



GUIDELINES FOR FAITHS ON TREE GROWING FOR CONSERVATION & ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION

Date 2022

INTRODUCTION

These guidelines offer a simple step-by-step approach to assist faith actors in developing and implementing tree growing initiatives that support People, Nature and Climate. While it is by no means exhaustive, it provides a wide spectrum of ideas to support development of concrete, feasible and implementable tree growing projects.

Credits

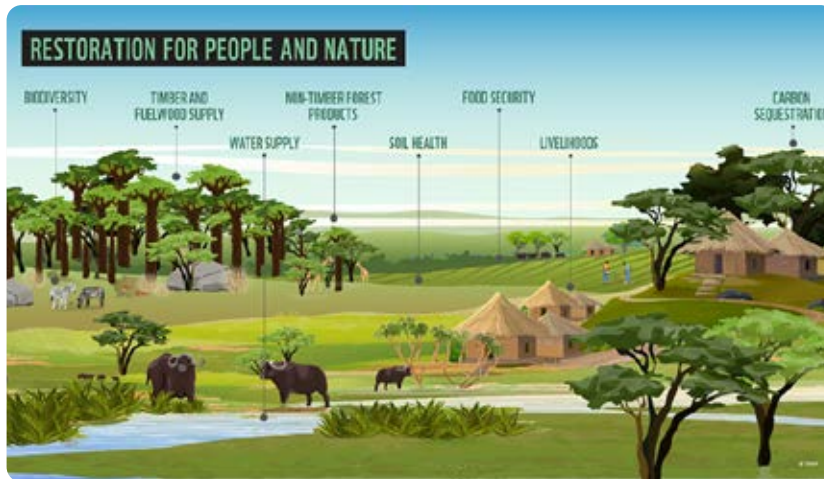
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All faiths believe that caring for the environment is a vital part of their religious teachings, and that we need a balanced relationship with the ecosystems that sustain us. To achieve this, tree growing can be undertaken to support spiritual, economic, social and environmental aspirations, such as planting sacred forests, ensuring food security for a growing population, halting biodiversity loss, mitigating climate change, and greening and beautifying urban spaces.



Credits

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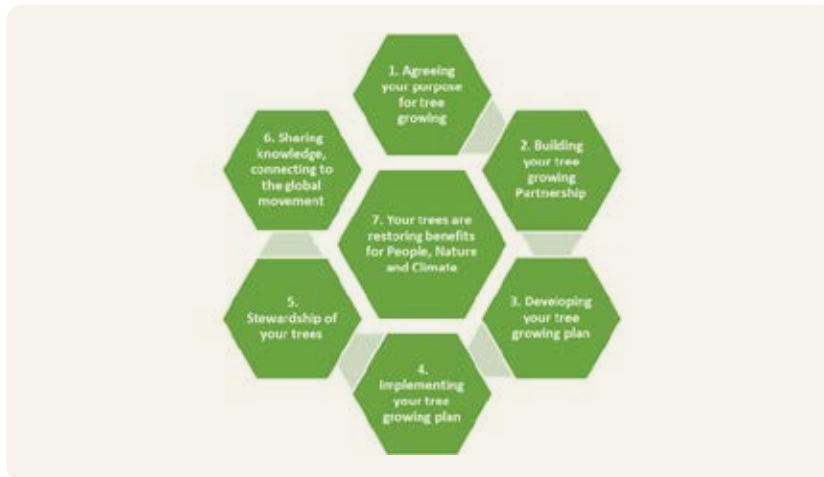
Benefits of Tree Growing for Ecosystem Restoration
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HOW TREE GROWING SUPPORTS NATURE CONSERVATION

Human-induced climate change is pushing our natural and human systems well beyond their ability to adapt and respond to this rapid change. It is often the most vulnerable people and systems being disproportionately affected. To keep our planet on or below a 1.5C rise in temperature, reducing our global emissions through decarbonizing our energy systems and how we live is the most important thing we can do to tackle climate change ([United Nations Environment Programme 2021](#)).

But cutting emissions through decarbonizing our energy systems is simply not enough. To have a liveable future we need to start repairing and re-building our natural systems. This will increase our resilience and ability to thrive as our climate changes. Tree growing is an important element in restoring the Earth's natural balance, which can bring back native species to an area where they have been lost and improve water and soil quality.

This guide has been developed to support faith-based groups to design, plan, implement and steward their tree growing efforts. This guidance covers small scale tree growing projects, for groups seeking to take positive action on their own land or support others too. It also provides guidance on how larger tree growing efforts, when done in partnership, can support ecosystem restoration and truly achieve change at scale, delivering benefits for people, nature and climate.



SECTION 2 - THE 6 STEP PROCESS OF TREE GROWING

Flow chart of steps to successful and meaningful tree growing.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN REFLECT ON YOUR CONTEXT

Before you begin to develop your tree growing plan, take some time to consider the context in which you will be planting, caring for and stewarding the trees you will be growing. Tree growing is not without risk, however by following the guidance outlined in these steps this should help you identify risks and how to manage them, so that your tree growing can create an inclusive and mutually beneficial effort for your communities, wider society, and nature.

Reflect on what has caused the loss of trees in the area where you are looking to grow trees e.g., pollution, over exploitation or development. Are these threats or issues still present? If they are, how could you prevent further harm to the trees you are looking to grow so that you can ensure they will survive in the future?

Consider who might be already undertaking forest restoration near you - could you visit the site and learn from them? Are there other groups near you or within your faith groups seeking to grow trees that you could reach out to? Sharing your tree growing journey and collaborating together, to learn and grow your connection to nature is an important part of the tree growing and repairing nature journey.

It is important to recognise the role of local and indigenous groups can play in your tree growing. Consider how Indigenous and Local Knowledge can be incorporated in the planning, delivery and stewardship of your restoration activities. Map the opportunities for these groups to participate in restoration activities and how you can facilitate the use of successful traditional practices and forest stewardship.

SECTION 3 – CHECKLIST FOR SUSTAINABLE TREE GROWING

STEP 1 – AGREEING YOUR PURPOSE FOR TREE GROWING

Aspect	Some Guiding Ideas	Source of Help
You have discussed and agreed the long-term vision of your tree growing	<p>Why - There are many reasons or motivations for tree growing – ranging from spiritual, social, ecological and economical. It is important these reasons are agreed upon by all the stakeholders involved. Negotiating and agreeing your vision and purpose provides a clear framework for your tree growing efforts and for everyone to feel engaged and have ownership of the process.</p> <p>How - It is important to create an open and comfortable environment for your group to discuss their motivation for tree growing. Defining your vision enables you to discuss and agree on what the broad purpose for tree growing will be.</p> <p>Tree growing is a long-term investment; a good vision should include the long-term goal and objectives/motivation/purpose of the tree growing effort and who will benefit (stakeholders).</p> <p>Questions to ask - Why is tree growing important to me/us? What are our objectives for tree growing? What changes do we want to see in the long term from our tree growing efforts? Are there other restoration actions I can implement alongside tree growing? Remember where several partners are working together, the motivations may vary, but consensus is the most important thing to achieve if your tree growing plan is to be successful. Growing trees means land could be 'locked' for long periods of time, so your vision should capture this</p>	<p>Consultation with all stakeholders involved.</p> <p>Online help includes</p> <p>UN Decade community restoration Toolkit (see below)</p>
You have defined and agreed your purpose for tree growing	<p>Why - A tree growing effort may be able to meet multiple needs. It is important to think about the benefits your tree growing could bring to your faith-based group and explore whether there are additional benefits to the wider community and to biodiversity.</p> <p>How - Think about and sketch out the needs your tree growing could address e.g., providing a space for reflection and connecting to nature. Engaging stakeholders you may wish to be involved in your tree growing at this early stage will help identify if your tree growing is able to deliver multiple benefits. Consider your vision and develop the purpose and objectives of your tree growing to achieve this.</p> <p>Questions to ask - Why do we want to grow trees? What do we want from the forested area we will create? Who will benefit from this forested area? What needs do we and stakeholders important to us have? Can our tree growing efforts help meet those needs? Are there potential negative impacts? If there are, how do we prevent them from happening?</p> <p><i>For example:</i> Your tree growing could provide shade and a place for reflection, but it could also be providing connectivity between existing forests, supporting biodiversity recovery and reducing human-wildlife conflict, promoting positive human-wildlife coexistence. It could increase your food security by planting certain species.</p> <p>Remember – Your purpose should be a short statement of intention that is high level. Your plan will have the detail. You may also want to include in your statement outlining the purpose of your tree growing who will benefit from the tree growing e.g., involving local and indigenous community members and youth groups</p> <p><i>For example,</i> 'tree growing in the land belonging to our faith group will provide space for reflection, promote the recovery of wild birds and once restored will provide fruit trees which can contribute to the food security for our wider community'.</p>	<p>Consultation with other partners or stakeholders involved in the initiative helps refine your vision and capture collective goals for tree growing</p> <p>This can include other partners or stakeholders, speaking to the government agency in charge of environment or forestry, or local technical organizations experienced in tree growing</p>

SECTION 3 – CHECKLIST FOR SUSTAINABLE TREE GROWING

STEP 2 – BUILDING YOUR TREE GROWING PARTNERSHIP

Aspect	Some Guiding Ideas	Source of Help
You have mapped and identified who you need in your tree growing partnership	<p>Why - Collaboration with relevant stakeholders helps create tree growing initiatives that can benefit people, nature and climate. Creating opportunities for inter-faith and cross-generational collaboration, learning from experiences within and without, outreach opportunities with community, connecting to technical advisors to realise your purpose and what resources are needed</p> <p>How - Think about what specific role and expertise different stakeholders can bring to your tree growing initiative. As you bring people together this may help thinking through who needs to be in your partnership. Having a multi stakeholder platform or partnership agreement outlining how you will work together is important for a successful long-term plan. It is important to have a clear structure to your partnership to support decision making and stewardship of your trees.</p> <p><i>For example:</i> Can you include women, youth and/or increase opportunities for those with disabilities to be actively involved? Private sector players can provide resources – such as funding seedlings or equipment.</p> <p>Questions to ask: Have you identified potential stakeholders who could add value to your tree growing initiative? Have you mapped out the roles and responsibilities of key stakeholders and thought about the skills you have in your partnership – are there gaps?</p> <p>Have you agreed on how you are going to work together? Are you considering how your tree growing efforts can support gender equality, social inclusion, encourage diversity and support equity? How will you meet as a group?</p> <p>Where are you looking to grow your trees? Who owns or has rights to that land? Who should decide on the long term fate of that land?</p> <p>It is important also to be clear about rights and responsibilities such as who will have the right to collect products from the trees in future. If a tree falls on someone's house, who is responsible, and how will complaints be managed?</p> <p>Are there government schemes you could connect to for resources or technical expertise?</p> <p>Remember – it is important to the success of your tree growing to consult with neighbouring landowners; because trees can affect the availability of sunlight, water, etc</p>	<p>Courtesy calls to potential partnership organizations are a good starting point</p> <p>Use internal networks to identify potential and strategic partners</p> <p>Schools, youth groups, women's groups, disability and marginalised groups - indigenous groups</p>

SECTION 3 – CHECKLIST FOR SUSTAINABLE TREE GROWING

Aspect	Some Guiding Ideas	Source of Help
You have had technical advice through linking with local experts building on local knowledge and expertise	<p>Why - They can advise what native species to use and what benefits certain tree species have for nature, people and climate. They can share knowledge that increases the chances of a positive result.</p>	Consult database of organizations collaborating with government agencies in conservation, universities
	<p>They will be able to advise you as you achieve the vision of your tree growing efforts and successfully complete all the steps in this checklist.</p>	International agencies such as UN Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO)
	<p>Questions to ask - Are you able to identify local tree growing experts to advise you and support your partnership to think through the purpose of your tree growing?</p>	(*Please see this Registry of Experts)
	<p>How - Speak to local forest custodians, they will have a unique and longstanding relationship with the forests in your area and can provide important guidance you can build from.</p> <p>Reach out to local environmental NGOs, academic intuitions, or international environmental organizations or government experts.</p>	Local forest custodians and farmers have a less formal but deeper relationship to nature around the area where you are seeking to grow trees and can provide key insights into the ecosystems in your area
	<p>Remember - They may not need to be formal members of the partnership, but they could bring important connections for the long-term success of your tree growing initiative.</p>	

STEP 3 - DEVELOPING YOUR TREE GROWING PLAN

You have developed an activity plan and timeline for your tree growing	<p>Why - It is important to outline clearly for the whole partnership what roles and responsibilities people have, what they are expected to deliver and when. This will allow people across your partnership to have shared ownership of the tree growing efforts.</p>
	<p>How - Start with your core team and develop a draft of your activity plan, once you have a plan in place that everyone has agreed to, the next step is to consult with the broader partnership to get technical advice on selecting and preparing the site, selecting and sourcing your tree species, their aftercare once planted and how you are going to share the learning from your efforts. Keep the activity plan in a place that is accessible for people to be able to track your progress.</p>
	<p>Questions to ask: Who are the decision makers in the partnership? How do we keep the right people informed and consulted on the plan and its progress? Will we need volunteers? How do we engage them? How do we want to share the progress of our plan?</p>
	<p>Remember: Be prepared to be adaptable, as your plan will need to be reviewed and revised regularly based on the results of Step 5 & 6</p>

SECTION 3 – CHECKLIST FOR SUSTAINABLE TREE GROWING

Aspect	Some Guiding Ideas	Source of Help
You have selected the Right Trees species for your purpose	<p>Why - They can advise what native species to use and what benefits certain tree species have for nature, people and climate. They can share knowledge that increases the chances of a positive result.</p>	Consult within your faith institution on mapping faith lands and identifying possible areas for tree growing
	<p>How - Variables that could impact the trees' abilities to survive and thrive. Native tree species are normally the most preferred as they are the most adapted to growing in the environment you are planting in. Choosing species that your faith-based group and other stakeholders consider valuable is important for their long-term protection. Fruit and agroforestry tree species are popular as they can provide multiple benefits for people and wildlife.</p>	Local technical expert organizations
	<p>Questions to ask: What tree species will meet our needs? How easy is it to grow these species? Will we need to plant different species over a number of years? What environment do the trees need to grow in? Are there species that are important to our faith, or have cultural value to our communities? Can the seeds or seedlings for these species be found locally? How long is the aftercare needed for the species once it is planted out?</p>	Request for donations of seedlings from private sector actors near planting sites
	<p>Remember non-native species can result in negative impacts on local environments e.g., they could be an invasive species that damage local ecosystems, or they may need a lot more maintenance and resources like water. Some native species may also become invasive if not planted in the right way.</p>	Guidelines for spacing of different tree species can be obtained from government agencies in charge of environment or forestry, or from local technical and community partners
You have selected the Right Place to achieving your purpose and ensuring your trees will survive	<p>Why - it is important to select the right place for your tree growing efforts to be successful. There are many different types of spaces where trees could be grown, guided by the reasons/motivation behind the tree growing and your species selection.</p>	Discuss within your faith institution how much land your institution is willing to set aside
	<p>Examples include faith-owned land, private land owned by members of a faith group, farmlands owned by local community members, sacred groves, community and indigenous land/forests, state land/forests, institutional or company land</p>	Consult state or local government agency in charge of environment to plant in government spaces
	<p>How - selecting your site and its size will determine the scale of tree growing - massive tree growing initiatives require large spaces (land). It is often more economical to grow trees in one large location than in scattered locations, but this may not always be possible. You should also consider travel to the site for after-care and monitoring after you have planted out your seedlings.</p>	Members of a faith community could offer their private land
	<p>If your faith-based group does not have rights and access to its own land, state and community forests could provide land for tree growing through memoranda of understanding with relevant agencies, e.g., through the government's <i>adopt-a-forest concept</i> in Kenya. It is critical to use tools such as Free Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) if discussing land and resource rights with indigenous groups.</p>	Opportunities may exist in land owned by institutions
<p>Questions to ask - Are we looking to grow trees at one site or multiple sites? Could we connect to neighbours to expand the site we are looking to grow trees? Who owns the land? Are there any potential conflicts that could arise that will need resolution before growing can happen? Is the location going to affect our ability to care for the trees after they are planted, to ensure their long-term survival? Who has right to this land - is it faith-owned land or community land? Who need to agree/approve the tree growing plan before you start? Once your trees start producing benefits e.g. fruit who has the rights to them?</p>	Ministry in charge of agriculture could guide where farmlands are involved	
<p>Remember It is important to ensure that tree growing in chosen sites does not negatively impact the rights and access of communities living there and/or negatively affect human-wildlife coexistence or put pressure on water availability.</p>	The ownership and rights to the land where the trees are to be grown are important to be mapped, identified and agreed.	
		Development, government community outreach and other civil society groups can help in engaging, mediating with Indigenous People and Local Community Groups.

SECTION 3 – CHECKLIST FOR SUSTAINABLE TREE GROWING

Aspect	Some Guiding Ideas	Source of Help
<p>You have selected the Right Time for planting your trees to ensure your trees will survive</p>	<p>Why – you need to identify what is the right time to plant so you have the suitable conditions for your trees to ensure they will survive and grow successfully.</p> <p>How – Determine the best time of the year when planting and other related activities are most appropriate, based on the rainfall regime of where you are growing. If you want to plant trees during the next rains, then you need your seeds in the nursery with enough time to be ready to plant out.</p> <p>Questions to ask – What can be possible challenges e.g., for a reliable source of water? When do we have available manpower? What species of trees are to be grown and what is the right environment for them? How long will it be from growing our trees in the nursery until they will be ready to plant?</p> <p>Remember – Our weather patterns are changing so you will need to understand what conditions you need for the species you chose and track those conditions to identify the right time, which may not be when you expect, so plan to be flexible.</p>	<p>State agencies in charge of environment/forestry</p>
<p>You have identified a sustainable source of seedlings/sapling for planting</p>	<p>Why– It is important to consider where you are sourcing your tree species seedlings/saplings from to plant out</p> <p>How - Donations could also be a source, but could present challenges of quantity, quality, timing and species of trees.</p> <p>There are many sources: roadside nurseries, state nurseries, large commercial nurseries and own nurseries. Establishing and managing your own nurseries can be more cost effective and provide you with an opportunity to engage with your broader community. You may also wish to co-run a nursery with other groups looking to grow trees.</p> <p>Question to ask - Have we considered the quality of seedlings and included the associated cost in the budget? How will we transport it to the planting site(s)? If we have a seedling nursery, can it be located close to the planting sites? Are we looking at low waste options using sustainable seedling grow bags rather than plastic? Can we look at livelihood options attached to developing our own nurseries? Is there a corporate or government partner who could provide seedlings?</p> <p>Remember – The source of your seedlings and saplings needs to be sustainable, if you are looking to collect wild seeds/ seedlings from within a forest make sure you have the appropriate permissions and technical guidance, so you do not negatively impact the natural forest cycle. It is also important to think about when your seeds will be available, for certain species this could be only every 7 years.</p> <p>Why – it is critical to understand the true cost of your tree growing efforts to help inform what tree species you can plant, the size and scale of your tree growing efforts and to ensure you can steward the growth of the trees you have planted.</p> <p>How – look at your activity plan and timeline, use this to identify what your delivery costs will be. Activities are useful for budgeting (activity-based budgeting approach)</p> <p>Questions to ask: Have we checked out and used market-rate costs for goods and services? Have we included an itemized budget based on proposed activities and worked through the checklist?</p> <p>Remember – think about what the hidden costs or contingency costs might be i.e., caring for your growing trees by protecting from browsing by cattle or infection from pests</p>	<p>Local technical partners can help with this</p> <p>Consulting people with skills in accounting and project management can help</p>

SECTION 3 – CHECKLIST FOR SUSTAINABLE TREE GROWING

STEP 4 – IMPLEMENTING YOUR TREE GROWING PLAN

Aspect	Some Guiding Ideas	Source of Help
You have secured the resources you need to support Tree Growing Initiatives	<p>Why - Tree growing requires resources – e.g., funding, human resource. Identify various/multiple sources of resources for sustainability of the initiative</p> <p>How - You will need to identify the activities needed to secure, implement, monitor and promote tree growing.</p> <p>Questions to ask: What could be the potential source of funding and resources? Your faith group's internal resources? Government funds? Community development funds? External donors? Across the partnership, do we have the human resources to support the entire process of tree growing?</p> <p>Remember - There are lots of opportunities in tree growing to collaborate with other groups seeking to grow trees. Collaboration will help reduce costs and build shared learning and expertise.</p>	<p>Check out websites of donor agencies for announcement of calls for proposals</p> <p>Organize internal resource mobilization events</p>

STEP 5 – IMPLEMENTING YOUR TREE GROWING PLAN

You have a monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting plan to help your Tree Caring	<p>Why - Caring for your trees as they grow, becoming stewards using local and technical knowledge, monitoring tree growth, evaluating the success of your tree growing plans and sharing benefits</p> <p>How - Tracking the progress of tree growing supports your ability to care and steward your trees until they have grown and further. Monitoring helps everyone to learn lessons along the way and share the results to improve future practice</p> <p>Questions to ask - have we agreed on the way to document and report progress on a regular basis? Will this be accessible to the whole partnership? What records do we need to keep? Who will be involved in the monitoring and caring?</p> <p>Remember - Make sure you include after-care activities on planted trees. How to monitor success and required improvements will ensure that the trees you are growing will be there for the long-term.</p>	<p>Download the Trillion Trees App/ RESTOR</p> <p>Local media houses can be instrumental in high resolution photography and reporting</p> <p>Assigning at least one a member of your partnership to oversee this and any volunteers that may wish to help is good for consistent monitoring methods and data management</p>
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STEP 6 - SHARING KNOWLEDGE AND CONNECTING TO THE GLOBAL MOVEMENT

You are sharing the results of your tree growing efforts to strengthen the global restoration movement	<p>Why - Sharing your knowledge, experience and results of your tree growing efforts, challenges and how you have overcome them, and its contribution to the global movement for restoring nature. This will enable your tree growing efforts to connect to this movement and be part of #generationrestoration. It is also important for ensuring that the original drivers of tree loss are being tackled so the trees that you are growing are protected.</p> <p>How - Deciding on the messages that you want to communicate in your partnership and externally about your tree growing is important. These could include public campaigns for sensitization and awareness raising, training workshops for different groups, or development of resource, materials, sharing progress and success stories via newsletters or on social media channels.</p> <p>Questions to ask - How could we include activities that emphasise and strengthen the faith component? Are there events and opportunities within our faith community that we could talk about and promote our work?</p> <p>Remember - There are lots of faith-based and community groups and others looking to undertake small scale restoration projects, so sharing experiences and learning are critical to the success of restoring the environment we care for, and all rely on.</p>	<p>Consultations with all stakeholders involved</p> <p>Media partners can be instrumental in publicity of events and awareness raising</p> <p>The UN Decade website has a great number of resources to support communicating and talking about your tree growing efforts</p> <p>Use the hash tag #Generation restoration when talking about your tree growing on social media</p>
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SECTION 4 - THE UN DECADE OF ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION - BEING PART OF A GLOBAL MOVEMENT

In 2021 the UN announced that 2021–2030 would be the [UN Decade of Ecosystem Restoration](#). It has been designed to generate and support a global movement to prevent, halt and reverse the degradation of all ecosystems across the world.

The UN Decade website (see helpful links) is a platform for hearing and learning experiences from groups working across all of our ecosystems. It contains knowledge inspiring case studies, tools and additional guides to help you on your tree growing journey. Core to the UN Decade approach is the 10 guiding principles for sustainable ecosystem restoration. The steps developed for this guide are aligned to these principles and best practice and enable you to connect to the global restoration movement through your tree growing efforts.

TEN PRINCIPLES THAT UNDERPIN ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION



Global Contribution

Ecosystem restoration contributes to the UN sustainable development goals and the goals of the Rio conventions



Broad Engagement

Ecosystem restoration promotes inclusive and participatory governance, social fairness and equity from the start and throughout the process and outcomes



Many types of activities

Ecosystem restoration includes a continuum of restorative activities



Benefits to nature and people

Ecosystem restoration aims to achieve the highest level of recovery for biodiversity, ecosystem health and integrity, and human well-being



Causes of degradation

Ecosystem restoration addresses the direct and indirect causes of ecosystem degradation



Knowledge Integration

Ecosystem restoration incorporates all types of knowledge and promotes their exchange and integration throughout the process



Measurable Goals

Ecosystem restoration is based on well-defined short-, medium- and long-term ecological, cultural and socio-economic objectives and goals



Local and land/seascape contexts

Ecosystem restoration is tailored to the local ecological, cultural and socio-economic contexts, while considering the larger landscape of seascape



Monitoring and Management

Ecosystem restoration includes monitoring, evaluation and adaptive management throughout and beyond the lifetime of the project or programme.



Policy Integration

Ecosystem restoration is enabled by policies and measures that promote its long-term progress, fostering replication and scaling up.

CHECKLIST AND THE UN DECADE

Checklist		UN Decade	
<p>1. Purpose Agreeing Your purpose for tree growing</p>	<p>providing space for reflection and prayer, growing spiritually significant species, tree species that can provide food for people and/or wildlife, rare or threatened native species, connecting green spaces in urban or rural areas, growing trees for future generations</p>	<p> Principle 4 Benefits to nature and people</p>	<p>Ecosystem restoration aims to achieve the highest level of recovery for biodiversity, ecosystem health and integrity, and human well-being</p>
<p>2. Partnerships Building Your Tree Growing Partnership</p>	<p>creating opportunities for inter-faith and cross-generational collaboration, learning from experiences within and without, outreach opportunities with community, connecting to technical advisors to realise your purpose and what resources are needed</p>	<p> Principle 5 Causes of degradation</p>	<p>Ecosystem restoration addresses the direct and indirect causes of ecosystem degradation</p>
<p>3. Planning Developing Your Tree Growing Plan</p>	<p>agree roles and responsibilities in group and broader partnership, define suitable locations, how to secure the trees for the future, use local knowledge with additional technical support to grow at scale and pace.</p>	<p> Principle 2 Broad Engagement</p>	<p>Ecosystem restoration promotes inclusive and participatory governance, social fairness and equity from the start and throughout the process and outcomes</p>
<p>4. Implementing Delivering Your Tree Growing Plan</p>	<p>successfully sourcing, planting and growing the right trees, in the right place at the right time to achieve your purpose for tree growing</p>	<p> Principle 6 Knowledge Integration</p>	<p>Ecosystem restoration incorporates all types of knowledge and promotes their exchange and integration throughout the process</p>
<p>5. Stewardship Stewardship of Your Growing Trees</p>	<p>caring for your trees as they grow, becoming stewards using local and technical knowledge, monitoring tree growth, evaluating the success of your tree growing plans and sharing benefits</p>	<p> Principle 3 Many types of activities</p>	<p>Ecosystem restoration includes a continuum of restorative activities</p>
<p>6. Sharing</p>	<p>knowledge, experience and results of your tree growing efforts, challenges and how you have overcome them, connecting to promote #generationrestoration</p>	<p> Principle 8 Local and land/ seascape context</p>	<p>Ecosystem restoration is tailored to the local ecological, cultural and socio-economic contexts, while considering the larger landscape of seascape</p>
		<p> Principle 7: Measurable goal</p>	<p>Ecosystem restoration is based on well-defined short-,medium- and long-term ecological, cultural and socio-economic objectives and goals</p>
		<p> Principle 9: Monitoring and Management</p>	<p>Ecosystem restoration includes monitoring, evaluation and adaptive management throughout and beyond the lifetime of the project or programme.</p>
		<p> Principle 1 Global Contribution</p>	<p>Ecosystem restoration contributes to the UN sustainable development goals and the goals of the Rio conventions</p>

SECTION 6 SOME IMPORTANT LINKS

UN Decade of Restoration

www.decadeonrestoration.org

IUCN's Grassroots Community Action

www.restoreyourcommunity.org

IUCN's Community Organising Toolkit

www.decadeonrestoration.org/publications/community-organizing-toolkit-ecosystem-restoration

IUCN Terminology for Types of Restoration

www.iucn.org/sites/dev/files/content/documents/2021/iucn_restoration_intervention_typology.pdf

Community Organising Training Manual -International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA):

www.iwgia.org/images/publications/0647_COT_manual.pdf

Free Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) Helpful Links and Tools

www.forestpeoples.org/en/lands-forests-territories-law-policy-global-finance-trade/training-tool/2017/resources-free-prior

Forest Stewardship Council – FPIC Guidelines

www.fsc.org/en/document-centre/documents/resource/332
Interfaith Rainforest Initiative: <https://www.interfaithrainforest.org/>

UN Faith For Earth Initiative Helpful links

www.unep.org/about-un-environment/faith-earth-initiative?ga=2.123015311.541985313.1648133540-1313906548.1645477131

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A SAMPLE ITEMIZED BUDGET ON TREE GROWING

Below is a simplified sample activity-based itemized budget on two activities; training workshops and public campaigns:

DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY	UNIT OF COST	UNITS	UNIT COST (KES)	FREQUENCY	TOTAL (KES)
Objective: Build capacity of faith leaders in Forest Landscape Restoration					
Activity 1 Training Workshop for 10 Faith Leaders for 3 days once per quarter	Hall hire	3 (1x3days)	5,000 per day	4 times per year	60,000
	Meals for one day (pack of morning tea and lunch per person)	30 (3x10) meal packs for 3 days	800 per person per day	4 times per year	96,000
	Drinking water	30 (1x3x10) litres per training	100 per litre	4 times per year	12,000
	Stationery per participant (pack of pen, notebook and folder)	10 (1x10) packs per training	300 per pack	4 times per year	12,000
	Accommodation	30 (3 nights for 10 people) per training	2,500 per person per night	4 times per year	300,000
Activity 2 Public Tree Planting Campaigns (to plant 2000 trees) twice per year	Production of 1000 flyers	1000 pieces	100 per piece	2 times per year	200,000
	Production of 5 thematic banners per campaign	5 pieces	5000 per banner	2 times per year	50,000
	Purchase of 2000 tree seedlings	2000 seedlings	30 per seedling	2 times per year	120,000
	Transportation of seedlings to planting site	2 return trips by truck	5,000 per trip	4 times per year	20,000
	Hole preparation 2000 (holes)	2000 holes	20 per hole	2 times per year	80,000
	Labor for planting	2000 seedlings	15 per seedling	2 times per year	60,000
	Tools (50 hoes)	50 hoes	350 per hoe	Bought once	17,500
	10,000 litres of water for trees	1 water boozer	20,000 per boozer	2 times per year	40,000
	Drinking water for 50 technical staff	50 (1 Litre per person) litres	100 per litre	2 times per year	10,000
	Snuck for 50 laborers	50 packs (1 pack per person)	200 per pack	2 times per year	20,000
Total					1,097,500

Note: The activity-based cost items listed in this sample budget are by no means exhaustive, but only serve to give a fair guideline on what an itemized budget would look like.



Why we are here.

To stop the degradation of the world's natural environment and to build a future in which humans live in harmony with nature.

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