

Several potential sources of finances for restoration related activities exist in the country and discussions on synergies and collaboration have been initiated. Collaboration with a number of partners such as CIFOR-ICRAF, WWF-NACOFA, World Vision International, Nature Kenya and the three county governments has been initiated and progressing well.

The project activities were disseminated through: virtual meetings, reports, newsletters, publications, video clips, Radio talk shows, trainings, workshops, presentations during the XV World Forestry Congress and the National Commercial forestry conference and expo among other avenues

A number key lessons have been learnt and these include: sensitization of local communities on protection of worked sites; need to develop training courses and applied research on FLR and NTFPS; prioritization of Land tenure/community land ownership in the project sites; fastening of procurement of goods and services; synergies and complementarities with other partners/projects key for greater impact; development of Bio-enterprises as low lying fruits for FLR; Public-Private sector partnership in bio-enterprise development; nature-based solutions should build on local knowledge and technologies; use knowledge management and sharing in promoting FLR especially to the political class.

Some of the key Opportunities identified include: Entrenchment of FLR activities in County Integrated Development Plans (2022-2027); UN Decade for Ecosystem Restoration (2021-2030); collaboration with other FAO-Kenya programs and other partners including Government agencies and use of the MTR report to refocus the project for greater impact

The major challenges the project has experienced during this reporting period included: COVID- 19 halted or caused delays in some project activities (however, other means of undertaking the activities were used e.g., Virtual meetings where there was no need for physical meetings); long procurement processes caused delays in obtaining critical inputs and long and extended dry spells that have affected realization of the targets

The country has also experienced a long drought period that was declared a national disaster. This greatly influenced activities such as reseeding and tree planting that had to be halted until rains resume. The seedlings planted and tree nurseries established in both ecosystems were also affected especially when animals had to be let inside the forest when the rains failed.

Development Objective (DO) Ratings, Implementation Progress (IP) Ratings and Overall Assessment

Please note that the overall DO and IP ratings should be substantiated by evidence and progress reported in the Section 2 and Section 3 of the PIR. For DO, the ratings and comments should reflect the overall progress of project results.

	FY2022 Development Objective rating¹⁵	FY2022 Implementation Progress rating¹⁶	Comments/reasons¹⁷ justifying the ratings for FY2022 and any changes (positive or negative) in the ratings since the previous reporting period
Project Manager / Coordinator	S	S	<i>Meeting of most of the major global environmental objectives being addressed by the project and the expected benefits are still on course. Implementation of components 1, 3 and 4 follow the original plan despite the COVID-19 Pandemic. Though there has been some good progress in component 2 especially on areas under improved management, direct restoration activities have been affected by the extended dry spells leading to low delivery in restoration efforts and requires some remedial actions</i>
Budget Holder	S	S	<i>Project implementation on course though most activities were delayed due to COVID-19 restrictions and the long and extended drought leading to low delivery. The baseline studies and establishment of institutional frameworks for the project implementation have been completed. Mid-Term Review has been conducted and has provided valuable recommendations and strategic remedial measures, including the review of restoration targets. However, a no-cost extension and budget revision will be necessary to make up for the lost time in order to realize the expected targets.</i>
GEF Operational Focal Point¹⁸			<i>Comments and ratings from OFP were not received within the set deadline for PIR final submission (OFP office going through a transition)</i>

¹⁵ **Development Objectives Rating** – A rating of the extent to which a project is expected to achieve or exceed its major objectives. For more information on ratings and definitions, please refer to Annex 1.

¹⁶ **Implementation Progress Rating** – A rating of the extent to which the implementation of a project's components and activities is in compliance with the projects approved implementation plan. For more information on ratings and definitions, please refer to Annex 1.

¹⁷ Please ensure that the ratings are based on evidence

¹⁸ In case the GEF OFP didn't provide his/her comments, please explain the reason.

Lead Technical Officer¹⁹	S	S	<p><i>The project has been able to achieve several key actions planned for the period July 2021 to June 2022 in particular; (1) the implementation of FLR investments on the ground in the targeted sites (enrichment planting and agroforestry), (2) the drafting of a draft five-year (2022-2026) FLR Implementation Plan (FOLAREP) to be validated soon in a national stakeholder’s forum, (3) the launch of the management plan for Mt. Kulal Ecosystem, (4) the preparation of a participatory forest management plan and a Forest Management Agreement for Mukogodo forest, (5) the generation of a knowledge base on NTFPS and their commercial potential, including charcoal, (6) the participation of two entrepreneurs from Kenya o the Restoration factory online mentorship programme.</i></p> <p><i>Due to COVID 19 constraints, several actions have been delayed or postponed. In this difficult context the PMU has managed to still advance well most of the activities. The project MTR has been conducted and provided relevant comments on project achievements and good recommendations for the period 2022-2023, including the revision of restoration targets and a no-cost 1 year extension.</i></p> <p><i>The further implementation of Forest and Landscapes Restoration investments on the ground in the targeted sites should be considered as a priority during the next period (July 2022-June 2023).</i></p>
FAO-GEF Funding Liaison Officer	S	S	<p><i>Project implementation is progressing well towards the achievement of planned outcomes and outputs. Adaptive management has allowed for a revision of restoration targets since endorsement – this exercise has facilitated the prioritization of certain activities taking into account risks such as drought. Overall, the project is progressing at a satisfactory pace.</i></p>

¹⁹ The LTO will consult the HQ technical officer and all other supporting technical Units.

5. Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

Under the responsibility of the LTO (PMU to draft)

Please describe the progress made complying with the approved ESM plan. Note that only projects with **moderate** or **high** Environmental and Social Risk, approved from June 2015 should have submitted an ESM plan/table at CEO endorsement. This does not apply to **low** risk projects. Add new ESS risks if any risks have emerged during this FY.

Social & Environmental Risk Impacts identified at CEO Endorsement	Expected mitigation measures	Actions taken during this FY	Remaining measures to be taken	Responsibility
ESS 1: Natural Resource Management				
ESS 2: Biodiversity, Ecosystems and Natural Habitats				
	Engage all landscape stakeholders to develop participatory forest management plans for Mukogodo and Mt Kulal and management plans for surrounding community conservancies. Direct and indirect restoration initiatives such as indigenous tree planting and grass reseeding	Mukogodo PFMP drafted Mt. Kulal management plan validated by KFS. Oldonyiro conservancy management plan at drafting stage Capacity building of Ilmamusu CFA to implement restoration interventions within the forest reserves.	Signing and launching of Mt Kulal Management plan. Validation, signing and launch of Mukogodo PFMP Management plans for Kurikuri and Maiyanat Enrichment planting in Mukogodo and Mt Kulal forests	NMK/KFS/PMU

			Assisted natural regeneration in the rangelands	
ESS 3: Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture				
	<p>Promote the development of indigenous tree nurseries at community-level to support the restoration of degraded forests and landscapes.</p> <p>The species and seedlings to be planted will follow a transparent process owned by local communities and technically backstopped by KEFRI</p>	8 tree nurseries constructed 6 in Mukogodo and 2 in Mt Kulal	Operationalizing the 8 tree nurseries by provision of water and securing the perimeter	KEFRI/PMU
ESS 4: Animal - Livestock and Aquatic - Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture				
ESS 5: Pest and Pesticide Management				
ESS 6: Involuntary Resettlement and Displacement				
ESS 7: Decent Work				
ESS 8: Gender Equality				

ESS 9: Indigenous Peoples and Cultural Heritage				
	Process of Free, Prior and informed Consent (FPIC)	Step 3 and 4 of the FPIC process done	Step 5 and 6 of the FPIC process	PMU
New ESS risks that have emerged during this FY				
Drought and other natural disasters	Water conservation/Protection	Rehabilitation of 6 water infrastructures (2 Springs and 4 boreholes). Capacity building of Water resource users' association (WRUA) to qualify them to fundraise from Water Sector Trust Fund and other donors	Rehabilitate more water infrastructures and Build capacity for more WRUAs in various water catchments in the landscape	PMU/Partners

In case the project did not include an ESM Plan at CEO endorsement stage, please indicate if the initial Environmental and Social (ESS) Risk classification is still valid; if not, what is the new classification and explain.

Initial ESS Risk classification (At project submission)	Current ESS risk classification Please indicate if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is still valid ²⁰ . If not, what is the new classification and explain.
Moderate	Moderate. The risk classification is still valid. As much as new risks have emerged such as drought, it does not affect all 4 components of the project apart from component 2 on restoration

<i>Please report if any grievance was received as per FAO and GEF ESS policies. If yes, please indicate how it is being/has been addressed.</i>
N/A

²⁰ **Important:** please note that if the Environmental and Social Risk classification has changed, the ESM Unit should be contacted and an updated Social and Environmental Management Plan addressing new risks should be prepared.

6. Risks

The following table summarizes risks identified in the Project Document and reflects also any new risks identified in the course of project implementation (including COVID-19 related risks). The last column should be used to provide additional details concerning manifestation of the risk in the project, as relevant.

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²¹	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
1	Drought may take place before the project has enabled communities to start diversifying their livelihoods. It may be so severe that it threatens crop, livestock survival, and forests thus curtailing the basis for development of value chains appropriate for food security.	Moderate to substantial	Y	The project will monitor early warnings for drought and adapt their activities to ensure the building blocks of the project are consolidated and may resist the occurrence of a drought.	Rainfall/Weather situation continues to be monitored. Rehabilitation of 6 water infrastructures (2 Springs and 4 boreholes). Capacity building of Water resource users' association (WRUA) to qualify them to fundraise from Water Sector Trust Fund and other donors	Budget revision to include rehabilitation of more water projects especially in all 8 tree nurseries

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²¹	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
2	Political instability may hinder or interrupt support from the public sector for FLR	Moderate	Y	The project will reach out to decision makers to raise awareness and interest for FLR. This will be done at all levels, to maximize the capacity of the project to reach its objectives.	Awareness raising has been carried out and ongoing. Engagement of local leaders in all project interventions to ensure their support Local leaders involved in FPIC	Awareness raising to continue with the new leaders after the general elections in August
3	Political-institutional risk: Divergent priorities of projects partners and stakeholders with regards to FLR and alternative livelihoods	Low	Y	Project partners will undertake several consultations to reach consensus on key issues during project implementation. Main project partners will be meeting at least once a year through the project steering committee.	Consultations maintained with key partners in project steering committee meeting. Consultations ongoing in project partners review and planning meetings	Quarterly review and planning meetings used as a tool to check on partner divergent views Good collaboration shown by partners in consulting counties under FOLAREP review

²¹ Risk ratings means a rating of accesses the overall risk of factors internal or external to the project which may affect implementation or prospects for achieving project objectives. Risk of projects should be rated on the following scale: Low, Moderate, Substantial or High. For more information on ratings and definitions please refer to Annex 1.

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²¹	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
4	Social risks: Reluctance to participate in the project activities by communities	moderate	Y	Interest for activities has already been assessed, and the project will be implemented in a highly participatory manner. Partners are closely involved with communities and can relay any concerns early on so as to prevent reluctance from communities.	Participatory approach has been embraced in all project activities with active involvement of community representatives FPIC step 3 and 4 undertaken	The project has embraced continuous awareness and capacity development of community leaders/opinion leaders
	Community conflicts from Migration of livestock in search of pasture	High	N	This has occurred due to the drought conditions facing the ASAL areas	Water infrastructures are being rehabilitated to support water provision	

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²¹	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
5	Project management risks such as delays, overspending, lack of coordination	Moderate	Y	The PMU will be composed of qualified personnel. Oversight by implementing partners, presence in targeted landscapes and well-established processes and monitoring activities will favour an early identification of issues that may hinder project implementation.	Qualified staff engaged as PMU. Regular consultations maintained with partners, BH, CTA and LTO Quarterly planning of travel and procurement needs	Quarterly planning of travel and procurement needs is mandatory for all units
6	Ecological risks posed by the implementation of environment restoration activities and water management activities	Moderate	Y	The project is supported by KEFRI and KFS which possess a strong knowledge base on environmental management in the region so as to ensure that activities implemented do no harm.	Regular consultations with KEFRI and KFS has been maintained Laikipia forum has also been key in advising when to undertake certain activities based on their experience in rangeland management	

7	<p>COVID-19 Pandemic interfered with field activities due to restrictions on travel and meetings and delays in procurement of goods and services. Furthermore, the pandemic also resulted in more people losing their jobs and returning to the countryside, which might cause extra pressure/degradation if not properly managed. The pandemic also affected the tourism industry and travel of persons in and out of the country which hindered the promotion and marketing/export of value chains with a high restoration potential hence less economic profitability</p>	Moderate	N	Identify activities that can be done by the project staff and partners while keeping safe from COVID-19. Embrace safe working procedures/policies put in place by FAO and the government	<p>Project staff teleworking from home. There is enhanced use of ICT for online meetings and Webinars.</p> <p>Maintaining strict adherence to the Covid-19 regulations to enable some Field activities to take place.</p> <p>Reviews of LOAs for a no cost extension to allow partners to finalize on their activities.</p> <p>Activities that could proceed were allowed to if ministry of health protocols were observed</p>	<p>The project staff reviewed some of the LOAs and have accelerated the implementation of activities that were pending from the previous year. They have all been done and now closing the LOAs in readiness for the coming year.</p> <p>Covid-19 pandemic slowed down most project activities that required public gatherings</p> <p>Online meetings and teleworking options have been embraced by FAO</p>
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	Type of risk	Risk rating ²¹	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
8	Forceful movement of people from the forest by the government may have consequences on project sustainability	Moderate	N	Strengthening of social safeguards and developing a grievance redress mechanism	A participatory forest management approach with representation from all relevant stakeholders.	Based on experiences from the GEF 5, there was voluntary movement of people from the forest, but this posed a challenge of others wanting to remain hence risk of provoking government intervention
9	Interference of project activities by political campaigns to the upcoming general elections	Moderate	N	Early planning of project activities and involving local community/ leaders who will advise on best days to undertake activities	Use of local partners to undertake project LoAs to improve project intervention ownership	Partnering with Local/community organizations observed to be effective

Project overall risk rating (Low, Moderate, Substantial or High):

FY2021 rating	FY2022 rating	Comments/reason for the rating for FY2022 and any changes (positive or negative) in the rating since the previous reporting period
Moderate	Moderate	The types of risks not envisioned in the Prodoc have increased though not at a significant level apart from drought which continues to hit hard and is causing increased conflicts over pasture and water between the pastoral communities. Drought has also slowed down direct restoration efforts where planted trees are either drying up or are eaten by livestock which have been left to venture into the forest due to scarce pastures

7. Follow-up on Mid-term review or supervision mission (only for projects that have conducted an MTR)

If the project had an MTR or a supervision mission, please report on how the recommendations were implemented during this fiscal year as indicated in the Management Response or in the supervision mission report.

MTR or supervision mission recommendations	Measures to be implemented <u>during the coming Fiscal Year</u>
	The recommendations have not been implemented as MTR has just been finalized. They will be integrated tin next fiscal year.

Has the project developed an Exit Strategy? If yes, please describe	N/A
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8. Minor project 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 GEF Project and Program Cycle Policy Guidelines²². Please describe any minor changes that the project has made under the relevant category or categories. And, provide supporting documents as an annex to this report if available.

Category of change	Provide a description of the change	Indicate the timing of the change	Approved by
Results framework	Changes anticipated after the MTR but are yet to be approved	MTR recommendations	
Components and cost	Changes anticipated after the MTR but are yet to be approved	MTR recommendations	
Institutional and implementation arrangements			
Financial management			
Implementation schedule			
Executing Entity			
Executing Entity Category			
Minor project objective change			
Safeguards	Environmental and Social Management (ESM) Safeguards 2.1, 2.4, 3.2.2 and 4.7		
Risk analysis	Changes anticipated after the MTR but are yet to be approved	MTR recommendations	
Increase of GEF project financing up to 5%			
Co-financing	Additional co finance anticipated from Digital land governance programme		
Location of project activity			
Other			

²² Source: <https://www.thegef.org/council-meeting-documents/guidelines-project-and-program-cycle-policy-2020-update>

9. Stakeholders' Engagement

Please report on progress and results and challenges on stakeholder engagement (based on the description of the Stakeholder engagement plan) included at CEO Endorsement/Approval during this reporting period.

Stakeholder name	Role in project execution	Progress and results on Stakeholders' Engagement	Challenges on stakeholder engagement
Government Institutions			
Ministry of Environment and Forestry	The institutional anchor of the project	Chair of project steering committee meetings	Few numbers of staff
Kenya Forestry research institute (KEFRI)	Lead government counterpart and plays a lead role in the execution of project activities.	Engaged in project oversight at PSC Lead in developing Forest regulations on equitable benefit sharing and strategy for sustainable commercialization of Non-timber Forest Products (NTFPS)	Delay in signing of new LOA
Kenya Forest service (KFS)	Sustainable development, management and utilization of the country's forest resources	Lead in developing Kenya forest and landscape restoration implementation action plan (FOLAREP) 2022-2026 Led county consultations on FOLAREP in all 47 counties	
National Museums of Kenya (NMK),	Lead in the Finalization of Mount Kulal Ecosystem Management Plan and training of the Kulal Biosphere Reserve Community Forest Association	Registration of Kulal community forest association	Delay in Registration of KCFA and launch of the management
County government of Marsabit	Policy direction at the county level	Development of county Environmental action plans (CEAPs)	

County government of Laikipia	Policy direction at the county level	Development of county Environmental action plans (CEAPs)	
County government of Isiolo	Policy direction at the county level	Development of county Environmental action plans (CEAPs)	
Non-Government organizations (NGOs)			
Northern Rangelands Trust (NRT)	Setting up of Community land management committees in targeted project sites	Ilngwesi and Leparua management plans Carbon credits for 4 conservancies in Mukogodo averaging KES 36 million each	LOA to develop Kurikuri and Makurian management plans yet to take off
Laikipia Wildlife Trust (LWF).	Community mobilization and institutional Support to Mukugodo ILMAMUSI CFA and conservancies Board	Development of 6 water infrastructure Capacity building of dupoto beekeepers Development of sub catchment management plan for Ngare ndare WRUA	
World Vision International	Inclusive action planning	Supported Development of County Environmental Action plans (CEAPs)	Not working in all areas of TRI project
National Community Forest Association (NACOFA)	Collaboration in mobilization of Community Forest Associations	Collaboration in mobilization of Community Forest Associations and supported county and CFA consultations	No formal engagement
Private sector entities			
Entrepreneurship for Impact(E4I) [E4 impact}	Identification and support of entrepreneurs and other Eco-preneuers to undergo a seven-month incubation period to upscale their Restoration related businesses and investments within the country	LOA has been signed on process on going	
Mt. Kenya hub	Identification of entrepreneurs and other Eco-preneuers		

	to undergo a seven-month incubation period to upscale their Restoration related businesses and investments within the country		
Others[1]			
New stakeholders identified/engaged			
Narupa conservancy	Community land management	Development of Oldonyiro management plan Soil and water conservation Bioenterprise development- Honey, Beadwork, Animal salt	
ILMAMUSI CFA	Community land/forest management	Community-led Forest and Landscape Restoration Tree planting, Soil and water conservation, spring protection	

[1] They can include, among others, community-based organizations (CBOs), Indigenous Peoples organizations, women’s groups, private sector companies, farmers, universities, research institutions, and all major groups as identified, for example, in Agenda 21 of the 1992 Rio Earth Summit and many times again since then.

10. Gender Mainstreaming

Information on Progress on Gender-responsive measures as documented at CEO Endorsement/Approval in the gender action plan or equivalent (when applicable) during this reporting period.

Category	Yes/No	Briefly describe progress and results achieved during this reporting period
Gender analysis or an equivalent socio-economic assessment made at formulation or during execution stages.	No	The project has relied on the gender capacity needs assessment conducted by an FAO programme RAELOC (Reviving ASAL Economies through Livestock Opportunities and Improved Coordination) carried out in Marsabit and Isiolo. This is being used to inform trainings and integrate/mainstream gender in all project and partner activities.
Any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women's empowerment?	Yes	<p>All project activities must be represented by men, women and youth</p> <p>Gender equality is being mainstreamed in all new policy or strategic documents developed by the project, e.g. the FOLAREP, the equitable and benefits regulations and the NTFPS management strategy.</p> <p>Leadership positions encouraged for all support coming from the project. Most community groups have one or two female/Youth in decision making roles especially women treasurers and youth secretaries to the groups</p>
Indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality (as identified at project design stage):	Yes	

a) closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources	Yes	In collaboration with the lands programme, communities where Women and youth must be represented are now owning land under the community land act. Case in point is Ilingwesi community land that has a title deed and have earned carbon credits for sustainable land management
b) improving women' s participation and decision making	Yes	Leadership positions encouraged for all support coming from the project. Most community groups have one or two female/Youth in decision making roles especially women treasurers and youth secretaries to the groups. All four conservancies surrounding Mukogodo landscape have gotten Carbon credits and the women and youth are equal decision makers beneficiaries of community projects to be undertaken using these funds
c) generating socio-economic benefits or services for women	Yes	In Bio enterprise development, women and youth are expected to take up businesses in Aloe, honey, gum Arabic and ecotourism Carbon credits accrued by conservancies are decided on transparently and inclusively.
M&E system with gender-disaggregated data?	Yes	The project through its M&E plan is tracking gender disaggregated data of people directly benefitting from project FLR activities and interventions. Tracking the results is being done through periodic field monitoring and monthly partner reports of client reach in activities assigned or agreed in letters of agreement.
Staff with gender expertise	Yes	FAO Kenya office has a Gender focal point and Government partner institutions have staff with gender expertise
Any other good practices on gender	Yes	All project staff have undertaken the mandatory gender training as well as having been trained on FAO policy and gender Equity

11. Knowledge Management Activities

Knowledge activities / products (when applicable), as outlined in Knowledge Management Approach approved at CEO Endorsement / Approval <u>during this reporting period.</u>	
<p>Does the project have a knowledge management strategy? If not, how does the project collect and document good practices? Please list relevant good practices that can be learned and shared from the project thus far.</p>	<p>The Kenya TRI project is part of the global TRI programme and interacts with other TRI countries and shares experiences, lessons learnt and best practices through webinars and the restoration initiative d-groups. Information is shared through quarterly TRI newsletters, the d-groups, and the annual global TRI workshops. Articles are also published and distributed/shared through FLRM Newsletters.</p> <p>Good practices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soil and water conservation using micro catchment technology • Seedling protection using locally available materials • Engaging local/community groups directly under LoAs to undertake restoration efforts- Brings about ownership • Multistakeholder partnerships in developing policies/strategies- FOLAREP • Policy influencing plan(PIP)
<p>Does the project have a communication strategy? Please provide a brief overview of the communications successes and challenges this year.</p>	<p>Yes.</p> <p>The project has been able to develop a video on production on sustainable management of Mukogodo forest landscape</p> <p>Ilmamusu Road and office signage</p> <p>Social media sharing of information on project activities using the FAOKE Twitter handle. @FAOKEKenya</p> <p>Partner websites and newsletters e.g. LWF Communications</p>
<p>Please share a human-interest story from your project, focusing on how the project has helped to improve people’s livelihoods while contributing to achieving the expected Global Environmental Benefits. Please indicate any Socio-economic Co-benefits that were generated by the project. Include</p>	<p>The project has undertaken land use data collection using satellite imagery/ collect earth and involved various stakeholders from the project sites and partnering organizations in a process called mapathon.</p> <p>One of the project partners had this to say;</p>

at least one beneficiary quote and perspective, and please also include related photos and photo credits.

“The MAPATHON process was very useful to us in Nature Kenya. It opened the world of open access GIS tools which can be used to assess restoration change in our target landscapes. These tools are easy to use and rely on stakeholder inclusivity in the assessment process. This legitimizes the results we recorded. We intend to replicate these lessons in our Tana River Delta TRI program.” Paul Gacheru, Nature Kenya.



Figure 2: Mapathon exercise to collect biophysical data. Photo by Patrick Mugi@FAO-Ke



Figure 1: Community group in Ilngwesi conservancy selling a truck load of hay. Photo by Patrick Mugi, FAO-Ke



Figure 3: Representative of Ilmamusi CFA receives grass seeds for reseeding from FAO Photo by Patrick Mugi,FAO-KE

<p>Please provide links to related website, social media account</p>	<p>See Annex 9: Template reporting indicator 9; Knowledge</p>
<p>Please provide a list of publications, leaflets, video materials, newsletters, or other communications assets published on the web.</p>	<p>Aerial view of Micro catchment semi circular bands in Ilngwesi community</p> <p>See more in Annex 9: Template reporting indicator 9; Knowledge</p>
<p>Please indicate the Communication and/or knowledge management focal point’ s Name and contact details</p>	<p>Othieno, Joseph (FAOKE) Joseph.Othieno@fao.org</p>

12. Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Involvement

Are Indigenous Peoples and local communities involved in the project (as per the approved Project Document)? If yes, please briefly explain.

If applicable, please describe the process and current status of on-going/completed, legitimate consultations to obtain Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) with the indigenous communities.

A Free Prior and Informed consent report on the indigenous people and forest dependent communities was undertaken in Mt. Kulal and Mukogodo landscapes of Kenya.

The FPIC process for the two landscapes (Mt. Kulal and Mukogodo) was conducted in a participatory manner. The process was structured to ensure that indigenous persons and forest adjacent community were given opportunity to express their views and reassured that the project activities will respect their dignity, rights, interests, cultural specificities and that they will benefit from all the advantages of the project. The exercise was conducted to;

- i. Carry out iterative discussions through which project information was disclosed in a transparent way)
- ii. Design a participatory communication plan
- iii. Seek consent, document Indigenous Peoples' needs that are to be included into the project and agree on a feedback and complaints mechanism

The information was gathered through Literature review and Community consultative meetings. Effort was made to ensure equity in the selection of representatives in the FPIC discussions with emphasis on representation by elders, women groups, user groups including CFA's, the youth, and differently abled persons. The consultative sessions were aimed at (1) providing participants with comprehensive information on the TRI project, (2) participatory mapping of culturally important sites (3) Determine a communication structure and community engagement with a feedback and complaints mechanism. Participatory approaches were used to gather information during the consultation meeting with the community. This was done to ensure that the discussion agendas and control of session was fully given to local community for a more open discourse. The community were able to undertake participatory mapping which identified sites that are important to them and were able to clearly articulate activities permissible or not in these sites. The community were also able to outline communication structures and modes they use. They were able to articulate potential conflict that might arise during the project implementation and possible redress mechanism



Figure 4:FPIC community meetings in Oldonyiro, Isiolo county



Figure 5: Participatory mapping of community resources in (a) Arapal, Mt Kulal Landscape and (b) Oldonyiro, in Mukogodo landscape

Do indigenous peoples and or local communities have an active participation in the project activities? If yes, briefly describe how. Yes

A Participatory approach to all project processes and activities has been taken to ensure free and prior consent of any indigenous people who may be in the project site. The ILMAMUSI CFA in Mukogodo landscape and Wazee Wa Mazingira in Mt Kulal are the two community structures that the project is using to reach and communicate with the community. The county governments of Marsabit, Isiolo and Laikipia are also fully informed prior to any intervention by the project to build a sense of ownership and respect.

For instance, the Yaaku/mukogodo community live or reside within Kurikuri and Lekuruki group ranches which are represented in all decision-making processes concerning Mukogodo forest.

Another Indigenous community is the IIngwesi community who reside in IIngwesi and Makurian group ranches. The leadership of the ILMAMUSI, which is an acronym for all the group ranches within the landscape, is composed of leaders of the group ranches forming the committee and board of the CFA (Community Forest association). Their interests are thus catered for under all interventions by the project since the project uses the community structure (ILMAMUSI CFA) to reach the beneficiaries.

In case of grievances by any of the communities, they have their own local problem resolving structures that are respected by all and are very effective in resolving disputes as no one goes against them. Provincial administration for arbitration is usually the last option and is rarely taken.

After the new constitution of ILMAMUSI CFA, elections were held, and a Yaaku community member is now the secretary to the CFA.

One candidate in the restoration factory undertaking honey production is from the Yaaku community.

13. Co-Financing Table

Sources of Co-financing ²³	Name of Co-financer	Type of Co-financing	Amount Confirmed at CEO endorsement / approval	Actual Amount Materialized at 30 June 2022	Actual Amount Materialized at Midterm (28-02-2022)or closure (confirmed by the review/evaluation team)	Expected total disbursement by the end of the project
WaTER (KEFRI)#	KEFRI	In-kind	500,000	0	0	500,000
CADEP (KEFRI)#	KEFRI	In-kind	4,000,000	360,000	360,000	4,000,000
IPBRCC (KEFRI)#	KEFRI	In-kind	2,000,000	280,000	280,000	2,000,000
Land Prog. (FAO)*	FAO	In-kind	4,300,000	4,300,000	1,500,000	4,300,000
RAELOC (FAO)*	FAO	In-kind	1,700,000	1,700,000	700000	1,700,000
			12,500,000	6,640,000	2,840,000	12,500,000
Total - Actualized (Not in Prodoc)						
Biopama(IUCN/EU)				50,500		
Sevir				30,000		
Isiolo County				20,000		

²³ Sources of Co-financing may include: Bilateral Aid Agency(ies), Foundation, GEF Agency, Local Government, National Government, Civil Society Organization, Other Multi-lateral Agency(ies), Private Sector, Beneficiaries, Other.

Laikipia County				20,000		
Marsabit County				20,000		
NACOFA/WWF				14,655		
UNEP-Nature Kenya GEF 6				6,034		
UK-PACT-CIFOR-ICRAF				75,000		
Regreening Africa (EU)				50,000		
WVI				10,345		
				296,534		
		TOTAL		6,936,534		

Please explain any significant changes in project co-financing since Project Document signature, or differences between the anticipated and actual rates of disbursement

A total of USD 296,534 was actualized from various collaborations between partners working in the project sites and those who financed sections of the processes of Forest and landscape restoration action plan(FOLAREP)

Annex 1. – GEF Performance Ratings Definitions

Development Objectives Rating. A rating of the extent to which a project is expected to achieve or exceed its major objectives.	
Highly Satisfactory (HS)	Project is expected to achieve or exceed all its major global environmental objectives, and yield substantial global environmental benefits, without major shortcomings. The project can be presented as “good practice”
Satisfactory (S)	Project is expected to achieve most of its major global environmental objectives, and yield satisfactory global environmental benefits, with only minor shortcomings
Moderately Satisfactory (MS)	Project is expected to achieve most of its major relevant objectives but with either significant shortcomings or modest overall relevance. Project is expected not to achieve some of its major global environmental objectives or yield some of the expected global environment benefits
Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)	Project is expected to achieve of its major global environmental objectives with major shortcomings or is expected to achieve only some of its major global environmental objectives)
Unsatisfactory (U)	Project is expected not to achieve most of its major global environment objectives or to yield any satisfactory global environmental benefits)
Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)	The project has failed to achieve, and is not expected to achieve, any of its major global environment objectives with no worthwhile benefits.)

Implementation Progress Rating. A rating of the extent to which the implementation of a project’ s components and activities is in compliance with the project’ s approved implementation plan.	
Highly Satisfactory (HS)	Implementation of all components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised implementation plan for the project. The project can be resented as “good practice
Satisfactory (S)	Implementation of most components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan except for only a few that are subject to remedial action
Moderately Satisfactory (MS)	Implementation of some components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with some components requiring remedial action
Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)	Implementation of some components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with most components requiring remedial action.
Unsatisfactory (U)	Implementation of most components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan
Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)	Implementation of none of the components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan.

<p>Risk rating. It should assess the overall risk of factors internal or external to the project which may affect implementation or prospects for achieving project objectives. Risk of projects should be rated on the following scale:</p>	
<p>High Risk (H)</p>	<p>There is a probability of greater than 75% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face high risks.</p>
<p>Substantial Risk (S)</p>	<p>There is a probability of between 51% and 75% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face substantial risks</p>
<p>Moderate Risk (M)</p>	<p>There is a probability of between 26% and 50% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only moderate risk.</p>
<p>Low Risk (L)</p>	<p>There is a probability of up to 25% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only low risks.</p>

Annex 2: Template reporting Indicator 1- Policy

Name of new or improved policy/framework	Date of adoption	Level of adoption	Comments
Forest and Landscape restoration action plan(2022-2026)		National	All 47 counties have given their views on the plan Summary ready for signing together with M&E framework
The Equitable Benefit Sharing regulations, (2016)		National	At finalization stage
Non-Timber Forest Products & Services Strategy		National	Under development in the current implementation year
Isiolo County Environmental action plan		Local	Finalized to be used to incorporate environment actions in the county integrated development plans
Marsabit County Environmental action plan		Local	
Laikipia County Environmental action plan		Local	
Total Number of policies/plans= 6			

Annex 3: Template reporting indicator 2- Restoration**Number of Hectare undergoing Restoration**

Type of land	Number of ha					Grand total of ha	Link towards shapefiles or GIS coordinates for the hectar undergoing restoration		
	2020	2021	2022	2023	Total per Area				
Area of degraded agricultural land under restoration (49.3 Ha Mukogodo hay farms)	0	0	49.3		49.3	977.41			
Area of forest or forest land restored- (Enrichment planting- kural 7Ha,	7	8.01	10		25.01		https://drive.google.com/file/d/1dEStqJJI6WnT	https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1qHJeri5cllZ1hBsrJKx-	

Mukogodo 3.6Ha, kurikuri forest 4.41Ha, 10 Ha in Mukogodo forest)						qWAKiMG3TWZHqya-BV/view?usp=sharing	LcoZEX1QKdYHOFYUsIHEYk/edit#gid=0
Area of natural grass and shrublands under restoration- (leparua core zone 102.5 ha, Ilngwesi/lekuruki 45.6Ha, Oldonyiro construction of 70 Ha terraces, 300Ha v-pans and 300Ha semi-circular bunds, 60 Ha clearing of invasive Acacia reficiens, 15Ha in Kurikuri, 10 Ha in Maiyanat(bands and reseeded)	0	148.1	755		903.1	Mukogodo Restoration sites.xlsx	Lekurru ki Micr ocatchment Area 2.xlsx Il Ngwesi Microcatchment Area 1 (1).xlsx
Area of wetlands (including estuaries and mangroves) restored	0	0	0		0		
Total per year	7	156.1	814.3	0			

Annex 4: Template reporting indicator 3- Improved Management

Number of Hectare put under improved practices							
Type of land	Number of ha					Grand total of ha	Link towards shapefiles or GIS coordinates for the hectare under improved practices
	2020	2021	2022	2023	Total per area		
						193,931	
Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity -leparua(34200Ha), ilngwesi(9,470 ha), kulal core(5700Ha) and buffer zones(46000Ha)	15,872	95,370	82,689		193,931		https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/11i8td4aa_8xd2ul9Ppp-rlq1jERcfDCI?usp=sharing

Oldonyiro 52,500Ha, Lekuruki 15872Ha, Mukogodo PFMP(30,189Ha),						
Area of landscapes that meet national or international third-party certification and that incorporates biodiversity considerations.						0
Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems	0					0
Area of High Conservation Value forest loss avoided						0
Total per year	15,872	95,370	82,689	0		

Annex 5: Template reporting indicator 5- Beneficiaries

# of direct beneficiaries					
Date	Type of support	Benefit generated	Total # of people	# of men	# of Women
30th January 2020	Training/Capacity building	access to programs, services, or education	22	14	8
Friday, September 4, 2020	Knowledge sharing	access to programs, services, or education	26	15	11
26-27 July 2020	Training/Capacity building	Increased access to environmental services	363	280	83
	Training/Capacity building	Increased access to environmental services	1200	511	689

9-10th March 2020	Training/Capacity building	access to programs, services, or education	22	18	4
14 th – 16 th Jan 2020	Knowledge sharing	access to programs, services, or education	14	7	7
	Knowledge sharing	access to programs, services, or education	33	22	11
Friday, November 8, 2019	Training/Capacity building	access to programs, services, or education	15	13	2
29th October 2019	Training/Capacity building	access to programs, services, or education	12	10	2
20th february 2020	Knowledge sharing	Increased access to environmental services	46	38	8
20th february 2020	Knowledge sharing	Increased access to environmental services	68	56	12
21st february 2020	Knowledge sharing	Increased access to environmental services	62	47	15
22nd february 2020	Knowledge sharing	Increased access to environmental services	105	58	47
6th July 2020	Training/Capacity building	Increased access to environmental services	13	10	3
January to May 2020	Knowledge sharing	access to programs, services, or education	60	48	12
January to May 2020	Knowledge sharing	access to programs, services, or education	30	21	9
January to May 2020	Knowledge sharing	access to programs, services, or education	135	98	37

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January to May 2020	Training/Capacity building	Increased access to environmental services	2230	1467	763
January to May 2020	Training/Capacity building	Increased access to environmental services	2894	1457	1437
29th May 2020	Knowledge sharing	access to programs, services, or education	36	24	12
15th september 2020	Knowledge sharing	Increased access to environmental services	45	38	7
4th November 2020	Training/Capacity building	Increased access to environmental services	21	17	4
4th November 2020	Training/Capacity building	Increased access to environmental services	21	17	4
29th October 2020	Knowledge sharing	Increased access to environmental services	20	14	6
28th september 2020	Knowledge sharing	Increased access to environmental services	55	42	13
July 2020	Training/Capacity building	Improved afforestation	8	6	2
23rd to 28th August 2020	Training/Capacity building	Increased access to environmental services	18	12	6
	Knowledge sharing	access to programs, services, or education	27	27	0
	Training/Capacity building	Increased access to environmental services	120	90	30
			7,721	4,477	3,244
Jun-21	Training/Capacity building	access to programs, services, or education	8604	3938	4666

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Dec-21	Training/Capacity building	Increased access to environmental services	1090	574	516
Dec-21	Knowledge sharing	access to programs, services, or education	215	155	60
Dec-21	Training/Capacity building	Increased access to environmental services	1088	693	395
Jan-22	Training/Capacity building	Increased access to environmental services	2541	1410	1131
			21,259	11,247	10,012

Annex 6: Template reporting indicator 6-Coordination mechanisms

Event date	Country	Type of coordination mechanism	Function of coordination mechanism	Status	Frequency	# of cross-sectoral government-led coordination mechanisms					Level of effectiveness of the mechanism (scale from 1 to 5, 1=not effective)	Output in terms of improved alignment (qualitative evaluation)	Output in terms of emergence of supportive new policies (qualitative evaluation)
						# of government institutions participating	# of economic sectors represented	# of FLR organizations represented	# of women	# of men			
16th June 2021 NPSC meeting	Kenya	Information-sharing session	reporting on progress at national and/or international level	On-going	Annually	11	2 - Agriculture, Environment and forestry	12	6	18	4	Redistribution of roles in conservancies between LOA partners to avoid conflict	Support on finalization and signing of Forest and landscape restoration implementation action plan(FOLAREP)
29th June 2021 - FOLAREP Technical working group	Kenya	Informal/Technical	Identification of ad hoc opportunities for synergies and cooperation	On-going	Weekly	5	3 - Agriculture, Environment and forestry, private sector	10	4	6	4	Planning for the National Land Restoration Scaling Conference	Engaged high level government delegation who are key policy makers to be aware of the project efforts in developing FOLAREP(Principal secretary, Chief conservator of forests, Chief administrative secretary)
24th and 25th March 2022 National Stock take of Forest and landscape restoration projects in Kenya	Kenya	Informal/Technical	Reporting on progress at national and/or international level	On-going	As needed	10- KEFRI,KFS,COG,MOEF,NEMA,MOALFC,KWS,KWTA,industrialization,KALRO	4 - Agriculture, Environment and forestry, private sector	28	10	18	4	Training on Restoration barometer and stock take of data on FLR in the country	Support in using the Restoration barometer as a tool for reporting progress towards the Bonn challenge commitment of 5.1 M Ha. The data to be sourced from the FOLAREP (Forestand landscape restoration action plan)
Dec 2021 to March 2022 County consultative meetings on FOLAREP	Kenya	Information-sharing session	Stakeholders consultations and transparency	On-going	As needed	4-County governments, MOEF,KFS,COG	3- Agriculture, Economic Planning, Environment	120(20*6meetings)	35	85	3	All 47 counties were consulted in reference to the FOLAREP and operationalizing the county environment committees	The county economic and planning departments were included in the workshops to support inclusion of FLR activities and budget in the county integrated development plans
February 2022- County Environment committee meetings	Kenya	Informal/Technical	Coordinated policy implementation	Initiated	Annually	4- Environment,Interior,Agriculture,NE MA,	3- Agriculture, Environment and forestry, private sector	61	14	47	2	Marsabit,Isiolo and Laikipia CEC committees were not operational so the meetings were initially to jump start them as they are the recognized structures by Law on environment in the county	Support in development of county environment action plans that are the vehicles to ensure FLR/environment related actions are captured in the 5 year county integrated action plans that are due for the next 5 years
10th February 2022- Quarterly Partner review and planning meeting	Kenya	Informal/Technical	Information and knowledge sharing on FLR	On-going	As needed	7- KEFRI,KFS,3 CG, MOEF,NMK	3- Agriculture, Environment and forestry, private sector	18	4	14	4	Review project implementation progress and plan for the activities to be undertaken in the current year. This was to ensure all partners are aware of what the others are undertaking in the project sites to build synergy and learn from each other while avoiding duplication of roles or sites.	Information sharing on policies being Supported by the project to ensure buy in from all partners

Total number of coordination Mechanisms = 4 (PSC, FOLAREP TWG, County Environment committees, M&E Technical working group)

Annex 7: Value of Resources flowing into restoration in TRI

Date	Country	Source	Type of financial inst	Amount(USD)	Amount (in %) in direct support of FLR	FLR specific covenants and/or M&E	Nature of the obligation	Capital provider	Beneficiary	Timeframe	TRI attribution
22nd June 2021 ICRAF/FAO meeting on UKPACT proposal to	Kenya	International public	Grant	75,000	TBD	Yes	Commitment	ICRAF	FOLAREP Technical working group meetings on M&E and	1 Year	Yes
2016 to 2022	Kenya	Domestic public	Government budget	640,000	100	Yes	Commitment	KEFRI(IPBRCC and CADEP)	Marsabit,Isiolo and Laikipia counties	5 Years	Yes
2016 to 2022	Kenya	International private	Grant	6,000,000	100	Yes	Disbursement	FAO Lands and RAELOC	Marsabit,Isiolo and Laikipia counties	5 years	Yes
2021-2022	Kenya	Domestic public	Government budget	20,000	100	Don't know	Disbursement	County Government of Isiolo	community of Isiolo cou	1 Year	No
2021-2022	Kenya	Domestic public	Government budget	20,000	100	Don't know	Disbursement	County Government of Laikipia	Laikipia community	1 Year	No
2021-2022	Kenya	Domestic public	Government budget	20,000	100	Don't know	Disbursement	County Government of Marsabit	Marsabit community	1 Year	No
Feb-22	Kenya	International private	Grant	40,000	100	Yes	Disbursement	World food programme	Community through Co	1 Year	No
Feb-22	Kenya	Domestic private	Grant	13,000	100	Don't know	Disbursement	LISTEN(Agra)	Nursery establishment, Demo plot Information	1 Year	No
2021	Kenya	Domestic public	Government budget	1,700,000	100	No	Commitment	KFS and the ministry of environment through the National Tree Planting	Tree Planting Campaigns	5 years	No
2018-2024	Kenya	Domestic public	Government budget	54,982,500	100	Yes	Commitment	Green Zone Support Development Project Phase II-KFS	15 counties	5 years	No
	Kenya	Domestic public	Government budget	300,000	100	No	Commitment	Forest Irrigation Climate and Green Energy Project			No
2021	Kenya	International private	Grant	3,000	100	No	Disbursement	Demo plot Information - AGRA			No
2021-2022	Kenya	International private	Grant	50,500	100	Yes	Disbursement	Biopama. EU/IUCN - Rapid Response	Ranger support, training, rations and	2 Years	No
2021-2022	Kenya	International private	Grant	30,000	100	Yes	Disbursement	Sevir	Rangeland management	2 Years	No
2021-2022	Kenya	Domestic private	Grant	196,683	100	Yes	Disbursement	LWF	Conservancy contribution to	2 Years	Yes
2021-2022	Kenya	Domestic private	Grant	20,000	100	Yes	Disbursement	Laikipia Conservancy	contribution to PFMP	2 Years	No
2021-2022	Kenya	Domestic private	Grant	14,655	100	Yes	Disbursement	NACOFA/WWF	Contribution to Forest and landscape	1 Year	Yes
2021-2022	Kenya	International private	Grant	6,034	100	Yes	Disbursement	UNEP-Nature Kenya GEF 6	Contribution to Forest and landscape	1 Year	Yes
2021-2022	Kenya	International private	Grant	50,000	TBD	Yes	Disbursement	Regreening Africa (EU)	Forest and landscape restoration conference	5 years	No
2021-2022	Kenya	International private	Grant	10,345	TBD	Yes	Disbursement	World Vision	County environmental committte meetings	4 years	Yes
Total Value of Resources flowing to restoration				64,191,717				Page 94 of 98			

Annex 8: Template Reporting indicator 8; Bankable projects

# of Bankable Projects developed														
Date	Country	Project	Approved	Funded	Amount KES	Duration (in Years)	Baseline Viability Score (%)	Updated Viability Score (%)	Business Plan	Financial Plan	Operational Plan	Risk Mitigation System	E&S System	Pilot Test Operational Implementation
Nailepo beekeepers	Kenya	Honey	No	No	TBD	5			Under development	Under development	Under development	Under development	Under development	Under development
Horizon ventures	Kenya	Essential oils	No	No	TBD	5			Under development	Under development	Under development	Under development	Under development	Under development
Doupoto bee keepers cooperative	Kenya	Honey	No	No	TBD	5			Under development	Under development	Under development	Under development	Under development	Under development
Ngare Ndare Water Resource Users Association (WRUA)	Kenya	water	No	No	TBD	5			Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ilmamusi CFA	Kenya	Restoration	Yes	Yes	7,656,278	1			Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Narupa conservancy	Kenya	Restoration	Yes	Yes	9,998,422	1			Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Total Number of Bankable projects - 6

Annex 9: Template reporting indicator 9; Knowledge

# of knowledge products developed and disseminated							
Date of production	Name of the product	Type of product	Format	Upoladed on TRI website	Attribution	Number of hard copy distributed	Number of click or download
Apr-19	Project fact /information sheet	Factsheet/brief /commentary	Both	no	Directly developed by TRI	1000	
Apr-19	Project roll ups/banners	Educational/A wareness material	Printed/hardcopy	no	Directly developed by TRI	1	
6th to 12th December 2020	Total economic valuation of Mt Kulal	Report	Digital	no	Jointly developed by TRI and other program	N/A	
23rd January 2021	Characterization of Mukogodo Ecosystem services	Report	Digital	no	Directly developed by TRI	N/A	
21st June 2021	Mt. Kulal Biosphere Reserve Forest Management Plan (KFMP) 2021 – 2025	Guidelines	Digital	yes	Jointly developed by TRI and other program	N/A	
24th May 2021	Iingwesi Community Conservancy Management and Community Development Plan (2021-2026)	Guidelines	Digital	no	Jointly developed by TRI and other program	N/A	
17th June 2021	Policy influencing plan for domestication of forest and landscape restoration in Kenya	Guidelines	Digital	no	Directly developed by TRI	https://unfao-my.sharepoint.com/:i:/g/personal/patrick_mugi_fao_org/EUVFcZA4LalGrDPRYL5ghYMBmlEFRJNi-zqo9DWIHtvtbbA?e=cjjU8x	

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11th June 2021	Forest and landscape restoration action plan	Technical tool	Digital	no	Jointly developed by TRI and other program	N/A	
2nd June 2020	Making satellite imagery in land use assessment more accessible:	Journal article	Digital	yes	Directly developed by TRI	N/A	
19th March 2020	Mount Kulal forest and landscape restoration campaign and launch of tree planting	Educational/Awareness material	Digital	yes	Directly developed by TRI	N/A	
11th October 2020	FAO's support to the ILMAMUSI Community Forest Association in Kenya	Educational/Awareness material	Digital	yes	Jointly developed by TRI and other program	N/A	
6th February 2020	Enabling environment for FLR and non-timber forest products and services in Kenya	Educational/Awareness material	Digital	yes	Jointly developed by TRI and other program	N/A	
16th April 2020	Gender Based Value Chain Analysis of Non-Timber Forest Products and Services in Mt. Kulal, Mukogodo Forest	Report	Digital	no	Directly developed by TRI	N/A	
23-30 August 2021	Restoration of Mukogodo Forest, Laikipia, Kenya	Educational/Awareness material	Digital	yes	Directly developed by TRI	http://www.fao.org/in-action/forest-landscape-restoration-mechanism/en/	
Sep-21	Sub Catchment Management Plan (SCMP)	Guidelines	Digital	no	Jointly developed by TRI and other program	N/A	
3/11/2021	Strengthening Mukogodo community forest association good governance and institutional sustainability	Educational/Awareness material	Digital	no	Jointly developed by TRI and other program	https://laikipia.org/2021/11/03/strengthening-mukogodo-community-forest-association-good-governance-and-institutional-sustainability/	
10th March 2022	Mukogodo community leaders approve rehabilitation of key water points	Educational/Awareness material	Digital	no	Jointly developed by TRI and other program	Mukogodo Community Leaders Approve Rehabilitation of Key Water Points – Laikipia Forum	

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10th March 2022	Fostering stakeholder integration	Educational/Awareness material	Digital	no	Jointly developed by TRI and other program	FAO – Fostering Stakeholder Integration – Laikipia Forum	
10th March 2022	Beekeeping, honey and building a business Dupoto beekeepers cooperative	Educational/Awareness material	Digital	no	Jointly developed by TRI and other program	Beekeeping, Honey, and Building a Business Dupoto Beekeepers Cooperative – Laikipia Forum	
14th April 2022	Grass seeding: the journey towards land restoration continues	Educational/Awareness material	Digital	no	Jointly developed by TRI and other program	https://laikipia.org/2022/04/14/grass-seeding-the-journey-towards-land-restoration-continues/	
13th April 2022	Creating a business environment for dupoto bee keepers cooperative	Educational/Awareness material	Digital	no	Jointly developed by TRI and other program	https://laikipia.org/2022/04/13/creating-a-business-environment-for-dupoto-bee-keepers-cooperative-2/	
13th April 2022	Il Ngwesi Community Conservancy Endorses Carbon Fund Projects and Looks to The Future	Educational/Awareness material	Digital	no	Jointly developed by TRI and other program	https://laikipia.org/2022/04/13/126222/	
2nd June 2022	Ilmamusi Road and office signage	Educational/Awareness material	Printed/hardcopy	no	Directly developed by TRI	ilmamusi	
2nd May 2022	sustainable production and utilization of non-wood forest products (NWFPs) as a strategy for climate change adaptation and mitigation in Kenyan Asals presented in XVWFC in South Korea	Educational/Awareness material	Digital	no	Directly developed by TRI	Template-WFC-Kenya-Muga-NWFPs.pptx	
5th June 2022	World Environment Day	Educational/Awareness material	Digital	no	Others	https://twitter.com/FAOKenya/status/1533388109576011780?t=jaOc_-T984h06DqXhnQ_w&s=19	

Total number of Knowledge products = 25