



Progress Report (Combined No.1 and No.2)

Name of the initiative:

**Youth-led Wetlands and Mangroves Restoration
for Regional Climate Adaptation and Resilience**

UNIDO Project ID: 3000135548

GEF ID:

Reporting Period: November 2024-June 2025



1. PROJECT AND STATUS OVERVIEW

Project Title:	Youth-led Wetlands and Mangroves Restoration for Regional Climate Adaptation and Resilience
Country(ies):	Kenya, South Africa, Democratic Republic of Congo, Somalia, Tanzania
Region:	Africa
Sector(s):	Disaster risk management: 30% Natural resources management: 40% Coastal zone management: 30%
GEF Fund (LDCF/SCCF):	Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF)
Implementing Partner/Project Beneficiary(ies):	Kenyan Youth Biodiversity Network, South African Youth Biodiversity Network, Mkaaji Mpya Community-based Organization, Tanzanian Youth Biodiversity Organization, Somali Greenpeace Association
Other Project Partners:	Shangani Amani Self-help Group, Vhembe Biosphere Reserve, Local government authorities in Kenya, Forestry Services in Tanzania
Project Duration (months):	18 months
Co-financing Amount:	-
Cumulative disbursement at time of reporting:	\$25000
Expected Completion Date:	April 2026



Project Objective

Mangroves and inland wetland ecosystems not only contribute to the diversity of Africa's ecosystems, but they also play a crucial role in the resilience of communities and nature. Africa's young people fully recognize the contribution of these vital biodiversity zones, and are concerned about the fast rate with which these ecosystems are being lost, and are responding by taking transformative action to ensure their sustainability. This project aims to promote climate adaptation and resilience at community level in six African countries, through enhanced utilization of mangrove ecosystems and terrestrial wetlands as natural solutions to climate change. African youth CSOs enjoined in this project will work closely with respective governments to ensure the role of mangrove ecosystems and wetlands as natural carbon sinks, and as strategic investments, is underlined in revised National Biodiversity Strategic Action Plans (NBSAPs) and the respective implementation plans, to help meet the 2030 global climate target and Target 8 of the Kunming-Montreal Framework.

Baseline

Africa, with its minimal contribution to greenhouse gas emissions, bears a disproportionate burden of climate change impacts, as evident in the recurrent floods, prolonged droughts, rising sea levels, food insecurity, and water scarcity plaguing the continent. Five Civil Society organisations, under the umbrella of The African Biodiversity CSOs Alliance (ACBA), represent a collective response to these challenges, implementing the project across the region specifically in South Africa, Kenya, Somalia, Tanzania; Cameroon, and Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). Our project focuses on two critical initiatives: the restoration of inland wetlands and the reforestation of mangroves. Mangroves and inland wetlands offer natural solutions to the multifaceted climate-induced issues facing Sub-Saharan Africa.

However, these vital ecosystems confront challenges that jeopardise their health and resilience. Recognizing the urgency, we have prioritised the restoration of these ecosystems as a fundamental intervention to mitigate climate change impacts and secure the region's environmental resilience. Although mangroves and inland wetlands offer significant natural solutions to many climate-induced issues faced in Sub-Saharan Africa, these critical ecosystems face numerous challenges that threaten their health and vitality, impacting both the environment and the communities dependent on them.

Recognizing their importance, we have prioritised the restoration of these ecosystems as a key intervention to mitigate the impacts of climate change and safeguard the region's environmental resilience. We also recognize the urgency of addressing the multifaceted issues associated with the degradation of mangrove and inland wetlands ecosystems and creating a sustainable future for both the environment and the communities that depend on it.

Our project is in alignment with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, particularly Targets 1, 2, 5, 6, 7 and 8 which address spatial planning, respect of the rights of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs), restoration of degraded ecosystems, sustainable use, mitigate the impacts of invasive alien species, reduce pollution risks and climate change and its impact on biodiversity. We recognize the pivotal role that IPLCs and these ecosystems play in achieving these targets, and that restoration efforts directly contribute to addressing the drivers of climate change, biodiversity loss and the livelihoods of IPLCs.



2. TARGETED RESULTS AND PROGRESS TO-DATE

Please describe the progress made in achieving the outputs against key performance indicator's targets in the project's **M&E Plan/Log-Frame**. Please expand the table as needed.

Please fill in the below table or make a reference to any supporting documents that may be submitted as annexes to this report.

Main Results Achieved (Period:)

Output	Activity	Description	Progress to-date
Outcome 1: Successful restoration of degraded mangrove and Inland Wetland Ecosystems			
Outcome 1.1 : Mangrove Reforestation and wetland restoration in the designated areas	Activity 1:1: Restoration of degraded mangrove ecosystems along coastal zones through reforestation/tree planting of mangrove forests.	Kenyan Youth Biodiversity Network is driving restoration of degraded mangrove and inland wetland ecosystems along the Kenyan Coast	Between January and June 2025, Kenyan Youth Biodiversity Network spearheaded restoration of degraded mangrove ecosystems along the Diani-Chale Marine Reserve, and the greater Vanga-Tanga seascape, focusing on Msambweni Location. So far, 6500 mangroves have been planted. The next phase of the project will see the number of mangroves brought to 20,000, engaging more than 500 local community members.
	Activity 1:2: Restoration of inland wetlands of socio-ecological significance, in South Africa through reforestation	SAYBN, in partnership with the Kruger to Canyons (K2C) Biosphere Region, is implementing the Wetland Ecosystem Restoration Project, complementing K2C's ongoing collaboration with the AFR100 initiative, which focuses on restoring degraded ecosystems in the lower Blyde River Canyon Nature Reserve (BRCNR).	1. Site Visit and Alien Invasive Species Identification Site Mapping: SAYBN conducted a site visit with the K2C (Kruger to Canyons) team to map out the designated project area. This mapping exercise provided a clear understanding of the wetland area that is earmarked for restoration for this project. Invasive Species Identification: During the site visit, we identified various alien invasive species present in the area, including lantana camara, bugweed, guava, grey poplar, castor oil, spiny sesbania, moringa tree, Mauritius thorn, pine, gum, and balloon vine. These are the invasive species which will be removed as part of this project. 2. Co-Implementation Plan Development of the Plan: SAYBN is

			currently developing a co-implementation plan in collaboration with K2C. This plan outlines the working relationship between SAYBN and K2C, detailing the roles and responsibilities of each organization. Activity Schedule: The plan includes a detailed timeline of activities, such as invasive species management, wetland restoration, and community engagement initiatives. Budget Allocation: The SAYBN team has established a budget, outlining the financial resources required for each activity. This ensures transparency and accountability in the project's execution.
	Activity 1:3: Wetland clean-up campaign	SAYBN launched the GEF Assembly Inclusion project through a clean up campaign organised by Vhembe Biosphere Reserve in collaboration with other local stakeholders including Thulamela Local Municipality, University of Venda, SANBI and the Vhembe Biosphere MAB Youth Network. This event had a theme Water for Climate Action: Small actions, Big Impact.	On the 4th of April 2025, SAYBN officially launched the GEF Assembly Inclusion project by organizing a clean-up campaign in partnership with Vhembe Biosphere Reserve. On this day, youth showed up, cleaned and cleared degraded wetland and riverine areas in the Vhembe Biosphere. The event had both a capacity building and impact element. This initiative was a success with the support of local government and biodiversity state entities.
	Activity 1:4: KYBN part of Kenyan Youth Declaration /Bold Commitment to Forest Conservation and Green Economy Ahead of COP 30	KYBN was part of a team of environmental leaders from across Kenya issued a powerful declaration reaffirming their central role in the country's green transition and forest conservation agenda.	The declaration was made during a three-day AfricanYouth4Forests (AY4F) National Youth Workshop held in Kitui County under the theme "From Science to Youth Action for Sustainable Forestry." Conducted by the African Forest Forum in collaboration with the Kenya Forestry Research Institute (KEFRI) and the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences (SLU), the workshop is part of the continental build-up to COP 30, scheduled for November 2025 in Brazil, where African youth will present their unified voice and policy recommendations on forestry, climate action, and sustainable development. It provided a space for youth to co-develop practical solutions, enhance



			their skills in conservation and ecopreneurship, and advocacy in national and international forestry discourse.
Outcome 1.2: Enhanced biodiversity and improved water quality	N/A	N/A	N/A
Outcome 1.3: Invasive species management to protect native species	N/A	N/A	N/A
Outcome 1.4: Ecosystem health and resilience	N/A	N/A	N/A
Outcome 2: Community engagement and Capacity Building			
Outcome 2.1: Local community involvement in restoration activities	Activity 2.1: Engaging local communities to actively participate in restoration efforts.	The Somali Greenpeace Association trains and includes local communities in ecosystem restoration activities in Somalia	Through capacity building workshops and training, Somali Greenpeace is creating platforms for members of local communities to interact, learn, cross-pollinate, and share practical knowledge in ecosystem restoration and biodiversity monitoring techniques. Additionally, the participants learn sustainable practices such as agroforestry, organic farming, and habitat restoration, which are essential for minimizing human impact on the environment while promoting the long-term health of local ecosystems. Additionally, the organization trained participants on biodiversity monitoring techniques. This has been successfully integrated in the workshops conducted by the Somali Greenpeace Association. These include how to identify and assess local species, monitor habitat health, and track ecological changes over time.

			So far, the Somali Greenpeace Association conducted training for 30 members of the community (17 females, and 13 males), aimed at building their capacity on biodiversity protection and its role in climate adaptation.
	Activity 2:2: Conducting workshops to raise awareness about the importance of mangroves	Mkaaji Mpya Community-based Organization in the Democratic Republic of Congo is spearheading awareness creation	Mkaaji Mpya Community-based Organization in the Democratic Republic of Congo organized 2 two awareness-raising and capacity-building workshops for indigenous and local communities on the restoration of inland wetlands in Uvira in South Kivu, in the Democratic Republic of Congo. The restoration zone, covering more than 50 hectares, was identified and delimited, along with the restoration species that will be used, taking into account the local knowledge and realities of the indigenous and local communities. These include bamboo, oil palm and reeds. So far, 30 women and girls from the indigenous Batwa and local communities have benefitted from training in the collection and transformation of water hyacinth, one of the invasive exotic species, into works of art in order to generate economic revenue and income while supporting their livelihoods. These activities provided an important basis for continued community engagement in the Ruzizi particularly in the Nyagara, Kahororo, Kiromoni and Kanvimvira marshes in the town and territory Uvira in the Democratic Republic of Congo.
Outcome 1.3: Invasive species management to protect native species.	Activity 2:3: Alien species control and wetland restoration in South Africa	The South African Youth Biodiversity Network (SAYBN) has recruited four local youth members to function as citizen scientists in a wetland restoration program.	These wetland custodians are responsible for Alien Invasive Plant (AIP) clearing operations, wetland restoration activities, and capacity building initiatives aligned with the National Biodiversity Strategic Action Plan (NBSAP). The recruited custodians have actively commenced clearing secondary alien species and conducting restoration work across diverse wetland ecosystems, including wells, natural springs, and swamps within their respective village jurisdictions, while concurrently performing comprehensive assessments to identify additional restoration interventions required for optimal ecosystem recovery.

			The wetland custodian team successfully cleared 12.6 hectares of invasive alien vegetation, with the cleared area dominated by seven key species including Paraffin bush (<i>Chromolaena odorata</i>), Lantana (<i>Lantana camara</i>), Mexican thorn (<i>Prosopis juliflora</i>), American bramble (<i>Rubus cuneifolius</i>), Yellow bells (<i>Tecoma stans</i>), Balloon vine (<i>Cardiospermum grandiflorum</i>), and Guava (<i>Psidium guajava</i>). Additionally, the team conducted wetland assessments across eight critical water sources including wells, natural springs, and swamp systems, identifying specific restoration/protection interventions required at each site.
	Activity 2:4: AIP species training held in South Africa	The wetland custodian team joined the AFR 100 team for a non-accredited in-field AIP clearing and herbicide training	The wetland custodians joined the AFR 100 team who cleared primary AIP species—pine trees (<i>Pinus</i>) and gum trees (<i>Eucalyptus</i>) for in-field training. They spent a week learning alien species clearing techniques and herbicide application rules while at the AFR 100 NBAL/polygon before moving on to the assessed site for them to clear secondary species.
	Activity 2:5: STEPS Facilitation training held in South Africa	The wetland custodian team attended the STEPS Training of Facilitators workshop at Kruger to Canyons Biosphere Region in Limpopo/Mpumalanga	The wetland custodians attended a 5-day facilitators training organized by STEPS (12-16 May 2025). On the first day they learned about the character, attitude, skills and knowledge one should possess as a facilitator. On the second day the newly trained facilitators facilitated a documentary screening at the local traditional council offices with traditional leaders including chiefs and headmen. On the last 3 days of the training workshop, they gained hands-on experience in shooting a community voice story using mobile phones, developing support materials, and editing documentaries using mobile phones.
Outcome 2.2: Increased local awareness and education on wetland and mangrove/conservation efforts.	Activity 2:6 World Wetlands Day 2025 Webinar hosted by the Kenyan Youth	KYBN organized a webinar to explore the Role of Youth & Wetlands in Climate Adaptation and Resilience	The webinar focused on the following elements: 1. Why mangroves? Why has KYBN resolved on the restoration of mangrove ecosystems in Kenya's South Coast, the impacts and some lessons derived from this particular project so far? 2. What are the key knowledge gaps in freshwater biodiversity conservation,

	Biodiversity Network		particularly in the transboundary Mara River ecosystem, that need to be addressed to empower communities that rely on it and enhance wetlands' role and particularly riverine areas in climate adaptation and resilience? 3. What are some of the barriers youth face in promoting community-based wetland restoration, and how can youth navigate these challenges to drive wetland conservation and climate adaptation efforts effectively? 4. In the context of policy, what role have youth played in pushing for the integration of mangroves as coastal wetlands in NBSAPs as implementation instruments for the Kunming Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework? Key Themes & Messages 1. Wetlands as critical ecosystems: Wetlands support biodiversity, regulate climate, and provide essential ecosystem services and livelihoods. 2. Youth-driven action: Young people are leading innovative, inclusive efforts to conserve and restore wetlands. 3. Nature-based solutions (NBS): These are effective in ecosystem restoration, climate mitigation, and improving community livelihoods. 4. Community inclusion: Emphasis on participatory restoration, indigenous knowledge, and localized conservation strategies. 5. Policy engagement: Youth must be meaningfully involved in biodiversity policy, particularly in aligning local action with national and global frameworks like the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF).
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Outcome 3: Engagement in Policy Advocacy : Revised NBSAPs/domestication of the Kunming Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.			
Outcome 3.1 : Inclusive and comprehensive NBSAPs reflecting the perspectives of multiple stakeholders	Activity 3:1: Advocating for national policies that support ecosystem restoration.	Tanzania Youth Biodiversity Organization Strategic collaboration with the Tanzania Forestry Service (TFS) to formalize and delineate seascape boundaries, advancing policy advocacy for integrated seascape management and catalyzing the restoration of mangrove ecosystems in the Kinondoni Region, Dar es Salaam.	The Tanzania Youth Biodiversity Organization carried out strategic advocacy initiatives and technical recommendations for mangrove restoration integrated into local and regional seascape management plans, fostering sustainable ecosystem rehabilitation and resilience. This was through an initiative called the Blue Barrier Initiative, launched on January 5, 2025, with a focus on coastal ecosystem restoration across the Kinondoni District in Dar es Salaam and the Ruji Region. This 1.5-year project aligns with national coastal management frameworks and aims to foster sustainable rehabilitation of vital seascapes and mangrove ecosystems. The initiative involves delineating seascape boundaries and advocating for mangrove restoration to enhance ecosystem resilience and biodiversity conservation. While the project will expand to the Ruji Region, initial work has commenced in Kinondoni District. The following activities were undertaken: 1. Site Assessment and Selection ○ Two potential sites within the Kinondoni District were visited and assessed for their ecological significance and strategic suitability for intervention. ○ Following a thorough evaluation, one site was selected as the primary focus for restoration activities based on its ecological importance and potential for impactful intervention. 2. Seascape Mapping ○ The selected site was successfully mapped using advanced Geographic Information System (GIS) tools. ○ The mapping process ensured alignment with national frameworks and provided a solid foundation for boundary delineation and future planning.

			3. Advocacy Efforts ○ A preliminary advocacy meeting was conducted, engaging officials from the Tanzania Forestry Services (TFS) and local stakeholders. ○ Discussions focused on the ecological significance of mangrove restoration and its role in bolstering biodiversity and ecosystem services in the region. 4. Pilot Mangrove Planting with training ○ As part of the project's initial restoration activities, a pilot mangrove planting exercise was conducted at the selected site in Kinondoni District. ○ This activity was carried out in collaboration with Kinondoni locals, including 20 women and 37 youth, fostering community engagement and ownership of the restoration process while training them on mangrove's importance and why it needs sustainable protection and management. ○ Approximately 850 mangrove seedlings were planted, marking a significant step towards ecosystem rehabilitation and community involvement.
	Activity 3:2: KYBN official youth representative in Kenya's National NBSAP Coordination Mechanism's Technical Advisory Committee	Kenya's Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, and Forestry (MoECCF) proudly announced the launch of Kenya's National Biodiversity Coordination Mechanism (NBCM), a vital initiative aimed at bolstering the conservation and sustainable use of the nation's rich and diverse biological resources. The newly established NBCM addresses this challenge by providing a robust framework for the coordination and	KYBN has continued to actively shape Kenya's NBSAP journey from engaging in the national NBSAP revision to this year, participating in the launch of the NBSAP Accelerator Partnership in the country, and securing youth representation within the National Biodiversity Coordinating Mechanism's Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) and key thematic Technical Working Groups (TWGs). Under the NBCM, KYBN was officially designated as the youth representative. The process of establishing the NBCM has been highly consultative, involving over 60 participants from various sectors, including state and non-state actors, indigenous peoples and local communities, youth, the private sector, academia, and research institutions. This inclusive approach ensured that diverse perspectives and expertise were integrated into the design and structure of the mechanism. This will also be important for the successful implementation of the

		collaboration of state and non-state actors involved in biodiversity conservation across the country. The mechanism will facilitate the alignment of biodiversity conservation goals, policies, and practices at the national, county, and community levels, ensuring a unified approach to protecting Kenya's natural resources.	Kunming Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. The NBCM will be governed by a multi-tiered structure, including a National Steering Committee (NSC), Technical Advisory Committee (TAC), and Thematic Working Groups (TWGs). The NSC, composed of Principal Secretaries, key development partners, and representatives from various sectors, will provide strategic guidance and oversight. The TAC will offer technical advice, while the TWGs will focus on implementing specific biodiversity targets aligned with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. A Secretariat, under the guidance of the MoECCF, will coordinate NBCM activities, ensuring effective communication, sustainable resource mobilization, mainstreaming of community benefits at the household level, effective monitoring and evaluation, and alignment of national biodiversity efforts with international commitments.
	Activity 3:3: NBSAP Online Workshop held in South Africa	Presentation on the introduction to NBSAPs by Mr Edward Netshithothole The session focused on an introduction to the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP), which provided an overview on COP15, the goals and targets of the Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF), and the process in developing the NBSAP and the next steps the government of South Africa is going to take towards the	SAYBN hosted a webinar or online workshop on 16 May 2025. This was an introductory workshop on the National Biodiversity Strategic Action Plan (NBSAP). Engaged 34 participants, the majority of the participants were between 18–35. The presentation was by Mr Edward Netshithothole from the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE). A key takeaway was the importance and need for the acceleration of the whole-of-society approach to make the NBSAPs not only more accessible but also inclusive of the perspectives of the youth and local communities for youth-led action-based initiatives for biological conservation and sustainability. The event received positive feedback from the presenter who the SAYBN NBSAP lead had the opportunity to speak to at the regional dialogue in Cape Town- he suggested a follow-up capacity-building session. This session should provide the presenter with an opportunity to engage with

		revision and update of the NBSAP. The presentation was followed by a Q&A session- whereby participants were able to comment and ask the presenter questions.	and ask the youth (participants) questions regarding the NBSAPs and where they see themselves contributing towards, requesting. The Regional Dialogue for Member States of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and East African Community (EAC) on the Update and Revision of Regional Biodiversity Strategic Action Plans (BSAPs) and National Biodiversity Strategic Action Plans (NBSAPs) convened in Cape Town from 19-23 May 2025, attracting a diverse array of regional stakeholders and biodiversity experts.
	Activity: 3:4 NBSAP In-Person Workshop held in South Africa	The NBSAP In-Person Workshop took place at Sehlaire Traditional Council in Acornhoek Village, 30km from the wetland restoration site (Mariepskop State Forest). A presentation on the introduction to National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) was done virtually by the NBSAP lead. The presentation provided an overview of what the Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) and NBSAP are, an understanding of NBSAPs within the South African context, including the status of South Africa's NBSAP and its review process. The presentation also provided insight into the significance of youth relevance and how youth and local communities can further	SAYBN in partnership with K2C hosted the NBSAP In-Person workshop on the 30 May 2025, where 42 participants attended of which 40 are youth and 28 are women. This was an introductory workshop on the National Biodiversity Strategic Action Plan (NBSAP). The session consisted of 3 presentations and focus group discussions that kept the youth engaged and actively participating in the component of the KM-GBF and NBSAP. The first presentation was on SAYBN and its focus areas which included policy advocacy, capacity building, environmental education and grassroots projects (GEF Assembly Inclusion challenge). The second presentation focused on the Alien Invasive Plant (AIP) restoration programme within the Kruger to Canyons (K2C) Biosphere, highlighting multi-year efforts to restore plantation areas to their natural mountain ecosystem state, including water retention initiatives and peat wetland restoration in the Lowveld's Mariepskop State Forest. The final presentation provided participants with a comprehensive overview of the Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) and National Biodiversity Strategic Action Plans (NBSAPs), establishing foundational understanding of these critical policy instruments. During the focus group discussions, youth participants were divided into five groups to address key questions regarding youth contributions to NBSAP implementation and monitoring, identifying necessary skills, tools, and support systems required for

		their contributions in biological conservation and sustainable practices. Feedback from the Regional Dialogue for Member States of the SADC and EAC on the Update or Revision of Regional BSAPs and NBSAP, Cape Town (19-23 May 2025) was also shared with the participants.	effective local action, and exploring optimal government communication channels for engaging young people. The session concluded with an exploration of upcoming projects and events, providing clear pathways for participant involvement in ongoing biodiversity conservation initiatives
	Activity 3:5: Biodiversity youth day celebration in South Africa	In celebration of International Biodiversity Day and Africa Day the Kruger to Canyons Man and Biosphere Youth Network (K2C MAB YN), in partnership with the Malaeneng Youth Development and the South African Youth Biodiversity Network (SAYBN), hosted an event focused on integrating traditional and scientific knowledge on biodiversity. Dr. Tony Swemmer of the South African Environmental Observation Network (SAEON) presented a comprehensive overview of biodiversity, examining its importance on a global scale and narrowing the focus to regional and national contexts before exploring the local scale of the Blyde Escarpment-Mariepskop. Highlighting that only	On 27 May 2025, the Kruger to Canyons Man and Biosphere Youth Network (K2C MAB YN), in partnership with Malaeneng Youth Development and the South African Youth Biodiversity Network (SAYBN), convened a specialized event focused on integrating traditional ecological knowledge with contemporary scientific approaches to biodiversity conservation. The event's primary objective was to enhance participants' understanding of biodiversity's cultural significance within African heritage through structured intergenerational knowledge exchange. The event attracted 64 participants, featuring a distinguished panel of 12 elderly women who facilitated the intergenerational dialogue sessions. The participant demographics demonstrated strong community engagement with 41 women and 34 youth representatives attending, reflecting meaningful cross-generational and gender-inclusive participation in biodiversity knowledge sharing.



		1.8 million species are currently known globally, while the estimated total is closer to 8 million, he noted the potential for undiscovered species in underexplored areas such as Phiring and Malaeneng. Keneilwe Mmushi, SAYBN's Project Manager, shared insights into the GEF Assembly Inclusion Project, emphasizing wetland restoration through invasive plant clearing, youth capacity building in biodiversity conservation, and engagement with related policies. She also highlighted the importance of local community practices like madumbe farming in the wetlands of Phiring as exemplary conservation efforts. Balty Moeng concluded the presentation session with an overview of the Malaeneng Youth Development's initiatives in nature conservation, tourism development, agriculture, and youth skill-building, including plans for a mountain hiking trail and campsite. An intergenerational dialogue with a panel of senior citizens from Malaeneng, who shared their perspectives on the cultural significance of biodiversity. One	
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		panelist prepared Xigugu, or Simbabe, a Tsonga-Shangaan snack made from roasted maize meal and peanuts, seasoned with salt and sugar. Historically given to men traveling to Gauteng for work, it served as an energy-rich snack. Another panelist discussed Legabe, a medicinal legume used for treating coughs, fevers, regulating sugar levels, and aiding hydration. A third panelist highlighted the nutritional value of seasonal plants and hunting practices in the past compared to present times. Another emphasized the role of taboos and communal laws in biodiversity sustainability, stressing the importance of youth involvement in agriculture.	
	Activity 3:6: KYBN participated in the Subregional capacity-building workshop on Target 3 of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework for Central, Southern		

	and Eastern Africa, in Nairobi		
	Activity 3:7 KYBN participated in a workshop on Workshop on Aligning Sectoral Policies with the Global Biodiversity Framework, in Nairobi	KYBN was part of a workshop on aligning sectoral public policy instruments in agriculture, livestock, and forestry with the Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF). The workshop was organized by the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Forestry in collaboration with the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) under the BIODEV2030 Phase 2 project, aimed to assess Kenya's readiness to integrate biodiversity values into policy, regulations, and development planning.	The discussions highlighted policy gaps, enforcement challenges, and sectoral misalignments affecting biodiversity conservation. The workshop produced recommendations for reforming sectoral public policy instruments (SPPIs) to align with GBF targets and Kenya's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP). The workshop brought together 37 participants representing government representatives from state department of environment, forestry, livestock, ASAL development and Regional Development, water and irrigation, culture; farmer organizations such as Kenya National Farmers' Federation (KENAFF) and Participatory Ecological Land Use Management (PELUM), Youth and IPLCs, universities and research institutions including Regional Centre For Mapping Of Resources for Development (RCMRD) which is a CBD technical support centre and NGOs
	Activity 3:8: KYBN participated in a regional dialogue for member States of the Southern African Development Community and the East African Community on the update or	KYBN was part environment and biodiversity leaders who convened for the Regional Dialogue for Member States of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and East African Community (EAC), focused on updating National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) and regional frameworks under the theme "Harmony with Nature and Sustainable Development."	built on both biodiversity and sound pesticide management. Across Southern and Eastern Africa, countries are finalizing the revision of their National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) and Regional Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (BSAPs) to align with the GBF. These plans are the primary instruments for implementing the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). But as emphasized in Cape Town, it is no longer enough for these strategies to focus only on protected areas and endangered species. They must also address agriculture, chemical safety, and public health areas where biodiversity is both affected and can be part of the solution. A key highlight from the week was the



	revision of national and regional biodiversity strategies and action plans, held in South Africa		official endorsement of the SADC Regional Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (BSAP) on International Biodiversity Day (22 May 2025) during the SADC Transfrontier Conservation Areas (TFCA) Summit held in Harare, Zimbabwe. This milestone reflects strong regional alignment with the GBF. FAO provided direct technical assistance to SADC in developing the BSAP, ensuring strong integration of agrobiodiversity, sustainable agrifood systems, and cross-sectoral coordination. The BSAP includes measurable global biodiversity targets, advises on institutional implementation frameworks tailored to the region's priorities, and incorporates actionable indicators to track progress in the face of complex environmental challenges. As the clock ticks toward 2030, the GBF gives us a clear mandate and a closing window. The GBF is not just a scientific or technical agenda, it is a normative framework that calls on us to protect the common good, respect intergenerational equity, and uphold the right to a healthy environment. We must translate these ambitions into binding commitments and institutional reforms. With strengthened partnerships and integrated action, Member States in Southern and Eastern Africa are demonstrating that the path to nature-positive, climate-resilient, and productive agrifood systems must be
	Activity 3:9 Biodiversity Governance & Policy Coherence	KYBN participated in a workshop on Governance Capacity for Translating KMGBF into Local Solutions in South East Asia and E. Africa	The meeting brought together different stakeholders through a whole of society approach convened by KWS with support of Wyss Academy for Nature. Participants were drawn from IGOs (IUCN, IFAW, UNDP), NGOs, Youth, IPLCs, Government etc. The two days meeting aimed to draw a plan on how KMGBF could be translated into local action through system thinking: by mapping biodiversity loss and ecosystem decline, identifying pressures and drivers contributing to biodiversity loss, roles and contribution of different actors and barriers to collaboration and collective actions. Additionally the discussions also centered around thematic topics on policy and governance coherence, financing and incentives for biodiversity and knowledge, data and monitoring.
Outcome 4: Community-driven Monitoring system			
Outcome 4.1:	N/A	N/A	N/A



Establishment of a local monitoring system for data collection and reporting			
Outcome 4.2: Regular progress reports and sharing of findings. Measurement: Existence of an M&E system. Data collection.	N/A	N/A	N/A

New Issues Arisen During Period:

- Delayed project start and funds disbursement of funds necessitated a review of the initial ecosystem restoration plan that the organization and local partners had.
- Having to re-distribute funds to local partners located in 5 different regions within Africa created some logistical challenges, necessitating adaptive ways of ensuring that they get the funds on time.
- Climate manifestations such as rapid/unforeseen changes in seasonality made it necessary to adapt the activities based on prevailing situations. For example, in Kenya, mangrove restoration activities had to be halted between February and end of April due to prolonged coastal drought.

Activities Executed:

- Mangrove restoration in Kenya
- Awareness creation across the countries undertaking the project
- Community capacity-building activities in South Africa, Kenya, Tanzania, Somalia, and DRC
- Inland wetland site mapping in South Africa
- Invasive species work in South Africa
- NBSAP work in Kenya and South Africa
- Policy Advocacy in Tanzania and South Africa

Project Management:

- The Kenyan Youth Biodiversity Network is overseeing the execution of the activities in all the partner locations.

3. RISK MANAGEMENT

1. Please indicate the overall project-level risks and the related risk management



measures and progress to-date. Please expand the table as needed.

Describe in tabular form the risks observed and priority mitigation activities undertaken during the reporting period in line with the project document. Note that risks, risk level and mitigations measures should be consistent with the ones identified during the project screening/preparation. Please also consider the project's ability to adopt the adaptive management approach in remediating any of the risks that had been sub-optimally rated (H, S) in the previous reporting cycle.

	E&S risks	Mitigating Measures	Monitoring methods and procedures used (e.g. sampling)	Timing/Frequency of measurement	Definition of thresholds	Responsibility/Role
Risks identified during the project screening and verified during the project preparation or inception	Climate change-induced extreme weather events, sea-level rise, or shifting precipitation patterns affecting project activities.	Conducted comprehensive climate risk assessments and adaptation activities accordingly to enhance climate resilience.	We monitored drought extents by following information from the national meteorological agencies	Weekly	Extreme drought-meant no restoration activities could take place due to too much heat	Kenyan Youth Biodiversity Network
	Potential conflicts or resistance from local communities due to conflicting interests or misunderstanding of project benefits	We implemented a robust community engagement strategy from project inception, providing clear communication on socio-economic advantages of ecosystem restoration.	Community perceptions, inputs, and ideas about the project.	Ad hoc	Consensus-based agreements	Respective project leads



Policy and regulatory constraints hindering integration of ecosystem restoration into national and regional policies.	Continuously engage government authorities, advocate for policy revisions supporting project objectives, and ensure legal compliance.	Monitoring policy shifts and developments in countries participating in the project	Continuous	N/A	Respective project leads
Gender-related challenges, such as unequal participation or benefit distribution among project stakeholders	Implement gender-sensitive policies, conduct gender assessments, and promote gender equity in all project activities.				
Unforeseen risks or constraints not covered by the above categories.	Establish contingency plans and seek additional funding sources to address any unexpected				



		challenges that may arise during project implementation				
Additional risks identified during the project implementation	Delayed Project Start	Prepare d structures in advance to enable quick start upon project approval	Constant communication with UNIDO staff	Monthly	Approved projects and disbursements	Kenyan Youth Biodiversity Network

2. If the project received a sub-optimal risk rating (H, S) in the previous reporting period, please state the actions taken since then to mitigate the relevant risks and improve the related risk rating. Please also elaborate on reasons that may have impeded any of the sub-optimal risk ratings from improving in the current reporting cycle; please indicate actions planned for the next reporting cycle to remediate this.

This is our first joint cycle report.

3. Please clarify if the project is facing delays and is expected to request an **extension**

Despite the delayed start, we are currently on track. However, we foresee a situation where we might have to extend to December 2026, projected by the current rate of lags between disbursement periods.

Please indicate any implication of the **COVID-19** pandemic on the progress of the project.

N/A

4. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS (ESS)

Based on the screening as per the UNIDO Environmental and Social Safeguards Policies and Procedures (ESSPP), which category is the project?

☐ Category A project

☐ Category B project

Category C project



(By selecting Category C, I confirm that the E&S risks of the project have not escalated to Category A or B).

Please expand the table as needed.

	E&S risk	Mitigation measures undertaken during the reporting period	Monitoring methods and procedures used in the reporting period
(i) Risks identified during the project screening and verified during the project preparation or inception	Climate change	Conducted risk assessments and adapted restoration activities accordingly to enhance climate resilience.	Information from national meteorological stations, and local knowledge from communities
(ii) New risks identified during project implementation (if not applicable, please insert 'NA' in each box)	1. Project delayed approval, distribution of funds across 5 countries 2. Alien Invasive Species Clearing During the Rainy Season	1. Pre-prepared to fasten project implementation 2. Explored additional, quicker ways of sending funds to project partners 3. Conducted risk assessments and adapted restoration activities accordingly to enhance climate resilience.	Information from UNIDO support staff and GEF staff
(iii) New risks identified during project implementation (if not applicable, please insert 'NA' in each box)	Tick bites	Cover up PPE that prevent tick bites	The wetland custodians report incidents on the WhatsApp reporting or management group.

box)			
(iv) New risks identified during project implementation (if not applicable, please insert 'NA' in each box)	Muddy conditions in the wetlands	Considering adding water boots to the team's PPE to accommodate the weather conditions	N/A
(v) New risks identified during project implementation (if not applicable, please insert 'NA' in each box)	Overgrown spiny/thorny alien species	Alertness when working in that terrain, ensuring that the entire body is covered up. Also bought gloves that protect their hands.	The wetland custodians report incidents on the WhatsApp reporting or management group.

5. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

1. Using the previous reporting period as a basis (where applicable), please provide information on progress, challenges and outcomes regarding engagement of stakeholders in the project (based on the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent document submitted).

This project has strengthened working relationships with relevant stakeholders, especially local and indigenous communities, and local authorities. In all the countries, project partners have worked closely with governments (national and local) to restore degraded mangrove and internal wetlands and NBSAPs; other civil society organizations, and communities at large to drive awareness, restoration, capacity-building and environmental stewardship.

In South Africa, for example, the wetland custodians engaged with the headman in their respective communities regarding the project who in turn assisted them with their wetland/marsh/natural springs/wells identification exercise. Engaged 2 Traditional Councils since the inception of the project and the Sehla Traditional Council (Acornhoek Village), Mashego Traditional Council (Malaeneng Village).

2. Please provide any feedback submitted by national counterparts, GEF OFP, co-financiers, and other partners/stakeholders of the project (e.g. private sector, CSOs, NGOs, etc.).



The Kruger to Canyons Biosphere Region: Catchment team

“ The project complements the ongoing AFR100 project taking place in the Kruger to Canyons (K2C) landscape well, especially because the AFR100 focuses on large species (Pine trees and gum trees) while the wetland has other small alien invasive species including Lantana camara, bugweed, spiny sesbania and grey poplar (to name a few) which will affect the integrity of the wetland if not cleared. Wetland awareness in communities hasn’t always been a strong focus of the previous funding cycles for the AIP clearing project and this project introduces this with a strong focus on youth and women. This will allow project stewardship (focused on wetland restoration and safeguarding) not only in the protected areas but even with a lens that includes community wetlands that serve as a water source in the dry season for the community (especially for their livestock) which largely contributes to sustainable livelihoods of local communities in the landscape. The clearing team themselves, who are mostly youth from local communities adjacent to the Mariepskop State Forest will receive training and research skills on facilitation of wetland and associated biodiversity and ecosystem service lessons that they will render to local communities and various high schools in their villages. They will also receive policy advocacy training that they are not yet exposed to. Great partnerships with GEF will be formulated through this project as Kruger to Canyons Biosphere Region will showcase some of their biodiversity efforts and best practice alignment techniques through their AIP clearing initiatives” Dimakatso Nonyane

3. Please provide any relevant stakeholder consultation documents.

We’ll report on this in our next reports.

6. GENDER MAINSTREAMING

1. Using the previous reporting period as a basis (where applicable), please report on the progress achieved on implementing gender-responsive measures and using gender-sensitive indicators (in the project results framework, gender action plan or equivalent).

The project has mainstreamed gender in all its implementation components, with an average male:female ratio of 2/3, across the implementing partners.

7. KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT AND COMMUNICATION

1. Using the previous reporting period as a basis (where applicable), please elaborate on any knowledge management and communication activities / products.



1. [GEF7: Why Regional Collaboration is Key to Financial Access | African Wildlife Foundation](#)
2. [Kenyan Youth Declare Bold Commitment to Forest Conservation and Green Economy Ahead of COP 30 | afforum](#)
3. [Biodiversity, Agriculture, and Unity: SADC and EAC Join Forces to Accelerate Biodiversity Action under the Global Framework](#)
4. [Kenyan Youth Forge Path for Forest Conservation and Green Economy Ahead of COP30 - Naturenews.africa](#)
5. [Harmonizing biodiversity strategies and pesticide safety in SADC/EAC | Building capacity related to Multilateral Environmental Agreements in African, Caribbean and Pacific countries \(ACP MEAs 3\) | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations](#)
6. [Minister Dion George: Regional dialogue on revision of biodiversity strategies and action plans | South African Government](#)
7. [National Biodiversity Coordination Mechanism Launched to Enhance Biodiversity Conservation in Kenya - News | IUCN](#)

2. Please list any relevant knowledge management and communication mechanisms / tools that the project has generated.

1. [Project : Youth-led Mangroves and Inland Wetlands Restoration for Regional Climate Adaptation and Resilience – MKA AJI MPYA](#)
2. <https://www.facebook.com/share/p/1AqdoXCj7Y/>
3. [Session Summary-Wetlands Webinar.docx - Google Docs](#)

8. IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS

1. Using the previous reporting period as a basis (where applicable), please provide information on progress, challenges and outcomes achieved/observed with regards to project implementation.

Progress made

- Mangrove restoration in Kenya
- Showcasing KYBN's Mangrove Restoration project during UNEA-7
- Awareness creation across the countries undertaking the project
- Community capacity-building activities in South Africa, Kenya, Tanzania, Somalia, and DRC
- Inland wetland site mapping in South Africa
- Invasive species work in South Africa
- NBSAP work in Kenya and South Africa
- Policy Advocacy in Tanzania and South Africa

Challenges

- Delayed project start and funds disbursement of funds necessitated a review of the initial ecosystem restoration plan that the organization and local partners had.
- Having to re-distribute funds to local partners located in 5 different regions within Africa created some logistical challenges, necessitating adaptive ways of ensuring that they

get the funds on time.

- Climate manifestations such as rapid/unforeseen changes in seasonality made it necessary to adapt the activities based on prevailing situations. For example, in Kenya, mangrove restoration activities had to be halted between February and end of April due to prolonged coastal drought.

Outcomes

- Youth voices strengthened in NBSAP revision processes in Kenya, Tanzania, and South Africa.
- Youth recognized as part of government's NBSAP implementation mechanism in Kenya
- Over 20ha of mangroves restored in Kenya and Tanzania
- Over 30ha of internal wetlands restored in South Africa, DRC, and Somalia
- More than 1000 youth and members of local communities engaged
- More than 10,000 individuals engaged via social media
- Working relationships strengthened with relevant stakeholders

2. Please provide progress related to the financial implementation of the project. Please provide a description of the main expenditures during the reporting period. Describe the current status of funds mobilization activities and the related implications for project implementation. Provide information on status of obtained / mobilized co-financing, etc.

During the reporting period (Instalment 1), KYBN received a first instalment of \$25000 from the GEF Assembly Small Grant facility. These funds were primarily used to support the implementation of 3 workstreams: (1) Mangrove and Wetland Restoration, (2) NBSAP Youth Consultations, and (3) Community Engagement and Capacity-building; as outlined in the approved project concept.

Main expenditures during this period included:

Sub-grants: Transfer of budgets to individual project partners to aid implementation of their respective project components.

The partners, led by KYBN, used the funds for the following:

- 1. Restoration (seedlings, site mapping, site preparation, and related logistics)*
- 2. Workshops & facilitation: Costs related to online and in-person NBSAP consultations, including facilitator honoraria, workshop meals, and materials.*
- 3. Field Safety and visibility equipment: Procurement of personal protective equipment (PPE), including boots and gloves, and branded project banners.*
- 4. Communication and engagement tools: Zoom and Canva subscriptions to support online consultations, reporting, and youth engagement.*
- 5. Community engagement: Costs related to in-person activities with communities e.g World Wetlands Day; World Mangrove Day..*

We continue to engage with local networks, potential donors, and government stakeholders to explore further co-financing or partnership opportunities, especially for the upscaling phase of the restoration work.



9. WORK PLAN AND BUDGET

1. Please provide an updated project work plan and budget for the remaining duration of the project, as per last approved project extension. Please expand/modify the table as needed.

Please fill below or make a reference to a file, in case it is submitted as an annex to the report.

Work plan

No changes

Budget

No changes

10. SYNERGIES

1. Synergies achieved:

We collaborated with other entities such as:

- 1. National governments (Kenya and Tanzania)*
- 2. Sub-National governments (Kenya, Somalia, DRC, Tanzania)*
- 3. Other CSOs such as Vhembe Biosphere Reserve (South Africa), Kruger to Canyons (South Africa), Africa Climate & Environment Foundation (Kenya), Global Ocean Forum (Kenya)*
- 4. Local communities*
- 5. Local community groups such as Shangani Amani Self-help Organization (Kenya)*

2. Stories to be shared (Optional)



1.



EXPLANATORY NOTE

Global Environmental Objectives (GEOs) / Development Objectives (DOs) ratings	
Highly Satisfactory (HS)	Project is expected to achieve or exceed <u>all</u> 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 <u>achieve most</u> of its <u>major</u> global environmental objectives, and yields satisfactory global environmental benefits, with only minor shortcomings.
Moderately Satisfactory (MS)	Project is expected to <u>achieve most</u> of its major <u>relevant</u> objectives but with either significant shortcomings or modes overall relevance. Project is expected not to achieve some of its major global environmental objectives or yield some of the expected global environmental benefits.
Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)	Project is expected to achieve <u>some</u> of its major global environmental objectives with major shortcomings or is expected to <u>achieve only some</u> of its major global environmental objectives.
Unsatisfactory (U)	Project is expected <u>not</u> to achieve <u>most</u> of its major global environmental objectives or to yield any satisfactory global environmental benefits.
Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)	The project has failed to achieve, and is not expected to achieve, <u>any</u> of its major global environmental objectives with no worthwhile benefits.

Implementation Progress (IP)	
Highly Satisfactory (HS)	Implementation of <u>all</u> components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised implementation plan for the project. The project can be presented as “good practice”.
Satisfactory (S)	Implementation of <u>most</u> 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 <u>some</u> components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with some components requiring remedial action.
Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)	Implementation of <u>some</u> components is <u>not</u> in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with most components requiring remedial action.
Unsatisfactory (U)	Implementation of <u>most</u> components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan.
Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)	Implementation of <u>none</u> of the components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan.

Risk ratings	
Risk ratings will 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:	
High Risk (H)	There is a probability of greater than 75% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face high risks.
Substantial Risk (S)	There is a probability of between 51% and 75% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face substantial risks.
Moderate Risk (M)	There is a probability of between 26% and 50% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only moderate risk.
Low Risk (L)	There is a probability of up to 25% that assumptions may fail to hold or



	materialize, and/or the project may face only low risks.
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Annex 1: Project Work Plan (Q4 2025-Q2 2026)

Outcomes	Results	Project Activities	2024		2025				2026				2027		
			Nov	Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	April	
1. Successful restoration of degraded mangrove and Inland Wetland Ecosystem															
	Outcome 1.1 :Mangrove Reforestation and wetland restoration in the designated areas	1.1.1 Continued restoration of mangrove sites, follow-up and gapping to ensure maximum germination percentage.													
	Outcome 1.2: Enhanced biodiversity and improved water quality														
	Outcome 1.3: Invasive species managed to protect native species.	1.1.2 Remove smaller invasive alien plant species that threaten wetland biodiversity, such as Lantana camara, bugweed, spiny sesbani													
	Outcome 1.4: Ecosystem Health and Resilience: enhanced carbon														

	sequestration and improved ecosystem health	a, and grey poplar, ensuring the ecological health of wetlands within the lower Blyde River Catchment, particularly in the Mariepskop region.											
		1.1.2 Measurement : Tracking the number of mangrove trees planted, species protected (e.g crabs, fish, turtles)											
2. Community engagement and Capacity Building													
	2.1 Increase local community involvement in restoration activities	2.1.1 Develop community action outlines to conserve and protect											

	2.2 Increase d local awarene ss and educatio n on wetland and mangrov e/conser vation efforts.	mangro ve and inland wetland ecosyst ems and promote for their impleme ntation											
		2.2.1 Engage ment of commun ities in removal of invasive species in water catchme nt areas.											
		2.2.2 Measur ement: Number of capacity building worksho ps and trainings conduct ed. Commu nity engage ment and livelihoo d improve ments will be assesse d through surveys											



		and feedback mechanisms												
3: Engagement in Policy Advocacy : Revised NBSAPs/domestication of the Kunming Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.														
	Outcome 3.1 : Inclusive and comprehensive NBSAPs reflecting the perspectives of multiple stakeholders.	3.1.1 Advocate for meaningful participation of youth in NBSAP revision and implementation												
4: Community-driven Monitoring system														
	4.1 : Establishment of a local monitoring system for data collection .	4.1.1 Pilot a data tool for ecosystem monitoring and progress reporting												
	4.2 : Regular progress reports and sharing of findings.													



Activity	Nov 2024- Nov 2025 (US\$)	Dec 2025-Nov 2026 (US\$)	Dec 2026- April 2027 (US\$)	Total Project (US\$)	Notes
Mangrove and inland wetland restoration: Restoration of degraded mangrove ecosystems along coastal zones through reforestation/tree planting of mangrove forests.	5,000	15,000	5000	25,000	
Workshops and Training: Conducting workshops to raise awareness about the importance of mangroves. They provide participants with specific skills for coastal and wetland restoration, enabling them to engage in project activities effectively. These events are designed to raise awareness and provide participants with practical, hands-on techniques. Capacity Building: Providing training to local communities on mangrove ecosystem restoration. Capacity Building in our project involves long-term investment in local communities and stakeholders across the six countries. We focus on skill development, incorporating indigenous knowledge systems, and creating a foundation for sustained coastal and wetland restoration	5,000	20,000	5000	30,000	These events are designed to raise awareness and provide participants with practical, hands-on techniques. Capacity Building: Providing training to local communities on mangrove ecosystem restoration. Capacity Building in our project involves long-term investment in local communities and stakeholders across the six countries. We focus on skill development, incorporating indigenous knowledge systems, and creating a foundation for



efforts.					sustained coastal and wetland restoration efforts.
Policy Advocacy: Advocating for national policies that support ecosystem restoration.	5,000	10000	5000	20,000	
Community Engagement and mobilization: Engaging local communities to actively participate in restoration efforts.	7,500	5000	2500	15,000	
Monitoring & Evaluation: Evaluating the success of mangrove restoration efforts and collecting data for reporting.	0	2,500	2500	5,000	
Administration	2,500	2,500		5,000	
Total	25,000	55,000	20000	100,000	