

I OVERVIEW

A. Description

Program name:	Ecosystem Restoration		
Countries:	Angola, Brazil, Cambodia, Chad, Congo DR, Cote d'Ivoire, Haiti, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mozambique, Nepal, Peru, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam		
GEF ID:	11118	Implementing Agency:	CI
Objective:	<p>To generate multiple durable global environmental and socioeconomic benefits by applying integrated and innovative approaches to restore degraded ecosystems.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 2,228,334 ha. of land and ecosystems under restoration · 10,606,230 ha. of landscapes under improved practices · 133,008,470 metric tons of GHG emissions mitigated carbon dioxide equivalent (mtCO₂ e) · One shared water freshwater ecosystems under new/ improved cooperative management · 1,824,397.00 people benefitting from GEF finance investments benefited (896,788 women and 927,609 men). 		
Fiscal Year of Reporting:	FY 2025	Program Approval Date:	6/2/2023

II OUTCOME PROGRESS

A. Progress by Component

Component 1: Enabling conditions created for scaling ecosystem restoration through informed, inclusive and coherent policy, planning instruments, incentives and multi-stakeholder structures:

Below is a summary of progress across child projects. Most updates reflect expected results and planned activities, as many projects are either in the early stages or preparing to launch.

Angola: The activities have not started; the following results are expected:

Improving policy coherence for restoration and improving sustainable land management (GST);

Implementation of MEAs;

Integrated GST and restoration plans developed with the participation of multiple stakeholders (including affected communities) and SE safeguards, including process framework and livelihood action planning;

Analysis of favorable conditions in Angola carried out using the CI-WRI diagnostic tool;

Spatial analysis tools for forest and land use mapping at the national level for use in GST planning and monitoring;

Sustainable Land Management Planning Kit for restoration and management improvement developed and used by government and private entities. The toolkit for Sustainable Land Management will include UNDP policies and elements for PES and gender considerations in planning.

Brazil: Contract between WRI Brazil and CI-GEF was signed on May 23, 2025. The project conducted a due diligence process for the grant agreement with The Nature Conservancy (TNC), the delivery partner for Component 1. During the Inception Workshop, eight priority areas were selected to ensure biome-wide representation, policy alignment, and feasibility. The strategy aligns with Planaveg 2025–2028 and is structured around three components: governance and monitoring, local restoration networks and capacity building, and blended finance mobilization.

Cambodia: The project document was signed off on 5th June 2025. The project primarily focused on preparing the inception workshop consultation, recruiting project management unit personnel, and establishing the Steering Committee. Therefore, there are no programmatic progress updates for this reporting period. In the next 12 months, the project will adopt the Integrated Land-Use Planning for the Tonle Sap Basin (TSB) to mainstream biodiversity restoration and ecosystem service conservation into land-use planning. This will be achieved by developing the Integrated Tonle Sap Basin Management Plan (ITSBMP), which will promote coordinated, data-driven watershed management and long-term sustainability. The project will:

Establish an enabling policy environment and harmonize planning across sectors.

Strengthen Integrated Watershed Management (IWM) through inter-sectoral and multi-level government coordination.

Revitalize multi-stakeholder watershed forums, piloting one in the Steung Siem Reap (SSR) Watershed, ensuring inclusive participation across government, civil society, private sector, and local communities, with attention to gender and cultural diversity.

Chad: Contract between the Implementing Agency (IUCN) and the Executing Agency (Ministry of Environment, Fisheries and Sustainable Development - Chad) under development.

Cote d'Ivoire: The project has not yet been launched at this stage. Preparation of the contract is underway with the operational partner whose capacities must be reassessed.

DRC: No updates to report.

Haiti: The operational start date of the project, by the Executing Agency (EA), was the May 29th 2025. Government of Haiti (GoH) partners, from the Ministry of Environment (MDE) and other ministries and national institutions, were briefed on the project. A national focal point from the MDE was nominated on June 10th 2025. Where possible, weekly meetings between the Executing Agency project manager and the MDE national focal point have been undertaken to ensure co-creation of project activities. Coordination mechanisms for nation-wide restoration have been explored amongst the existing and available coordination mechanisms in Haiti. Haitian stakeholders are weary of new coordination mechanisms which are established with new projects but then disappear when the projects are finished. Leveraging existing coordination mechanisms, but 'co-opting' them towards the country's restoration mission, is therefore the preferred method.

Madagascar: The Project Cooperation Agreement between UNEP and the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD) will be finalized in September 2025.

Mali: There have been changes in the leadership of the Ministry of Environment and the Directorate of Forest and Wildlife Resource Management. Among other factors, this has delayed the signing of the Project Document.

Mauritania: Agreements to be signed in September 2025. The project launched the study of the watersheds of four wetlands (Male, Djelewar, Bouly, Chelikha) and participatory vulnerability assessments to inform the management and restoration of the wetlands.

Mexico: The project started in April 2025. The project has been working in setting up a Technical Committee with representatives from government agencies and civil society organizations as well as preparing agreements with regional funds as direct operators for activities in Components 2 and 3.

Mozambique: The activities have not started; the following results are expected:

Build on Mozambique's strong track record in biodiversity conservation, landscape restoration, and community engagement. The project is aligned with Mozambique's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC), the National Strategy for Adaptation and Mitigation of Climate Change, and the World Bank's Country Partnership Framework. It also leverages lessons from previous GEF and World Bank-financed operations, notably MozBio Phase 2 (P166802) and the Sustainable Rural Economy Program (P174002). Activities planned include participatory planning, policy review, capacity building for government agencies (DINAF/DNFFB and ANAC), and development of collaborative management partnerships. Expected outputs are updated policies promoting collaborative governance, participatory restoration and management plans, and increased institutional capacity for leadership and coordination in conservation and management. As of June 30th, 2025, progress is primarily in planning: stakeholder consultations, initial policy reviews, and institutional assessments have been initiated

Nepal: The project has been operationalized; inception workshop and baseline still need to be conducted.

Peru: The Project Document has been recently signed by the government. No programmatic updates to report yet.

Rwanda: The project was approved by the World Bank Board on 02-Jul-2025, and remains in the process of completing effective conditions, particularly the Parliamentary ratification. The maximum 90-days deadline after the last signature of the Grant Agreement on 26-Aug-2025 is due on 24-Nov-2025. Thereby, no updates are available at this stage on achievements of results for the individual components.

Sao Tome and Principe: Project signed between the Government, represented by the Minister of Environment, Youth and Sustainable Development, and the FAO Representative on 17 June 2025. Implementation activities have not yet started. No results to report at this time.

Sierra Leone:

The project inception workshop will take place in October 2025. The following results are expected:

The diagnostic tool developed under the GCP applied

A further assessment of existing sectoral policies, laws and regulations undertaken for the incorporation of SLM and restoration and alignment with national commitments (targets) under UNFCCC, UNCCD, and UNCBD

Gender responsive intersectoral working groups at national level established

The coordination and functionality of the three MEA and Multi-Lateral Environmental Implementation committees supported for effective restoration target monitoring and reporting.

A draft regulatory framework for investments in ecosystems and ecosystem services developed.

A feasibility study on alternative construction materials in urban areas undertaken.

A feasibility study on alternative, clean cooking options in urban areas conducted.

An assessment of the existing capacity of actors at national, district, and community levels (wards and chiefdoms) for spatial planning and monitoring, and Integrated Land Management conducted

A capacity development program for spatial planning and monitoring, and integrated landscape management (ILM) at the national and district levels developed and implemented.

A land use master plan for Koinadugu and Falaba Districts developed

South Africa: Whilst the finalization of the contract approval between the GEF Implementation Agency (UNEP) and the Executing Agency (Department of Forestry, Fisheries and Environment, South Africa) is awaited, some progress has been made in terms of preparation of documentation for the appointment of a consultancy to develop the National Wetland Policy. In addition, a framework for the Wetland Best Available Science report, which will serve as a scientific basis to inform the policy, has been developed.

Uzbekistan: The Project Document has been recently signed by the government. No programmatic updates to report yet.

Vietnam: The project has recently been approved by the Government and is going through inception phase. No programmatic updates to report yet.

Component 2: Innovations in ecosystem restoration result in global environmental benefits and improved livelihoods:

Below is a summary of progress across child projects. Most updates reflect expected results and planned activities, as many projects are either in the early stages or preparing to launch.

Angola: The activities have not started; the following results are expected:

GST planning, integrated restoration, conservation and GST in Morro do Moco (Huambo Province), combining forestry, pastures and alternative livelihoods;

Planning, restoration and conservation of GST riparian areas of the Cubango River basin and tributaries, including conservation agriculture and improved pasture management in Tchicala Tcholohanga – Catchiungo;

Planning and promotion of conservation agriculture and forestry in the miombo forest and peatlands on the upper Lungue-Bungo River (Zambezi basin) for communities in the Lobito Corridor (Moxico province);

GST planning for the Alto Cuito Basin (Lisima Landscape) in miombo forests and peatlands with isolated communities near Tempué (Moxico). The focus is on promoting conservation and sustainable agriculture and pastures, as well as alternative livelihoods; includes mapping for the PSE Credit Project;

Special Wetland Planning of Cameia National Park wetlands and promotion of sustainable agricultural and pasture practices for neighboring communities;

Definition of the scope and detailed feasibility of priority agricultural and forest restoration projects and potential carbon/biodiversity projects in the PCA;

Valuation of ecosystems for Payment for Ecosystem Services (upstream conservation projects in PCA) in the Kwanza River basin.

Brazil: The project gathered required documentation, including the Manual of Operations, to formalize a technical cooperation agreement with the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MMA). This will contribute to the outcome of Component 2 as it provides an institutional framework to strengthen engagement with local governments, private sector and multistakeholder networks that will allow to scale restoration practices nationwide.

Cambodia: The project aims to conserve and restore the Steung Siem Reap (SSR) watershed's natural and cultural assets using nature-based solutions (NbS) and by enhancing local livelihoods. Restoration efforts will focus on increasing tree cover—especially in biodiversity-rich areas like Phnom Kulen National Park (PKNP) and flooded forests—to improve ecosystem services such as hydrological regulation and fish breeding, while supporting community well-being and cultural heritage.

Tree Nurseries: Four nurseries will be established to support restoration using indigenous species, avoiding monocultures, and creating seasonal jobs for local communities, especially women. All activities will follow environmental and social safeguards, with site selection based on land tenure and community consent.

Community Agroforestry: Agroforestry systems will be promoted on agricultural land to balance rural livelihoods with ecosystem service enhancement.

Livelihood Diversification: Communities will be supported in shifting away from unsustainable practices through alternative livelihoods like community-based ecotourism, sustainable NTFP harvesting, and value-added enterprises, with a strong focus on women's empowerment and inclusion of vulnerable groups. These efforts will also lay out the groundwork for Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) schemes.

Knowledge Management System: A system linked to national monitoring tools will compile lessons learned, research, and best practices from restoration, policy, and livelihood activities. It will support outreach tailored to diverse groups including women, youth, and people with disabilities.

Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E): A robust M&E system aligned with UNDP and GEF policies will track environmental and socio-economic benefits, ensure compliance with the Gender Action Plan, Environmental and Social Management Framework, and Stakeholder Engagement Plan, and feed findings into the knowledge system for adaptive management.

Haiti: There are 3 complementary themes under component 2, which will be undertaken according to an iterative design process so that the themes are continuously developed until the completion of the project in 2030. These 3 themes are: Plan, Execute and Monitor. Planning activities thus far, are described below:

Plan: A national integrated restoration plan, and 3 accompanying local restoration plans in the 3 priority landscapes, will serve as the main foci, providing both purpose and motivation, for the coordination mechanism (1.1.2) described above. Terms of reference for these planning deliverables have been prepared for co-execution by UNEP-Haiti, the MDE, and external consultants.

Execute: 3 pilot PES schemes will be executed by 3 project partners; WFP; ILO; and TNC. Contracts and technical guidance for these partners have been prepared and are currently being negotiated. For TNC, the marine restoration site has been identified. Restoration sites for the other 2 partners have not yet been identified.

Monitor: The project allows UNEP-H to continue its mission to develop the capacity of the National system of environmental information (SIE = Système d'Information Environnementale) which is managed by the MDE. The SIE will support the monitoring of restoration by the PES pilots and will also contribute to the PES payment mechanism by validating ES and approving payment. Consultant support to the SIE is under negotiation.

Mauritania: The project identified 33 market gardening cooperatives to receive project support for the 2025–2026 campaign.

Mozambique: The activities have not started; the following results are expected for component 2:

Planned investments focus on restoring degraded ecosystems, empowering communities, and developing forest-based value chains (timber, charcoal, coffee, honey, medicinal products).

Activities include afforestation, community forestry, agroforestry, integrated fire management, and nature-based tourism.

Expected outputs: restoration of 21,000 ha of forest, improved management of 80,000 ha, establishment of agroforestry value chains for 15,000 community members, reduced forest fire risks, mitigation of 3 million tCO₂, and creation of 25,000 new or better jobs over five years.

Restoration and Conservation Outcomes: i) Landscape Restoration which will cover target landscapes through assisted natural regeneration, agroforestry, invasive species removal, and mangrove replanting, meeting or exceeding targets; ii) Conservation Area Management, which include three Conservation Areas (Maputo Special Reserve, Chimanimani CA, Marromeu National Reserve) achieved improved management effectiveness, with METT scores rising to 76% in Maputo Special Reserve (target: 70%); and iii) Community Engagement, which focuses on the establishment of the Futi Corridor Association and partnerships with NGOs have enabled community-led conservation and tourism initiatives;

Policy and Institutional Strengthening: i) Regulatory Reforms: Adoption of Decree 16/2022 and Decree 52/2024 to strengthen ANAC's autonomy and collaborative management regulations. ii) Digital Tools: Implementation of CITES' electronic system for wildlife trade management and Earth Ranger software for wildlife monitoring.

By June 2025, activities are at the preparatory stage: mapping of degraded areas, community engagement, and design of restoration interventions.

Sierra Leone: The inception workshop will take place in October 2025. Expected results include:

Validation and further identification of restoration sites in the ten chiefdoms, and establishment of baselines

Awareness raising and capacity building on restoration, sustainable land management, water resource management, and fire management for chiefdom coordination committees, government agencies, local communities, private sector, school clubs

Studies to understand land cover changes and destruction on Lake Sonfon conducted

A comprehensive plan to address and reverse the destruction holistically, based also on extensive stakeholder consultations formulated

Participatory land use plans in selected communities piloted

Forest landscape restoration activities in the selected sites implemented

Sustainable and climate-smart land management practices in the selected communities piloted and promoted

Economic tree plantations and fire breaks established

Fencing activities between crops and cattle in a participatory way implemented

Cattle herders incentivized to take up improved land management practices, and piloting the establishment of paddocks, fencing, rotational grazing, and silvo-pastoral strategies in the selected communities

A mechanism to monitor bylaws created

Community monitors and coordination between community monitors and the EPA strengthened

Conflict resolution mechanisms/grievance mechanisms for resolving conflicts between cattle herders and farmers in the selected communities established

For the rest of the countries (Chad, DRC, Cote d'Ivoire, Madagascar, Mali, Mexico, Nepal, Peru, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, South Africa, Uzbekistan, Vietnam) : there is no progress to report, and/or the project has not yet been launched.

Component 3: Leveraged and sustainable financing to promote & scale-up and scale-out ecosystem restoration and global environmental benefits:

Below is a summary of progress across child projects. Most updates reflect expected results and planned activities, as many projects are either in the early stages or preparing to launch.

The Global Coordination Project (GCP) has leveraged USD 68,500 through a partnership with Microsoft to support the development of CIERA—an AI-powered tool designed to identify and prioritize potential restoration sites. This collaboration was initiated through CI's participation in the Microsoft's Hackathon competition, where Conservation International (CI) won first place: [Linkedin post](#).

Angola: The activities have not started; the following results are expected:

- Assessment of opportunities and recommendations for risk reduction investments in the nature sector, including sustainable bonds and conservation trusts;
- Report on the State of the Carbon Credit and Biodiversity Market in Angola with Roadmap created and approved;
- Strengthen technical and financial capacity through the development and formation of communities of practice (CoP).

Brazil: The project conducted a due diligence process for the grant agreement with World Wildlife Fund (WWF), the delivery partner for Component 3.

Cambodia: The project will establish innovative financial mechanisms. The centerpiece is the Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) model, identified as the most promising tool to incentivize conservation and restoration in the Tonle Sap Basin (TSB) and SSR. The model will be supported by transparent fund management and active stakeholder engagement, creating a cycle of investment, restoration, and community benefit. Key outputs include:

Sustainable Investment Operational Mechanisms:

- Develop a transparent financial system to manage PES funds.
- Refine the PES framework and create efficient systems for contributions and accounting.
- Establish a multi-stakeholder PES Forum for ongoing engagement and transparency.
- Prepare a PES Implementation Manual, policy briefs, and a roadmap to scale up innovative finance models.

Investment Criteria and Models:

- Co-develop criteria through participatory workshops that balance upstream and downstream needs.
- Ensure gender responsiveness and alignment with local priorities.
- Use these criteria to guide PES-funded restoration and conservation interventions.

Public-Private-Community Partnerships (PPCPs):

Facilitate targeted engagements to identify partnership opportunities.

Develop a partnership roadmap and formalize agreements (MoUs).

Leverage private sector support for livelihoods, ecotourism, and sustainable value chains, with a focus on women and vulnerable groups.

Haiti: The ‘flagship’ output of component 3, and arguably of the entire child project, is the operationalisation of a national fund for restoration: le FREH (Fonds pour la Réhabilitation de l’Environnement d’Haïti). The FREH depends upon mobilisation of domestic and international financial resources which will be identified and analysed in the resource mobilisation plan. Private finance flows to the resource mobilisation plan will only occur if Haiti’s ‘nature investment portfolio’ is de-risked, and if de-risking data is explicit and clear. Preliminary consultations with MDE staff have occurred to discuss the various component 3 activities and their sequencing. Additional outputs are:

A new regulatory framework for PES will build upon the development of a harmonised governance landscape for restoration.

The development of 3 restoration business models with Cost Benefit Analysis (CBA) on restoration approaches (e.g. Agroforestry vs ANR) will use data and lessons learned from the 3 PES pilot projects.

Mozambique: The activities have not started; the following results are expected:

Component 3 is designed to unlock and sustain the financial flows necessary for large-scale ecosystem restoration, leveraging innovative instruments, blended finance, results-based payments, and enabling policy frameworks. By aligning public, private, and philanthropic interests, and by integrating restoration into financial sector regulation and market mechanisms, this component aims to close the restoration finance gap, promote scalable models, and deliver lasting global environmental benefits. The approach is adaptive, inclusive, and grounded in evidence, ensuring that restoration efforts are both financially viable and environmentally impactful. Among expected results are: BIOFUND Capitalization which will exceed US\$50 million, supporting long-term sustainability of conservation financing; ii) Leveraging Non-World Bank Funds: US\$13.56 million of non-World Bank funds were disbursed to the National Administration of Conservation Areas (ANAC) and the Conservation Area Network, far surpassing targets.

Sierra Leone: Inception workshop will take place in October 2025. Expected results include:

Key stakeholder mapped and a ‘financing restoration’ working group at national level established

A feasibility study to evaluate the viability of financing mechanisms undertaken

A restoration project pipeline and a detailed mobilization/financing plan developed

A comprehensive plan for piloting prioritized projects and sites developed

First activities initiated; progress, outcomes monitored and; lessons learned for the next stages.

For the rest of the countries (Chad, DRC, Cote d’Ivoire, Madagascar, Mali, Mexico, Mauritania, Nepal, Peru, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, South Africa, Uzbekistan, Vietnam): there is no progress to report, and/or the project has not yet been launched.

Component 4: Global coordination catalyzes stakeholder engagement, policy, financing, adaptive management and learning to ensure successful implementation of the Ecosystem Restoration IP and transformational growth in global environmental benefits:

The Global Coordination Project (GCP) has engaged with several countries during the reporting period to provide an overview of the ERIP and ensure countries are aligned to the Program's goals, objectives and results:

The GCP team supported seven countries (Uzbekistan, Madagascar, Côte d'Ivoire, Sao Tome and Principe, Peru, Rwanda and Chad) by reviewing and providing suggestions to their ProDocs.

The GCP attended the inception meeting and partners meeting for the South Africa project where the GCP presented on the enabling conditions capacity building offerings and the Program's M&E framework

Several engagements were held with the Haiti project that covered monitoring, spatial analysis and PES support.

The GCP gave virtual presentations during Mexico's Inception Workshop on the ERIP and the Program's M&E framework.

The GCP attended (in-person) the Inception Workshop of the Brazil project where presentations were made on the ERIP and the Program's M&E framework. Feedback was also collected from the workshop participants to inform the capacity building programs and the private sector strategy that the GCP is developing.

The GCP presented the ERIP during the launch meeting hosted by the Ministry of Environment for the São Tomé and Príncipe project.

In addition, the GCP has been actively planning and coordinating the design of various capacity-building programs and training offerings in collaboration with several partners:

A capacity building program for ERIP countries on restoration action planning and finance plans is being developed with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). In addition, UNDP is preparing a Local Open Online Course (LOOC) on ecosystem restoration that will be available via their Learning for Nature platform and the ERIP Portal. Nine learning modules have been drafted which cover: Ecosystem Restoration, Assessment of Opportunities, Legal and Policy Aspects, Strategic Planning, GESI, Implementation, Cost-Benefit Analysis, Financing, Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E), and Capacity Building.

A training certificate on Assisted Natural Regeneration (ANR) is being developed in collaboration with the ANR Alliance. Designed to fill a key gap in practical and theoretical knowledge, the program includes an eight-week online course followed by an advanced Ambassador level course focused on leadership and communication. Certified participants will be equipped to lead ANR projects, engage communities, and integrate ANR into national and regional restoration strategies. The program emphasizes diverse perspectives, traditional knowledge, and inclusive participation to strengthen ecosystem and community resilience.

Two Communities of Practice (CoP) have been identified to generate learning opportunities and knowledge exchange for country child projects: Assisted Natural Regeneration and Freshwater. The CoP on Assisted Natural Regeneration will be led by the ANR Alliance while the CoP on Freshwater will be led by the Freshwater Challenge.

Trainings on the use of the Nationally Determined Contribution Expert Tool (NEXT) and the Standards of Practice for Ecosystem Restoration are being coordinated with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and restoration experts.

A capacity building program on multi-stakeholder and cross-sectoral processes and policy dialogues is being planned in collaboration with the World Resources Institute (WRI) for the ERIP countries. WRI will also update the existing restoration diagnostic tool to support countries to determine the status of their enabling conditions for restoration and identify opportunities and barriers.

A restoration calculator to estimate the return of investment and costs associated with different restoration approaches and ecosystems will be developed in collaboration with the Conservation Strategy Fund (CSF). Next steps include data collection and country engagement to inform the development of the tool.

To ensure country alignment with the program's goals and track the implementation of the program, the GCP developed the ERIP M&E framework which includes information on indicators, data collection and reporting.

B. Progress on Cross-cutting Priorities

Gender integration and inclusion:

The GCP has started engaging and consulting gender organizations for potential collaborations. This engagement has created an opportunity to explore integrating gender in the UN Decade's Task Force on Best Practices instead of creating a new CoP on gender. A dedicated gender page has been developed for the ERIP website (<https://www.ecosystemrestoration.org/areas-of-impact/gender-and-inclusion>) to highlight the program's commitment to Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI). As project implementation progresses and knowledge products, training materials, and lessons learned are developed, this section will be further enriched. The upcoming launch of a membership area and forum will provide additional opportunities to engage on gender issues and foster a dynamic, ongoing dialogue across the ERIP community. In addition, the GCP has provided guidance to partners on how to include GESI considerations in training offerings and capacity building programs including UNDP's restoration action planning and LOOC on ecosystem restoration, WRI's diagnostic tool, Communities of Practice on ANR and Freshwater, the restoration calculator and syllabus of Restoration and Climate Adaptation.

During the Design Phase, a **Guidance Document** was developed and shared with Country Child Projects in January 2024 to support alignment with ERIP goals and the integration of GESI considerations. The document advised projects to conduct gender analyses, implement gender-responsive or transformative actions across policy, livelihoods, financing, and governance, and collect gender-disaggregated data. It also provided entry points, indicative actions, and gender-sensitive indicators for each program component. Projects were encouraged to budget for Safeguards staff focused on GESI (endorsed by all countries in their ProDocs, though not all have staff in place yet). An analysis of the adoption of the recommended gender-responsive indicators shows the following trends:

High adoption: The indicator on gender-inclusive policies and plans has the highest uptake, with 75% of countries adopting it explicitly.

Moderate adoption: Indicators related to livelihoods benefits for women-led and local groups; inclusive financial services and mechanisms, and GESI-related Knowledge Products are explicitly adopted by 25–35% of countries.

Lower adoption: Indicators on decision-making participation; integration of diverse perspectives in restoration processes, and restoration-related employment for women and vulnerable groups are endorsed by 15% of countries or fewer.

These figures for moderate and lower adoption may underrepresent alignment, as many countries implement relevant activities and outputs without formally reflecting them in indicators. Overall, there is broad recognition of gender and inclusion across ERIP projects, with stronger uptake for policy-level indicators than operational or employment-focused measures. Implicit and partial alignment suggests that GESI principles are substantially applied in practice, even when not formally tracked (see detailed analysis per indicator).

In April 2024, a **joint GEF-CI webinar** provided practical guidance on implementing gender-transformative restoration, featuring case studies and open discussions to address questions from Country Projects as ProDocs were finalized.

The GCP conducted a **review of the Child Project ProDocs** to identify gender-related capacity-building needs, which will guide the development of a targeted support strategy. The analysis highlighted gaps in integrating gender and inclusion

across project design and implementation, including the need for GBV/SEAH prevention and response mechanisms, clear grievance procedures, stronger partnerships with women's organizations and cooperatives, more participatory M&E and communication strategies, and greater attention to land tenure and land use rights from a gender perspective.

During the September 2024 **inception workshop** launching the Global Coordination Project, a dedicated session on Gender, Social Inclusion, and Safeguards showcased the Program's approach to mainstreaming gender and social inclusion. Experts from CI, the GEF, and the African Women's Network for Community Management of Forests (REFACOF) highlighted the GEF Gender Policy, stakeholder engagement, and accountability mechanisms, emphasizing gender-responsive and inclusive restoration practices, the empowerment of women and local communities, and the integration of indigenous knowledge to ensure equitable and sustainable restoration outcomes.

All knowledge products and trainings that the GCP is developing are reviewed to ensure gender and social inclusion are mainstreamed.

Below is a summary of progress across child projects. Most updates reflect expected results and planned activities, as many projects are either in the early stages or preparing to launch

Cambodia: Drawing from the gender analysis conducted during the design phase, a comprehensive gender and diversity mainstreaming framework will be developed. This framework includes dedicated consultations with women to incorporate their perspectives, recognition and development of women's roles, and ensuring equal representation of women and men in stakeholder groups and training.

Haiti: A gender & safeguards focal point within UNEP-H has been designated to join the project's PMU.

Mozambique: From the gender analysis perspective, the project has dedicated Gender Action Plans and targeted support for women, youth, and vulnerable groups. For example, training sessions and capacity-building activities are designed to ensure women's participation in restoration, leadership, and decision-making. Gender-sensitive monitoring tools are being developed to track progress and impacts, and efforts to prevent gender-based violence (GBV) and sexual exploitation are integrated into project safeguards and stakeholder engagement processes. The project is designed to address gender gaps by promoting women's participation in decision-making, providing jobs and sustainable livelihoods (targeting 400 women and 200 youth, with 50% young women), and supporting women-led enterprises. Gender analysis and stakeholder mapping have been initiated.

Rwanda: The project design received the World Bank gender-tagging based on considering and addressing project-relevant gender-sensitive development challenges and included an outcome-oriented gender indicator beyond tracking the share of female beneficiaries. Among the initial procurement processes, the project will finance development of a participatory and gender-inclusive Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability, and Learning (MEAL) system for the project.

Sierra Leone: At this stage of inception, the project has initiated efforts to mainstream gender considerations across all project components. A gender-responsive approach has been embedded in the project design, ensuring that activities promote equitable participation of women, men, and youth in restoration interventions. The project management team will map out gender-related stakeholders and develop a draft framework to guide gender analysis and inclusion during implementation. A gender focal point will be identified to support the integration of gender-sensitive indicators in the upcoming detailed work plan.

Stakeholder engagement:

GPC: The project has engaged with 78 organizations and 205 people (109 men and 96 women) in the reporting period. Engagements included workshops, need assessments to inform the design of capacity building programs, side events at global events, meetings with private sector and NGOs for potential collaborations, meetings with other Integrated Programs to learn from their experience. Among the organizations engaged, 21 were civil society organizations including 2 women's organizations, 26 public sector organizations among them ministries of environment, 12 private sector organizations such as Microsoft, Accenture and Suzano, 11 multilateral organizations and 8 academia/research organizations.

Brazil: Following the signing of the contract between WRI Brazil and CI-GEF (May 23, 2025), WRI Brazil, as the executing agency, held online meetings with partners including representatives from TNC Brazil, WWF Brazil, MMA, Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation (ICMBio), and Brazilian Forest Service (SFB) to align and discuss key topics including indicators and project areas. On June 5 and 6, in-person meetings were held in Brasília to continue working on the indicator matrix, the Manual of Operations, and identification of project areas. The Inception Workshop took place between June 24 and 27 in São Paulo, bringing together representatives from CI-GEF, CI Brazil, ERIP, WRI Brazil, MMA (DFlo), TNC, WWF, SFB, and ICMBio. The sessions included presentations on CI-GEF requirements, an overview of the ERIP, discussions on safeguards, project areas, national policies, and the definition of next steps. During the Inception Workshop, the team defined and applied criteria to identify priority territories across all Brazilian biomes. These criteria, developed collaboratively by the Technical Committee, formed a matrix of opportunities that aligned existing restoration initiatives with the project's main actions. Factors considered included the status of Environmental Regularization Programs (PRAs), active restoration in Protected Areas, availability of technical assistance and supply chains, and the presence of PES programs and carbon market initiatives.

Cambodia: Following the CEO endorsement, the project convened the Local Project Appraisal Committee (LPAC) on 29 January 2025, involving key stakeholders from government and civil society organizations to approve the project at the country level. The project document was subsequently finalized and signed off on 5th June 2025, considering the recommendations from the LPAC.

Haiti: Government of Haiti (GoH) partners, from the Ministry of Environment (MDE) and other ministries and national institutions, were briefed on the project. Engagements were held with the World Food Programme (WFP), International Labour Organization (ILO) and The Nature Conservancy (TNC) to execute the pilot PES schemes. Contracts and technical guidance for these partners have been prepared and are currently being negotiated. The intensive phase of local stakeholder engagement will occur after the formal onboarding of the 3 implementing partners, and the identification of the restoration sites.

Madagascar: To facilitate decentralized implementation, a call for expressions of interest (AMI) was issued to identify partner institutions that will host the five Technical Assistance Facilities (TAFs) responsible for coordinating activities in and around the project's intervention landscapes. These include the Montagne d'Ambre National Park and Irodo watershed (Diana Region), Bemanevika Protected Harmonious Landscape (CAPAM, Sofia Region), Complexe Ambohidray-Zahamena-Ankeniheny (Alaotra Mangoro Region), Vondrozo Harmonious Landscape (Amaron'i Mania Region), and Kianjavato Forest (Vatovavy Fitovinany Region).

Mauritania: The project team conducted a mission to present the project to the main stakeholders (town halls, administrative authorities, beneficiaries and civil society organizations). The official launch will take place in September 2025, followed by the signing of the agreements at the end of the same month. Some preliminary results can already be mentioned:

Signature of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD) and IUCN agreement

Recruitment of the Project Management Unit (May 2025)

Preparation of the 2025 Annual Work Plan

Mexico: The project began in April 2025 and has been focused on preparing the annual workplan, PMU training, kick-off meeting with the CI-GEF Agency, National Commission of Natural Protected Areas (CONANP) and the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (AGRICULTURA). The first Technical Committee will be held in November to approve the workplan, operational plan, and other relevant documents for the upcoming years of the project.

Mozambique: The project will employ participatory planning, regular consultations, and inclusive decision-making processes, ensuring that local communities, indigenous peoples, government agencies, and civil society organizations are actively involved. Stakeholders from ministerial to community levels are being engaged in consultations, planning, and monitoring. A robust Grievance Mechanism is planned.

Rwanda: The project has a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) in line with the requirements of the World Bank Environmental and Social Standard 10 on Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure.

The Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA), the executing agency, has worked proactively to comply with the effectiveness conditions, including recruitment/assignment of the members of the Project Coordination Team (PCT) and the supporting staff at the REMA Single Project Implementation Unit (SPIU), preparation and signature of the three District Implementation Agreements (DIA) with the beneficiary Ruhango, Nyanza, and Nyamagabe districts in the Southern Province, and opening of the project accounts. The first World Bank Implementation Support Mission (ISM) is scheduled to take place the first week of December 2025 in the Southern Province. The agenda will include an inaugural event in each of the districts, and the official project launch will take place on December 5. The mission will include representatives of the GCP.

Sao Tome e Principe: The project was signed between the Government, represented by the Minister of Environment, Youth and Sustainable Development, and the FAO Representative for STP on 17 June 2025, but implementation activities have not yet started.

Sierra Leone: Following the inception workshop, the project has established a foundation for inclusive stakeholder engagement. Key institutions, including the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change, Tacugama, Environment Protection Agency, Conservation Society of Sierra Leone, and local authorities and community representatives, were actively involved in the inception discussions. A stakeholder mapping exercise is underway to categorize actors by their roles, influence, and interests, ensuring balanced representation and participation throughout implementation. Continuous engagement mechanisms such as periodic coordination meetings and information-sharing platforms are being designed to strengthen collaboration and ownership.

South Africa: Stakeholder database developed and engagement with key role players held on 26 January 2025 to introduce the project. Between 19 and 22 May 2025, meetings were held in Hermanus, George, Riversdale, and Cape Town to build relationships for the upcoming project, which will launch in the Goukou catchment next year. Engagements with 16 stakeholders from eight institutions—spanning municipal, provincial, and conservation sectors—ensured broad representation across key partners and laid the groundwork for multi-sector collaboration at this pilot site. In addition, this project has been spotlighted at several conferences (both national and international).

Vietnam: The project has recently been approved by the Government and is going through inception phase (reviewing and revising the Annual Work Plan for submission to the Project steering committee). The Inception Workshop is planned for December 2025, after which the project will officially be under implementation.

Private sector engagement:

The GCP together with the business team at CI developed a private sector strategy for the ERIP, which has been presented during the GCP Inception Workshop, to the Steering Committee and in meetings with the GEF and potential private sector partners. The strategy is built around three pillars:

Mobilizing Investment & Demonstrating Impact: Engaging corporations through supply chain innovation and restoration-linked investments.

Technology & Monitoring: Promoting real-time ecosystem monitoring and impact tracking.

Innovation & Collaboration: Facilitating knowledge exchange and strategic alignment through a Private Sector Advisory Group and a global restoration forum.

Meetings were held between the GCP and Microsoft, Suzano, IDH, Accenture, Salesforce, South Pole and Nestle to explore potential collaborations with the ERIP. Discussions are underway with the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration to form a joint private sector group instead of creating a new advisory group. The purpose of the group is to promote collaboration between the private sector and the ERIP to help fill gaps in financing, technology, and innovation to scale restoration.

Cambodia: The project will engage the private sector across three major components to strengthen integrated watershed management in the SSR. This includes fostering multi-stakeholder coordination, establishing long-term financing mechanisms, and building public-private-community partnerships to empower local livelihoods.

Haiti: Private sector engagement on restoration financing is linked to Component 3. Private sector engagement on restoration implementation is linked to Component 2. Nothing to report at this stage, other than preliminary consultations with experts.

Rwanda: The project will engage the private sector to mobilize investment for afforestation and reforestation to support direct implementation and testing of approaches to contribute to restoration of capacity and functionality of critical ecosystems. The Rwandan Private Sector Federation (PSF) is part of the National Project Steering Committee (NPSC) and National Technical Advisory Committee (NTAC) to promote Rwanda's business community and relevant private sector opportunities that benefit local communities. Private sector interventions are expected to be sector specific and promote sustainable land management (SLM) activities and development of alternative income-generating activities as a cross-cutting intervention to support the investment activities of Component 2. REMA is keen on receiving technical and operational support also from the ERIP GCP and Global Community of Practice to incorporate innovative ways to achieve active private sector engagement with focus on creation of jobs as the project implementation proceeds.

Mozambique: Private sector involvement is being scaled up through partnerships, co-financing, and support for nature-positive business models. The project will promote sustainable value chains, agroforestry, and non-timber forest product development, often providing grant funding and technical assistance to local enterprises and MSMEs. Initial outreach to private sector actors has begun.

Sierra Leone: The project has recognized the critical role of the private sector in promoting innovation, investment, and sustainable practices. During the inception phase, consultations were initiated with community representatives as a way to explore potential partnerships in areas such as financing. The project will build on these discussions to develop engagement strategies that incentivize private sector participation through technical collaboration, co-financing opportunities, and value chain integration.

Knowledge management:

The knowledge management strategy for the ERIP has been developed by the GCP, and it defines knowledge as a broad concept, including information, practices, and innovations through three pillars: information management, knowledge exchange, and learning opportunities, each designed to facilitate access to resources, foster interaction among stakeholders, and offer specialized training on restoration topics. The ERIP website (www.ecosystemrestoration.org) will serve as a learning portal with country-specific data, a resource library, an interactive map, forums, and an event calendar, while a restricted area will provide access to non-public documents for program participants. The portal will feature a Learning Center where all ERIP training offerings will be listed and easily accessible. It will provide direct links to external platforms, including the Local Open Online Course (LOOC) under development by UNDP, making it simple for users to find and enroll in courses. This setup ensures that all training opportunities are consolidated in one place, functioning like a catalogue.

Angola: The project foresees the hiring of a specialist on knowledge management.

Brazil: The project established a centralized SharePoint site to consolidate all project documentation, thereby enhancing knowledge sharing among stakeholders.

Haiti: A community of practice on environmental economics (<https://www.youtube.com/@ekonomivetayiti>) was launched in July 2025 and serves as a place of discussion and learning on themes relating to restoration.

Rwanda: The Rwanda Environment Management Authority will establish a project-specific page on its website.

Mozambique: Lessons from previous and ongoing projects will be leveraged, and knowledge exchange will occur through the Ecosystem Restoration Integrated Program. Knowledge management plans are under development. Knowledge exchange will be facilitated through communities of practice, technical workshops, and regional learning events. The project will leverage digital platforms and knowledge portals to share best practices, lessons learned, and monitoring data. Strategic plans and annual workplans are developed to guide coordination and dissemination of learning products, impact stories, and partner spotlights

Sierra Leone: Knowledge sharing and learning have been prioritized as a key enabler of sustainability and replication. The inception process laid the groundwork for establishing a project knowledge management and communication plan. This will guide documentation of lessons learned, best practices, and progress across project components. Efforts are underway to develop a knowledge repository and to identify linkages with existing Ministry of Environment and Climate Change & UNDP platforms to facilitate learning and dissemination at national and global levels.

Capacity building:

The GCP has been actively planning and coordinating the design of various capacity-building programs and training offerings in collaboration with several partners:

A capacity building program for ERIP countries on restoration action planning and finance plans is being developed with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). In addition, UNDP is preparing a LOOC on ecosystem restoration that will be available via their Learning for Nature platform and the ERIP Portal. Nine learning modules have been drafted which cover: Ecosystem Restoration, Assessment of Opportunities, Legal and Policy Aspects, Strategic Planning, GESI, Implementation, Cost-Benefit Analysis, Financing, Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E), and Capacity Building.

A training certificate on Assisted Natural Regeneration (ANR) is being developed in collaboration with the ANR Alliance. Designed to fill a key gap in practical and theoretical knowledge, the program includes an eight-week online course followed by an advanced Ambassador level course focused on leadership and communication. Certified participants will be equipped to lead ANR projects, engage communities, and integrate ANR into national and regional

restoration strategies. The program emphasizes diverse perspectives, traditional knowledge, and inclusive participation to strengthen ecosystem and community resilience.

Two Communities of Practice (CoP) have been identified to generate learning opportunities and knowledge exchange for country child projects: Assisted Natural Regeneration and Freshwater. The CoP on Assisted Natural Regeneration will be led by the ANR Alliance while the CoP on Freshwater will be led by the Freshwater Challenge.

Training on the Standards of Practice in Restoration in collaboration with the Best Practice Task Force of the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration led by FAO. This training is being developed by the Society for Ecological Restoration and will be available from Q2 FY26.

Training on the use of the Nationally Determined Contribution Expert Tool (NEXT) is being coordinated with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).

A capacity building program on multi-stakeholder and cross-sectoral processes and policy dialogues is being planned in collaboration with the World Resources Institute (WRI) for the ERIP countries. WRI will also update the existing restoration diagnostic tool to support countries to determine the status of their enabling conditions for restoration and identify opportunities and barriers. During this period, research and interviews were conducted to identify the focus of the updates needed. Training will be provided to countries to ensure that they are capacitated to run the diagnostic tool.

The syllabus for the Restoration & Climate Adaptation training was developed by CI. The training is planned for the fiscal year Q1-2027.

In addition, the GCP held a workshop in March 2025 with partners to exchange experiences designing and delivering training programs, identify lessons learned, and establish best practices for creating impactful and inclusive training opportunities. Discussions included mapping both planned and existing training programs, identifying challenges and opportunities, and developing a cohesive training roadmap aligned with the goals of the program. The meeting included expert-led presentations on available training programs and an exchange on optimizing training format and delivery to increase participation and program impact.

Key discussion points from the workshop:

Training Format & Accessibility: Presenters highlighted the importance of ensuring a mix of live and recorded sessions to accommodate global participants. Training must remain accessible across different time zones and internet connectivity levels.

Avoiding Overload: Presenters discussed the importance of scheduling training modules effectively to prevent participant fatigue.

Engagement Strategies: Interactive activities, case studies, and Q&A sessions were recommended to enhance participant engagement. Participants discussed the need for regionally relevant case studies.

Target Audience Alignment: Presenters discussed the importance of ensuring content is tailored to the target audiences.

Cambodia: A capacity development scorecard assessment was conducted during the design phase to measure and identify the existing capacity gaps of National and Sub-national levels of the Government officials and Government institutions mandated that are evolving in the environmental field. Specifically, the survey is to identify areas where capacity development support is needed. The results of the survey will be incorporated into the capacity development plan of the project.

Haiti: Capacity building, as a core effort of all activities, is being built into the project by

Co-creating deliverables (including ToRs) with the MDE.

Demanding that external consultants undertake capacity building activities linked to their deliverables (e.g. through meetings and workshops dedicated to capacity building of local stakeholders).

Mozambique: Ongoing capacity building will be provided for project staff, local governments, community groups, and implementing partners. Training will cover technical topics (e.g., sustainable land management, climate-smart agriculture), gender sensitivity, occupational health and safety, and environmental and social safeguards. Capacity-building activities are tailored to local needs and are regularly evaluated for effectiveness, with adaptive management approaches ensuring continuous improvement. Capacity building for government forestry institutions and forest communities is a core activity, strengthening the National Directorate of Forests (DINAF) and ANAC at national and sub-national levels. Training needs assessments are underway.

Sierra Leone: Initial capacity-building needs were identified during the inception workshop, focusing on strengthening institutional and technical capacities at national and local levels. The project Management team will prepare a comprehensive capacity development plan aligned with the implementation strategy. Priority will be given to enhancing the capacities of key implementing partners, government agencies, and non-governmental organizations.

C. Contribution to the Levers for Change

This section is specific to GEF-7 Impact Programs and GEF-8 Integrated Programs.

Governance and policies:

The GCP established a multi-tiered governance structure comprising a Program Steering Committee (PSC), Technical Project Task Force (TPTF), and Restoration Advisory Panel (RAP). These bodies ensure inclusive decision-making, technical guidance, and stakeholder engagement across the 20 country child projects. The terms of reference for the governance framework were shared with the PSC members to collect feedback and approved by the PSC. One of the recommendations of the PSC members was to include government representatives on a rotational basis. Currently, the PSC has 3 government representatives (Brazil, Côte d'Ivoire and Madagascar). The PSC operates on a consensus model, with majority voting as a fallback. The GCP acts as the PSC Secretariat, chairing the meetings and ensuring transparency through documented minutes. The GCP is collecting nominations for the Restoration Advisory Panel (RAP) from the Project Steering Committee (PSC) members. So far, 7 nominations have been received. The aim is to have representation from all regions that are part of the program and from different stakeholder groups including women, IP&LC, private sector, civil society. Once all nominations are received, the GCP will share the list with the PSC for approval and will start convening the meetings. In addition, to ensure country alignment with the program's goals, the GCP developed a M&E framework with indicators and reporting mechanisms that are shared and presented in bilateral meetings with countries

Innovation and learning:

The GCP held two strategic meetings with the FAO–FERM platform to explore potential synergies and interoperability with Trends.Earth for spatial monitoring. In addition, the GCP is planning an update of Trends.Earth, originally designed for land degradation monitoring, to include indicators to support restoration monitoring. The alignment between Trends.Earth and FERM will support data harmonization, seamless data exchange across platforms and improve national and global reporting on restoration commitments. CI also partnered with Microsoft, Esri, Threshold World, and Utah and Maryland universities to develop an AI tool, called CIERA, to prioritize restoration areas—an effort that won Microsoft's Hackathon competition: CIERA Video Overview

Financial leverage: The GCP through a collaboration with UNDP is developing a capacity building program to support the ERIP countries in designing and/or improving financing plans for restoration. It builds on UNDP's experience with the Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN). The preparatory phase for this work included conducting desk reviews of country child projects to learn about their national policies, priorities, and programs related to restoration. In addition, UNDP carried out semi-structured interviews with country child projects to further understand the projects objectives and national context to better tailor the capacity development offerings. The program will promote learning, sharing experiences and lessons learned through self-paced online modules, interactive online workshops, and asynchronous online exchanges.

Multistakeholder dialogue: The GCP through a collaboration with WRI is developing a capacity building program to strengthen country-level capacities to design, facilitate, and sustain inclusive multistakeholder and cross-sectoral processes that promote policy coherence for ecosystem restoration. In addition, WRI will facilitate cross-country learning and exchange of best practices to address barriers and share solutions for policy alignment through a range of multistakeholder, cross sectoral dialogues. The preparatory phase for this work included the review of existing mechanisms for convening, managing and engaging stakeholders such as WRI's Landscape Policy and Monitoring Accelerators and the 20x20 Community of Practice as well as the revision of country child projects to better understand the needs and capacity gaps of countries. The GCP presented at the African Policy Accelerator and the policy lead acted as a policy mentor to assess how to draw on the policy coherence work that is done through that forum. The GCP policy lead also presented at the annual 20x20 conference and participated in a mapping exercise to understand the synergies between planned GCP enabling conditions outcomes and the 20x20 strategy. In addition, WRI will update the restoration diagnostic tool to support countries to better understand the policy levers and enabling conditions that can be strengthened.

D. Partnerships and Trends

This section is specific to GEF-7 Impact Programs and GEF-8 Integrated Programs.

The GCP is actively fostering alignment and collaboration with key global initiatives and partners to maximize impact, create synergies, and avoid duplication. This includes close coordination with the GEF and other Integrated Programs, as well as contributions to the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration. The GCP participated in a GEF-led technical workshop in Panama in October 2024 to explore interoperability across Integrated Programs and future collaboration opportunities. The GCP also participated in events hosted by other GEF IPs, including the Critical Biomes IP and Global Wildlife Program to exchange knowledge and identify synergies or collaboration opportunities. Regular engagement continues with the UN Decade to explore joint workstreams on private sector engagement through the Restoration Business Initiative and the identification of knowledge products to co-develop through the different Task Forces.

Participation in high-level forums such as the UNCCD COP16 in Saudi Arabia in December 2024 has further strengthened cross-initiative dialogue and visibility of the program. The GCP organized a side event to profile the ERIP during the COP and participated in the Water Summit led by the government of France and the King of Saudi Arabia engaging with WWF, TNC and IUCN to discuss synergies on freshwater restoration. The GCP also participated in the CBD COP16 in Cali, Colombia in October 2024 to support policy efforts and understand how to amplify restoration in the CBD.

In addition to multilateral engagement, the GCP is exploring collaborations with the private sector. Meetings have been held with the Carbon Disclosure Project, Suzano, Accenture and South Pole to explore partnerships to promote and scale restoration. CI also partnered with Microsoft, Esri, Threshold World, and Utah and Maryland universities to develop an AI tool, called CIERA, to identify restoration areas—an effort that won Microsoft's Hackathon competition.

III IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS

A. Challenges and Adaptive Management

Challenges:

GCP: Decision-making in a large, multi-partner initiative takes time. With numerous organizations involved—each with their own internal procedures, priorities, and governance structures—building consensus and reaching decisions requires careful coordination and adequate lead time ensuring key decisions are initiated early to avoid bottlenecks. Potential delays in the start dates of country child projects—due to fund disbursements and local recruitment processes—may impact the timing and quality of needs assessments aimed at identifying countries' learning priorities and gaps. This, in turn, could affect the design of capacity-building

programs and technical assistance. In addition, identifying a global technical partner with expertise in both gender and restoration has proven challenging, as some partners excel in advocacy while others focus on grassroots engagement. The GESI Working Group will help clarify child project needs, guiding the selection of a partner whose expertise is relevant across ERIP and the 20 country projects. Additionally, gender approaches, expectations, and staffing vary across agencies and countries, with some providing full-time gender staff and others relying on part-time consultants. These differences can affect the consistent integration of gender across the program and will be addressed through the GESI Working Group, which will facilitate peer learning, coordination, and guidance on gender integration across all child projects.

Mali: There have been changes in the leadership of the Ministry of Environment and the Directorate of Forest and Wildlife Resource Management. Among other factors, this has delayed the signing of the ProDoc.

Mauritania: The main issue encountered was the delay in the provision of start-up funds, which coincided with the rainy season. As a result, certain activities originally planned for 2025—particularly those related to the development of degraded land—had to be deprogrammed.

Nepal: Recent protests led by youth and Gen Z groups have resulted in widespread civil unrest, causing significant disruptions across multiple levels of government. Incidents of arson, vandalism, and damage to public infrastructure, including government buildings, vehicles, and official records have affected the continuity of essential public services, particularly those supporting communities and farmers. These disturbances, compounded by the prevailing political instability, pose potential risks to the timely and effective implementation of the project.

Sierra Leone: At this stage, the project has only recently completed its inception phase, and full-scale implementation has not yet commenced. As such, no major implementation challenges or deviations from the approved work plan have been recorded. There have been no reported changes in co-financing commitments or baseline conditions since project endorsement. The financial structure and partnership arrangements remain consistent with the approved project document.

South Africa: Challenges include a long process for contract finalization and internal delays.

Changes in co-financing since endorsement: None reported by child projects.

Risks: there are no updates.

Changes to results framework: Changes to the program's indicators were made after reviewing the results frameworks of all 20 country child projects to identify the most adopted indicators to report program-wide contributions of country child projects to enabling conditions such as policies, planning, finance, knowledge, stakeholder engagement, and socio-economic outcomes. As a result, the number of indicators was reduced, and slight modifications were made to their scope to accommodate country-specific differences and enable aggregation. The final list of indicators aligns with the program's Theory of Change and incorporates GESI considerations. Core indicators were not changed.

B. Proposed Actions

Below is a summary of key actions for the next fiscal year per child project:

GCP:

Organize and convene the first ERIP Annual Conference

Launch two Communities of Practice (ANR and Freshwater Challenge) to foster knowledge exchange among countries

Launch and deliver capacity building programs on restoration action planning, finance plans and multistakeholder coordination processes

Begin the diagnostic tool rollout through regional workshops with country teams

Develop knowledge products on restoration finance: PES guidance and restoration calculator

Launch the Restoration Advisory Panel (RAP) ensuring diverse representation across sectors and regions

Implement the ERIP Monitoring and Evaluation system

Promote the ERIP restoration portal through country engagement and dissemination of resources

Launch the ERIP newsletter with contributions from country teams and partners

Update Trends.Earth to include restoration monitoring

Provide technical support on GESI and safeguards through capacity building activities

Disseminate the existence of the Grievance Mechanism

Angola:

Contracting and establishment of the Project Management Unit (PMU);

Hiring and establishment of technical operations personnel (Ex. GIS Analyst);

Preparation of the Work Plan for the last quarter of 2025 until July 2026;

Realization of the Inception Workshop;

Purchase of Vehicles;

Preparation of ToRs for hiring national and international consultants.

Brazil:

Develop and apply a methodology to track progress on PLANAVEG's macro actions.

Collaborate on resolving regulatory issues around legal reserve compensation.

Identify gaps and opportunities in the Environmental Regularization Program (PRA).

Create a diagnostic and action plan for restoration in federal Conservation Units with ICMBio.

Co-develop a prototype for the federal native vegetation monitoring platform with MMA.

Nationally and subnationally coordination to align efforts and reach key milestones.

Assess restoration networks and Technical Assistance and Rural Extension services at biome level to inform management plans and capacity-building.

Identify priority landscapes and initiate ROAM to develop recommendations to guide the implementation of demonstration units.

Strengthen public and private financing mechanisms, leveraging existing initiatives (e.g., UK-Pact, Amazon Fund).

Build portfolios of restoration projects with financing potential.

Promote native vegetation recovery through carbon markets and environmental services.

Develop financing strategies for restoration of value chains and sustainable practices (e.g., SAFs, ILPF).

Cambodia:

Constitute Project Board

Hire Local Contractual Staff

Hire International Consultants

Establish Project Special Accounts and Fund Flow Arrangements

Develop policy briefs for integrated watershed management and financing

Develop Integrated Tonle Sap Basin Management Plan (ITSBMP)

Strengthen TSB Authority and revitalize multistakeholder watershed forums

Develop participatory models for SSR watershed management

Establish sustainable investment mechanisms and PES (Payment for Ecosystem Services) framework

Develop and promote knowledge sharing systems

Facilitate participation in global and regional communities of practice

Establish and implement a project monitoring and evaluation system

Update Social and Environmental Safeguard Plan (SESP)

Prepare ESMP, IPP, LAP, and other safeguard management plans

Chad:

Signature of the contract between the Implementing Agency (IUCN) and the Executing Agency (Ministry of Environment, Fisheries and Sustainable Development – Chad)

Recruitment of the Project Management Unit (PMU)

Organization of the project inception meeting and Y1 planning workshop

Cote d'Ivoire:

The current plan is to reach the signature of the OPA before the end of 2025 and hopefully have the inception workshop. Then, between January and June 2026 the following actions can be undertaken:

Setting the project organization structure (Steering committee, Project Management Unit (PMU))

Provide the equipment for PMU,

Work on rescheduling the project to resolve the delay.

Identify the key sites and the beneficiaries

Identify the key implementing partners

Seedling production

Haiti:

- Official project launch and inception workshop (December 2025).
- Onboarding of PES pilot implementing partners (by December 2025).
- Publication of EOIs for external consultant support (by December 2025).
- Commencement of SIE (restoration monitoring) development (in 2026).
- Determination of coordination mechanisms for upscaling restoration (in 2026).

Madagascar:

- Sign the Project Cooperation Agreement between UNEP and the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD)
- Recruitment of project staff capable of managing the complex multi-site nature of IREMA.
- Select partner institutions that will host the five Technical Assistance Facilities (TAFs) responsible for coordinating activities in and around the project's intervention landscapes.
- Inception Workshop to validate the project implementation strategy, confirm the leadership of the TAFs, and adopt the detailed first-year work plan and budget.

Mali:

- Recruitment of the project management team
- Develop the Annual Work Plan 2026
- Conduct the Inception Workshop

Mauritania:

- Organization of the first Steering Committee (July 2025)
- Organization of a workshop to launch project activities (September 2025)
- Sign partnership agreements with NGOs in September 2025, followed by their deployment on the ground in October 2025.
- Complete restoration of wetlands with the support of local stakeholders (Water and Soil Conservation/Soil Defence and Restoration, Afforestation, Assisted Natural Regeneration)
- Establish Community Agricultural Farms and access to water, basic infrastructure for best agricultural practices and diversification of livelihoods of vulnerable groups
- Create market links in 3 NTFP value chains per site (Doum, Ronier , Balanites, Acacia Nilotica, Nenuphar, fishery products, Henea , Vegetable tanning or vegetables)
- Revitalizing research group on wetlands through grants for scientific research and education
- Formalized national categorization of wetlands for consistent use within the legal framework
- Scientific assessment of wetlands and a national database for restoration priorities

Local planning for wetland restoration and management (Village Development Committee, Municipalities and land agreement prior to restoration)

Support the improvement of natural resources governance through the joint municipal and Association of Local and Collective Management (AGLC) approach

Developing local private businesses that help reduce pressure on natural resources

Produce and disseminate public awareness materials, lessons learned, mapping and videos.

Mexico:

Hold the first Technical Committee in November to approve the workplan, operational plan, and other relevant documents for the upcoming years of the project.

One mechanism from each Regional Fund will be selected for strengthening, and its restoration plans will be enhanced.

A call for proposals will be launched to select producer groups, micro-enterprises, and cooperatives for strengthening under the project, with beneficiaries to be finalized during Year 2.

Signing of agreements with Regional Funds, and a call for proposals launched to engage legally established local organizations and restoration initiatives that will collaborate with the project.

Mozambique:

Advance project preparation milestones: OIS sign-off, concept review, disclosure of project documents, quality enhancement review, appraisal, negotiations, approval, signing, and effectiveness.

Begin implementation of participatory planning, capacity building, restoration activities, and establishment of management structures.

Operationalize grievance mechanisms and community engagement processes.

Nepal:

Project Inception

Onboarding of the relevant project staff and focal points

Preparation of Annual Workplan

Conducting the Baseline study

Approval of Project implementation Manual (PIM) for OP

Implementation of project activities

Peru:

Efforts will focus on finalizing the recruitment of the Project Coordinator and Administrator, as well as on the establishment of the Project Board/Project Steering Committee. If prioritized by the government, the Inception Workshop will be held between November and December 2025. However, due to changes in the government resulting from the current political crisis in the country, it is most likely that the inception workshop and the development of the work plan will take place in the first quarter of 2026.

Rwanda:

During the first half of FY26, the project efforts focus on the remaining preparatory activities to get the project effective:

- (i) Finalize the Project Implementation Manual (PIM) and environmental and social risk management instruments;
- (ii) Prepare the district-level legal agreements and first work programs and budgets;
- (iii) Prepare the terms of reference (ToRs) to contract/appoint the project staff;
- (iv) Prepare the ToRs of the NPSC and NTAC, convene them, and initiate their work, and
- (v) Organize the first implementation support mission and the project launch the first week of December 2025.

During the second half of FY26, the project will focus on advancing the key procurement activities:

- (i) Purchase of a project vehicle and three motorbikes for project field staff;
- (ii) Supply of project IT equipment including computers, printers, projector, tablets, GPSs and cameras, office stationaries, supply and installation of office equipment and furniture, and Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) for project staff;
- (iii) Design and supervision of Construction of water supply and water harvesting infrastructures;
- (iv) Construction of water supply and water harvesting infrastructures;
- (v) Consultancy services to develop detailed business plans for livelihood projects across different value chains for project landscape;
- (vi) Consultancy service for independent appraisal of barriers and opportunities for restoration through the Restoration Diagnostic Tool implemented by the Landscape Restoration Integrated Program team;
- (vii) Consultancy service to identify potential sites and conduct detailed study on ecological restoration for the whole project area;
- (viii) Consultancy Services for developing Community-based Village Land Use Action Plans (VLUAPs);
- (ix) Technical assistance (TA) for ecological restoration in the project intervention area;
- (x) Conducting biodiversity baseline survey in project landscape: TA to support in project impact monitoring and evaluation; and
- (xi) Development of a participatory and gender-inclusive MEAL system for the project.

Sao Tome e Principe:

Intersectoral coordination meetings and dialogues

Site and field visits

Development of graduate programs and short courses developed on ecosystem restoration and environmental management

Regional GCP in-person trainings and workshops

Implementation of community led restoration action plans

Support to nursery establishment and maintenance activities

Strengthening of existing species and tree nurseries

Strengthen capacities of existing tree nurseries under past restoration initiatives

Stakeholder field visits learning sessions

Select 50 business development plans developed by participants of Market Analysis and Development (MAD) trainings to support implementation

Monitoring systems developed and validated

Number of project reports produced and followed with management actions

Sierra Leone:

Finalize the recruitment of the PMU

Sign agreements with Responsible Parties

Recruit consultants

Initiate activities under the project components

South Africa:

Finalization of the contracts between the GEF Implementation Agency and the Executing Agency, and between the Executing Agency and Sub-executing Agencies

Appointment of a Project Manager and Finance Officer

Establishment of the Project Steering Committee and Technical Advisory Committee

Initiation of the activities under Component 1,2 and 3 in line with the project workplan.

Vietnam:

Establish the Project Steering Committee (PSC)

Recruit PMU and other consultants

Submit the Annual Work Plan for endorsement by the PSC

Organize Inception Workshop

Conduct stakeholder consultation for ecological health assessment of the river basin

Conduct data collection and ecological health assessment

Conduct tender process and start socio economic survey

Conduct hydrological modelling and vulnerability and risk assessment

Conduct stakeholder consultation for the national policy on ecosystem restoration

Conduct tender process for Development of an integrated Decision Support System (DSS); Develop and conduct water accounting within the Red River basin; Water accounting-based water allocations for water users in the Red River basin in support of ecosystem restoration established and piloted in selected areas/basins

Formulating baseline indicator for incentive mechanism

Conduct stakeholder consultation to collect input on incentive mechanism design

Calculate the ecological and socio-economic value of ecosystem services

Develop action plans for ecosystem restoration and integrated river basin management and conduct consultation workshop to collect inputs

Engage with provincial stakeholders to establish a knowledge sharing platform

Conduct need assessment to start developing curriculum

Collect relevant data and start compiling into a repository

Conduct a comprehensive baseline data collection of water, soil, and air quality parameters

Review existing monitoring system and make recommendation on expanded monitoring stations

Develop an M&E framework

Attend the ERIP annual GCP conference

Uzbekistan:

Project staff mobilization is in process. Project manager, Communication and Knowledge Management Specialist and Procurement Specialist are on board.

This year, efforts will focus on finalizing the recruitment of the Component Managers and Local Coordinators as well as on the establishment of the Project Board/Project Steering Committee.

The inception workshop will be held on November 4 to discuss and confirm plans and actions.

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C. Child Project Implementation Progress

GEF ID - Project Name	Country	Agency	Rating (IP DO)	Financing	Disbursed	CEO Endrst. Date	MTR date	Completion Date	Expected Completion Date	TE Date
11121 - ORIGEN: Restoring Watersheds for Ecosystems and Communities	Mexico	CI		15,672,999.00	1,437,900.00	10/08/2024			10/12/2029	
11137 - Integrated Conservation Management and Restoration of High-Value Landscapes in Uzbekistan	Uzbekistan	UNDP		6,611,998.00	0.00	12/20/2024			12/24/2029	
11138 - Restoration of the ecological corridors of Mayo-Kebbi, Tandjilé and Fitri in Chad, in support of multiple land and forest benefits	Chad	IUCN		4,503,166.00	0.00	11/27/2024			11/30/2028	
11119 - Restoring ecosystems for sustainable development in the Tonle Sap Basin and Siem Reap/Phnom Kulen landscape	Cambodia	UNDP		8,531,998.00	0.00	12/13/2024			12/17/2029	
11120 - Ecosystem restoration for enhanced biodiversity, productive landscapes and sustainable livelihoods in Sao Tome e Principe	Sao Tome and Principe	FAO		5,166,498.00	0.00	12/20/2024			12/24/2029	
11122 - Ecosystem Restoration Global Coordination Project		CI	S S	19,413,000.00	2,148,843.00	03/22/2024			03/31/2031	
11125 - High Andean Ecosystem Restoration in Peru	Peru	UNDP		9,382,000.00	0.00	01/07/2025			01/12/2031	
11133 - Northern Mozambique Rural Resilience Project	Mozambique	World Bank		15,999,997.00	0.00	10/08/2024			10/11/2028	
11134 - Ecosystem-Based Restoration Approach for Nyungwe-Ruhango Corridor	Rwanda	World Bank	NR NR	9,931,098.00	0.00	12/10/2024			05/31/2030	
11139 - Strengthening Ecosystem Restoration Investments in Madagascar	Madagascar	UNEP		15,672,998.00	0.00	11/11/2024			11/15/2029	

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11123 - Ecosystem Restoration in Angola's Extended Central Plateau	Angola	UNDP		15,672,999.00	0.00	01/08/2025			01/14/2032
11124 - Union for Restoration - Enabling large-scale restoration through national policy in Brazil (GEF-PROVEG)	Brazil	CI		14,603,000.00	1,339,725.00	12/10/2024			08/14/2029
11126 - Restoration of Forests and Mountain Ecosystems (ReFaME) in Far-West Nepal	Nepal	FAO		2,557,666.00	0.00	11/19/2024			11/22/2028
11127 - A transdisciplinary approach towards restoring selected South African peatland ecosystems and their catchments	South Africa	UNEP		7,251,998.00	0.00	12/20/2024			12/24/2029
11128 - Integrated Natural Resource Management of three Wetlands landscapes, two of which is located on the route of the Great Green Wall in Mauritania (Male, Djelliwar and Karakoro (PGIRN/3ZH)	Mauritania	IUCN		5,782,000.00	554,000.00	10/08/2024			10/12/2029
11129 - Integrated sustainable and adaptive management of natural resources to support ecosystem restoration and livelihoods in the Miombo landscapes of Southern Kwango	Congo DR	IFAD		10,448,664.00	0.00	10/22/2024			10/26/2029
11130 - Enabling Large-Scale Ecosystem Restoration in Haiti through the Piloting and Implementation of Payments for Environmental Services Schemes	Haiti	UNEP		5,166,499.00	4,659,907.00	01/08/2025			01/12/2030
11131 - Enhancing water security, biodiversity and resilience of livelihoods through integrated water resources management and ecosystem restoration in Viet Nam's Red River basin	Viet Nam	FAO		11,512,991.00	0.00	12/10/2024			12/14/2029
11132 - Ecosystem Restoration in Northern & Central Savannas of Côte d'Ivoire	Cote d'Ivoire	FAO		4,106,499.00	0.00	12/10/2024			12/14/2029
11135 - Enhancing Sustainable Land Management and biodiversity conservation through innovative financing for an integrated Climate resilience in Koinadugu District	Sierra Leone	UNDP		4,636,498.00	0.00	11/27/2024			12/01/2029

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11136 - Accelerating ecosystems restoration by mobilizing communities along the Great Green Wall corridor	Mali	UNDP		7,782,000.00	0.00	12/12/2024			12/16/2029	
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Note: The rating scale for the Implementation Progress (IP) and Development Objective (DO) ratings is: Highly Satisfactory (**HS**), Satisfactory (**S**), Moderately Satisfactory (**MS**), Moderately Unsatisfactory (**MU**), Unsatisfactory (**U**), Highly Unsatisfactory (**HU**) and Not Rated (**NR**).

D. Program Results

Indicator Name (Unit of measure)	Latest value (Actual)	Closing target (Expected)
1 Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management (Hectares)	-	620,785
1.2 Terrestrial Protected Areas Under improved Management effectiveness (Hectares)	-	620,785
3 Area of land and ecosystems under restoration (Hectares)	-	1,766,271
3.1 Area of degraded agricultural lands under restoration (Hectares)	-	1,047,141
3.2 Area of forest and forest land under restoration (Hectares)	-	348,259
3.3 Area of natural grass and woodland under restoration (Hectares)	-	324,346
3.4 Area of wetlands (including estuaries, mangroves) under restoration (Hectares)	-	46,524
4 Area of landscapes under improved practices (Hectares)	-	6,110,727
4.1 Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity (Hectares)	-	2,980,385
4.3 Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems (Hectares)	-	3,099,600
4.4 Area of High Conservation Value or other forest loss avoided (Hectares)	-	30,742
6 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated (Tons)	-	143,543,222
6.1 Carbon Sequestered or Emissions Avoided in the AFOLU sector (Tons)	-	129,797,075
6.2 Emissions Avoided Outside AFOLU Sector (Tons)	-	13,746,147
6.5 AFOLU - Direct (Tons)	-	134,989,785
6.6 AFOLU - InDirect (Tons)	-	8,553,437
11 People benefiting from GEF-financed investments (Number)	-	3,066,719
11.1 Female (Number)	-	1,520,764
11.2 Male (Number)	-	1,545,955

E. Program Co-financing

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Co-financing Type	Latest amount disbursed (Actual)	Closing target (Expected)
In-kind	0.00	242,409,134.00
Grant	0.00	730,745,389.00
Loans	0.00	554,550,000.00
Public Investment	0.00	375,523,536.00
Total	0.00	1,903,228,059.00

Co-financing Source	Latest amount disbursed (Actual)	Closing target (Expected)
GEF Agency	0.00	593,708,166.00
Recipient Country Government	0.00	798,420,802.00
Donor Agency	0.00	311,086,207.00
Civil Society Organization	0.00	64,299,439.00
Private Sector	0.00	121,560,000.00
Others	0.00	14,153,445.00
Total	0.00	1,903,228,059.00

ANNEXES

A. Results Framework

After a comprehensive review of the results frameworks of the 20 country child projects, the GCP identified aggregable program-level indicators to report program-wide contributions of country child projects on enabling conditions such as policies, planning, finance, knowledge, stakeholder engagement and socio-economic outcomes. These indicators respond to the Theory of Change of the program and include GESI considerations. The GCP presented the indicators to the countries at the GCP Inception Workshop in September 2024 and shared the ERIP M&E framework with the Program Steering Committee for their feedback in January 2025. Presentations on the ERIP indicators were also shared bilaterally with Haiti, Côte d'Ivoire, Mexico, South Africa, and Brazil. Countries will report progress on these indicators next year.

UPDATED RESULTS FRAMEWORK AND RECENT VALUES OF ALL INDICATORS

Component	Outcome	Program-Level Indicator
Component 1: Enabling conditions created for scaling ecosystem restoration through informed, inclusive and	Outcome 1.1: National and sub-national policies and regulatory frameworks are harmonized through multistakeholder dialogue for improved policy coherence and enhanced implementation capacity enabling ecosystem restoration	1.1.1: At least one policy targeted for shifts to overcome restoration barriers and/or harmful incentives to further policy coherence and support ecosystem restoration.

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<p>coherent policy, planning instruments, incentives and</p> <p>multi-stakeholder structures.</p>		
	<p>Outcome 1.2: Ecosystem governance is improved through multistakeholder (IPLC, private sector, academia, public sector) dialogue and support structures supporting policies that enable scaling of resources for effective ecosystem restoration</p>	<p>1.2.1: Number of established cross-sectoral support mechanisms at national and/or subnational levels for restoration of targeted ecosystems.</p> <p>1.2.2: Number of plans developed or improved at national, subnational and/or local levels for ecosystem restoration and/or sustainable ecosystem management.</p>
<p>Component 2: Innovations in ecosystem restoration result in global environmental benefits and improved livelihoods</p>	<p>Outcome 2.1: Analytical capabilities improved to enable assessment, planning, prioritization and M&E of status, vulnerabilities, impacts and benefits of ecosystems and restoration actions.</p>	<p>2.1.1: Number of knowledge products developed and disseminated disaggregated by type of knowledge product and targeted stakeholder.</p> <p>2.1.2: The percentage of stakeholders with increased awareness and knowledge of ecosystem restoration above baseline, disaggregated by type of stakeholder.</p>
<p>Component 3: Leveraged and sustainable financing to promote & scale-up and scale out ecosystem restoration and global environmental benefits.</p>	<p>Outcome 3.1: Increased capacity by restoration practitioners to leverage resources for ecosystem restoration. (Restoration practitioners are actors engaged in the practice of restoration with a connection to direct restoration work and projects being implemented on the ground.</p>	<p>3.1.1: Number of financial mechanisms/models developed and/or piloted for restoration geographies and ecosystems to provide increase in financing capacity, multi-stakeholder organization and alignment to decrease the financing gap.</p>
	<p>Outcome 3.2: Financial mechanisms catalyze a flow of financial resources to scale restoration models.</p>	<p>3.2.1: Amount (\$) of new financing leveraged from national and international sources through coalitions, partnerships and/or direct investments for restoration.</p> <p>3.2.2: Number and types of stakeholders surveyed expressing livelihood benefits from program-induced investments.</p>
<p>Component 4: Global coordination catalyzes stakeholder engagement, policy, financing, adaptive</p>	<p>Outcome 4.1: An effective Program governance mechanism provides global advocacy, partnerships, and program oversight and guidance.</p>	<p>4.1.1: Percentage of effective responses (uptake) by country child projects to Program Steering Committee recommendations.</p>

<p>management and learning to ensure successful implementation of the Ecosystem Restoration Integrated Program and transformational growth in Global Environmental Benefits</p>		<p>4.1.2: Percentage of women, Indigenous people, youth or other vulnerable group members in decision-making bodies related to ecosystem restoration supported by the project.</p>
	<p>Outcome 4.2: M&E, reporting, communications, and coordination established to support effective and adaptive program management.</p>	<p>4.2.2: Amount of co-financing materialized by the project in favor of ecosystem restoration.</p>
	<p>Outcome 4.3. A dynamic and interactive platform for exchange of knowledge, learning, technical assistance, and multi-stakeholder dialogue and connectivity facilitates child projects and program results.</p>	<p>4.3.1: The percentage of stakeholders surveyed expressing satisfaction regarding their participation in project activities disaggregated by type of stakeholder.</p>

B. Uploaded document

Document Title

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