

STRATEGIC DIRECTION 2019-2024

RESTORE TODAY ENSURE TONORROW





By 2030, halt the degradation and support the regeneration of human-modified landscapes to ensure food, water and income security for all, prevent biodiversity and ecosystem collapse, and mitigate and adapt to climate change.



To scale-up Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration (FMNR) as a priority landscape restoration solution.

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To inspire, unite and empower people to regreen the globe.

The ReGreen the Globe Movement's goal is taken directly from the Bonn Challenge and is to contribute to bringing 350 million hectares of the world's deforested and degraded land into restoration by 2030.

- Strengthen prioritisation and planning to scale-up Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration (FMNR)
- 2 Create an enabling national institutional, policy and legislative environment to scale-up FMNR
- 3 Reorientate existing and mobilise additional resources to scale-up FMNR
- 4 Address technical knowledge and skills gaps to scale-up FMNR



- 1 Act with decisiveness and urgency
- 2 Support national leadership and accountability
- 3 Enhance collaboration and partnership
- 4 Prioritise employing existing resources more strategically
- 5 Value and promote low-cost and local solutions

ADDRESSING **THE CHALLENGES** OF THE ANTHROPOCENE AGE

The rapid growth and development of human populations worldwide has placed significant strain on the environment and the natural resources upon which our survival and prosperity depend. The cumulative impacts of these developments on key biogeochemical cycles have produced unprecedented changes in the earth's atmospheric composition, landscapes and ecosystems over time.1

Deforestation is one such change which has been largely driven by human activity, primarily the clearing of forests for agricultural expansion.² It is estimated that global forest areas decreased by around 1.8 billion hectares in the 5,000 years preceding the year 1900, an equivalent to nearly 50 percent of the total forest area today.³ While the rate of deforestation has slowed in recent years, it is estimated that the world's forest area has continued to decrease from 31.6% to 30.6% or 129 million hectares from 1990 to 2015.4 Presently, there is just under 4 billion hectares of global forest area remaining. 5

Rapid population growth and increasing land scarcity are widely considered to be the driving forces behind the agricultural expansion that has contributed to global

deforestation by means of the conversion of forests to pasture or cropland. It is also attributed to changes in agricultural production, including the intensification of farming systems. In the absence of sustainable land use and natural resource management practices, this has led to the degradation of landscapes by inducing diverse changes to land conditions such as desertification, salinisation, erosion, compaction, or encroachment of invasive species. 6

In 2011, it was estimated that 25% of all land worldwide was highly degraded ⁷ and 36% was slightly or moderately degraded. This has significant impacts on land productivity, with land degradation contributing to an estimated 23% decline in the productivity of global terrestrial area in 2019.º This has negative flow on effects for food production, with land degradation contributing to an estimated US\$235-577 billion reduction in annual global crop output. ⁹ With the global population expected to reach 9.8 billion by 2050, land degradation and associated decreases in land productivity are projected to contribute to a global food security crisis in the near future if not addressed. 10

^{1.} Olofsson J. Hickler T. Effects of human land-use on the global carbon cycle during the last 6.000 years. Vegetation History and Archaeobotany. 2008; 17(5): 605-615

^{2,} Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), 2016 State of the World's Forests Forests and Agriculture: Land-Use Challenges and Opportunities. ISBN 978-92-5-109208-8. Rome: FAO; 2016a. Available from http://www.fao.org/3/a-i5588e.pdf. 3. ibid.

^{4.} Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). 2018 State of the World's Forests: Forest Pathways to Sustainable Development. ISBN 978-92-5-130561-4. Rome: FAO; 2018. Available from http:// www.fao.org/3/I9535EN/i9535en.pdf 5. ibid

^{6,} Orr BJ, Cowie AL, Castillo Sanchez, VM, Chasek P, Crossman ND, Erlewein A, Louwagie G, Maron M, Metternicht GI, Minelli S, Tengberg AE, Walter S, Welton S. Scientific Conceptual Framework for Land Degradation Neutrality. A Report of the Science-Policy Interface. Bonn, Germany: United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD); 2017. Available from https://www.unccd.int/sites/default/

files/documents/2019-06/LDN_CE_report_web-english.pdf

^{7.} ibid.

^{8.} Diaz S, Settele J, Brondizio E, Ngo, HT, Gueze M, Agard J, Arneth, A, Balvanera P, Brauman K, Butchart S. Chan K. Garibaldi LA, Ichii K. Liu J. Subramanian SM, Midgley GF, Miloslavich P. Molnar Z. Obura D Pfaff A, Polasky S, Purvis A, Razzaque J, Reyeres B, Cowdhury RR, Shin Y, Visseren-Hamakers I, Willis K, Zavas C, Summary for policymakers of the global assessment report on biodiversity and ecosystem services of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services. Bonn, Germany: Intergovernment Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES); 2019. Available from https://www.ipbes.net/sites/default/files/downloads/spm_unedited_advance_for_ posting htn.pdf

^{10.} United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision, Key Findings and Advance Tables. ESA/P/WP/248. New York: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division; 2017. Available from https:// population.un.org/wpp/Publications/Files/WPP2017_KeyFindings.pdf



Deforestation and land-use change, including related changes in agricultural production systems and land degradation associated with unsustainable production practices, have collectively contributed to the increase in atmospheric Green House Gas (GHG) emissions responsible for global warming and climate change, particularly carbon dioxide. This is largely owing to the large-scale destruction and degradation of above and below ground biomass and organic matter which play a vital role in carbon sequestration and storage.¹¹ In 2010, it was estimated that agriculture, forestry and other land use (AFOLU) accounted for 24% of net anthropogenic or human-induced GHG emissions.¹²

Anthropogenic or human-induced GHG emissions have caused significant change in the Earth's climate system including increased surface, ocean and atmospheric temperatures which have resulted in the alteration of hydrological systems by inducing changes to sea levels, precipitation, and ocean salinity, as well as changes to the carbon cycle and related biogeochemistry, resulting in changes such as ocean acidification. Changes in the climate system have also led to an increasing frequency and intensity of extreme weather and climate events such as heat waves, droughts, floods, cyclones and wildfires. Climate changes experienced since the 1950s are unprecedented to other decades and millennia and have produced widespread impacts on natural and human systems.¹³

The combined impacts of climate change, deforestation and land degradation on natural systems have contributed to a disruption of vital ecosystem functions and services globally. The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment identifies four categories of ecosystem services, all of which are in decline, including provisioning services or products obtained from ecosystems such as food and water; regulating services or benefits obtained from the regulation of ecosystem processes such as climate regulation, water purification, and pollination; cultural services or nonmaterial benefits obtained from ecosystems such as recreation, spiritual and cultural heritage benefits; and supporting services or services necessary for the production of all other ecosystem services such as soil formation and nutrient cycling. ¹⁴

^{11.} Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). The State of Food and Agriculture: Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security. ISSN 0081-4539. Rome: FAO; 2016b. Available from http://www.fao.org/3/a-i6030e.pdf

^{12.} Pachauri RK, Ällen MR, Barros VR, Broome J, Cramer W, Christ R, Church JA, Clarke L, Dahe Q, Dasgupta P, Dubash NK, Edenhofer O, Elgizouli I, Field CB, Forster P, Friedlingstein P, Fuglestvedt J, Gomez-Echeverri L, Hallegatte S, Hegerl G, Howden M, Jiang K, Cisneros BJ, Kattsov V, Lee H, Mach KJ, Marotzke J, Mastrandrea M.D, Meyer L, Minx J, Mulugetta Y, O'Brien K, Oppenheimer M, Pereira JJ, Pichs-Madruga R, Plattner G, Portner H, Power, SB, Preston B, Ravindranath NH, Reisinger A, Rilahi K, Rusticucci M, Scholes R, Seyboth K, Sokona Y, Stavins R, Stocker TF, Tschakert P, Van Vuuren D, Van Ypersele J, Brinkman, S, Van Kesteren L, Leprince-Ringuet N, Van Boxmeer F, Climate Change (IPCC); 2015. Available from https://www.ipcc.ch/site/assets/uploads/2018/02/SYR_AF5_FINAL_full.pdf

^{13.} ibio

^{14.} Millennium Ecosystem Assessment. Ecosystems and Human Well-being: A Framework for Assessment. Washington D.C, United States of America: Island Press; 2005. Available from https://www. millenniumasessment.org/en/Framework.html

Biodiversity is also diminishing due to continued habitat loss, over-exploitation of species and ecosystems, and the inability of species and ecosystems to adapt to the impacts of climate change. By 2010, 34% of global biodiversity had been lost.¹⁵ In 2019, it was estimated that an additional 25% of animal and plant species were threatened, suggesting around 1 million species already face extinction, many within decades if urgent action is not taken.¹⁶ This has significant implications for the delivery of ecosystem functions and services which are necessary for sustaining life, and can assist in mitigating and adapting to climate change.

As emissions of GHGs continue to rise, warming and other changes in the climate system are expected to amplify existing climate-related risks and create new risks, both of which are expected to disproportionately impact disadvantaged people and communities in countries at all levels of development. As the overall risks of future climate change impacts can be reduced by limiting the rate and magnitude of climate change, there is consensus that global temperature increase must be limited to below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels.17 If immediate action is not taken to halt deforestation and support the regeneration of degraded landscapes, it is almost certain that the global temperature increase will exceed this threshold, with significant implications for the ecosystem services and biodiversity upon which human survival depends.

This looming crisis has called into question the ability of the planet's ecosystems to sustain future generations, fuelling suggestions that human activity is pushing the planet towards a sixth mass species extinction.¹⁸ The urgency of this threat, and the opportunities that the rehabilitation of forests and landscapes can have on mitigating and adapting to its impacts, have led the United Nations (UN) General Assembly to declare 2021 to 2030 the UN Decade of Ecosystem Restoration.

In 2019, the Intergovernment Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) published their Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, the most comprehensive assessment of its kind. In this report, the IPBES identified current global responses to be insufficient, citing that while policy responses and actions to conserve nature and manage it more sustainably have progressed, it has not been sufficient to stem the direct and indirect drivers of natural deterioration. As a result, the IPBES cite that it is likely that many international commitments and targets, including the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the Sustainable Development Goals will be missed.

To reach these goals, and to avoid the catastrophic biodiversity loss and ecosystem collapse predicted, the IPBES called for transformative changes to restore and protect nature. Such transformative change calls for greater alignment of sustainability efforts, improved cross-sectoral thinking and approaches, and innovative governance approaches.¹⁹

^{15.} Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES). The IPBES Assessment Report on Land Degradation and Restoration. ISBN 978-3-947851-09-6. Bonn, Germany: IPBES; 2018. Available from https://www.ipbes.net/system/tdf/2018_ldr_full_report_book_v4_pages.pdf?file=1&type=node&id=29395

^{16.} Diaz et al.

^{17.} United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNCCC). What is the Paris Agreement?. [Internet]. [New York]: UNCCC; 2019 [cited 2019 Nov 11]. Available from https://unfccc.int/process-andmeetings/the-paris-agreement/what-is-the-paris-agreement

Millennium Ecosystems Assessment. Living Beyond Our Means: Natural Assets and Human Well-Being. Washington D.C, United States of America: Island Press; 2005. Available from http://www. millenniumassessment.org/documents/document.429.aspx.pdf
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The ReGreen the Globe Movement is a response to the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration (2021-2030) and its call to action to avert global ecosystem collapse by addressing the interrelated environmental challenges of deforestation, landscape degradation, ecosystem collapse, biodiversity loss, and climate change. In doing so, the ReGreen the Globe Movement aims to support national governments to accelerate and intensify their progress toward the achievement of key environmental agreements, goals and targets (see Box 1) through the establishment of national movements capable of scaling-up Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration (FMNR).

BOX 1 RELEVANT INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL AGREEMENTS, FRAMEWORKS, GOALS AND TARGETS

AGREEMENTS

- The United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)
- Convention on Biological Diversity
- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
- The United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
- The Paris Agreement
- The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction

GOALS AND TARGETS

- The Sustainable Development Goals
- The Bonn Challenge

2.1 THE REGREEN THE GLOBE MOVEMENT PRACTICES

2.1.1 FARMER MANAGED NATURAL REGENERATION (FMNR)

The ReGreen the Globe Movement is dedicated to supporting the scale-up of **Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration (FMNR)** as a priority landscape restoration solution on both wide-scale and mosaic landscape types.²⁰

FMNR is an evidence-based, low-cost and replicable community-led approach to naturally regenerate degraded forests, landscapes and ecosystems through the systematic regrowth and management of trees and shrubs from felled stumps, sprouting root systems or seeds.

As a practice, FMNR can be **summarised** as constituting a set of **nine core technical and socio-political components** (see Figure 1), including:

CORE COMPONENTS

TECHNICAL COMPONENTS

1. Selective pruning and thinning of indigenous trees and shrubs: Adapted from the centuries old methods of woodland management known as coppicing and pollarding, FMNR involves the selective removal of the stems and side branches of regenerating indigenous tree stumps and shrubs to maximise growth and promote optimal growing conditions for annual crops.

2. Livestock management: Protecting regenerating trees and shrubs from livestock damage through context-appropriate grazeland management approaches and practices.

3. Fire management: Supporting community-managed preparedness and response to natural and human fire hazards to protect existing and regenerating trees and shrubs.

4. Biomass management: Supporting sustainable management of bush encroachment (overgrowth of dense woody thickets after significant landscape disturbance) and weedy species to enable more productive use of existing land and biomass.

SOCIO-POLITICAL COMPONENTS

1. Community mobilisation and empowerment: Mobilising and empowering communities to champion and drive the local scale-up of FMNR by fostering local leadership and facilitating peer-to-peer knowledge sharing.

2. Collective management of natural resources: Forming or supporting existing social structures to develop and implement plans to better enable the collective management of shared natural resources.

3. Local level advocacy: Mobilising and empowering communities to advocate for institutional, policy and/or legislative change that will enable and support the scale-up of FMNR.

4. Legal ownership or user-rights over trees: Ensuring individual or communal ownership or user-rights over trees to incentivise farmers and communities to invest in their regeneration and sustainable utilisation.

5. Community bye-laws: Establishment, and in some cases formalisation, of social rules to govern the collective management and utilisation of natural resources, including regenerating trees and shrubs.

Of these, the selective pruning and thinning of indigenous trees and shrubs and the community mobilisation and empowerment components are practiced in all contexts. FMNR's remaining core technical and sociopolitical components can be applied to different degrees depending on context and need.

When practiced on forested and agricultural landscapes, FMNR can also simultaneously support the scale-up of four applied landscape restoration practices (see Figure 1) including:

^{20.} International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and World Resources Institute (WRI). A guide to the Restoration Opportunities Assessment Methodology (ROAM): Assessing forest landscape restoration opportunities at the national or sub-national level. IUCN-2014-030. Gland, Switzerland: IUCN; 2014. Available from https://portals.iucn.org/library/sites/library/files/documents/2014-030.pdf

APPLIED PRACTICES

1. Community Forest Management: A type of forest management that is directed by communities.

2. Agrisilviculture: Integration of trees into crop production systems.

3. Silvopasture: Integration of trees into livestock production systems.

4. Agrisilvopasture: Integration of trees into integrated crop and livestock production systems.

FIGURE 1: FMNR'S CORE COMPONENTS AND APPLIED PRACTICES



2.1.2 WHY FMNR?

Increasing tree cover has been identified as an evidencebased solution to restoring degraded landscapes and ecosystems and their related services, improving biodiversity, and addressing climate change by increasing the globe's carbon sequestration and storage capacity.

This has contributed to significant attention being paid by national governments and other key stakeholders to the active regeneration of tree cover via large-scale investments in tree planting. To date, significantly less attention has been paid to natural regeneration approaches which offer a feasible, lower-cost and lowerrisk alternative to active regeneration in many countries and contexts.

"Natural regeneration approaches represent a feasible lower-cost alternative for rapid and large-scale forest and landscape rehabilitation and restoration in many contexts."

While active regeneration is necessary on landscapes where intensive anthropogenic effects have completely denuded landscapes of regenerants such as tree stumps, it requires significantly higher investments of both human and financial resources associated with the acquisition of germplasm and/or the propagation of seedlings for planting, as well as the labour and resources required to plant and maintain tree seedlings. ^{21, 22}

In addition to being more cost-effective, natural regeneration is more feasible in remote and difficult to access geographic areas and is more effective, in most contexts, as it does not carry the same risks associated with tree establishment including seed predation and tree mortality through desiccation and other means.²³ These risks are particularly relevant in drylands where the likelihood of drought and moisture stress is greater, and are primarily mitigated due to regenerants having deeper and more extensive root systems and being better suited and more resilient to the prevailing environmental conditions.^{24, 25}

Natural regeneration also has the advantage of providing relatively short-term benefits compared to tree planting, including increased availability of timber and vegetative materials for fuel and fodder from thinning and pruning,

23. Chokkalingam U, Shono K, Sarigumba MP, Durst PB, Leslie R. Advancing the Role of Natural Regeneration in Large-Scale Forest and Landscape Restoration in the Asia-Pacific Region. Bangkok, Thailand: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and Asia-Pacific Network for Sustainable Forest Management and Rehabilitation (APF Net); 2018. Available from http://www.fao.org/3/ i8392en/I8392EN.pdf as well as improved food security due to an increase in the availability of edible tree-based products and other nontimber forest products.

Finally, natural regeneration reduces the costs associated with researching suitable reforestation techniques and propagation techniques, and mitigates the risks associated with the inappropriate application of active regeneration, most commonly the over-planting of trees and/or the planting of unsuitable species.²⁶ In many contexts, the application of active regeneration has resulted in the establishment of plantation monocultures of a limited number of exotic species and genera, which can reduce biodiversity and ability to generate a wider variety of ecosystem services.²⁷

Given the current scale of global landscape degradation, relying on active regeneration alone cannot avert a climate catastrophe within the 'critical window of opportunity' remaining. To secure our shared future, it is essential that natural regeneration approaches are rapidly scaled-up. As a field-tested, evidence-based and lowcost natural regeneration approach, FMNR is a ready and scalable solution for large-scale landscape restoration.

While the ReGreen the Globe Movement promotes the scale-up of natural regeneration, particularly FMNR, to address large-scale landscape degradation, the Movement recognised the continued importance of other complementary landscape restoration approaches in diverse contexts.

In this sense,

the ReGreen the Globe promotes FMNR as a foundational landscape restoration approach upon which other complementary landscape restoration approaches may be layered.

ReGreen the Globe also supports the implementation of complementary social, economic and political practices that can support the adoption, efficacy, and sustainability of FMNR.

27. Chokkalingam et al.

Place F, Garrity D, Mohan S, Agostini P. Tree-Based Production Systems for Africa's Drylands.
Washington D.C, United States of America: The World Bank; 2016. Available from http://documents.
worldbank.org/curated/en/853851472195970141/pdf/108020-PUB-PUBLIC-PUBDATE-8-24-16.pdf
Shono K, Cadaweng EA, Durst PB. Application of Assisted Natural Regeneration to Restore Degraded Tropical Forestlands.
Restoration Ecology. 2007 Dec 10; 15(4): 620-626.
Chokkalingam U, Shono K, Sarigumba MP, Durst PB, Leslie R. Advancing the Role of Natural

Mahari A. Factors Affecting Survival of Tree Seedlings in the Drylands of Northern Ethiopia. Journal of Natural Sciences Research. 2014;14(16): 26-28.
Chokkalingam et al.

^{26.} Cao S, Wang G, Chen L. Questionable value of planting thirsty trees in dry regions. Nature. 2010; 465(31).

2.1.3 BENEFITS OF FMNR

The practice of FMNR is associated with a diverse range of direct and indirect benefits. These are detailed in Figure 3 ranging from proximal to distal or ultimate benefits depending on the length of time which has elapsed since the initial application of FMNR. Observed benefits vary depending on a range of key factors, including the type of landscape upon which FMNR is practiced, the prevailing environmental conditions in which FMNR is practiced, and the quality, intensity and scale with which FMNR is practiced. As outlined below, most benefits of FMNR (particularly the more proximal benefits of FMNR) are supported by a combination of research, evaluation and anecdotal evidence, while others are theorised based on proven proximal changes.

FIGURE 2: SUMMARY OF DIRECT AND INDIRECT BENEFITS OF FMNR



ADDITIONAL INDIRECT BENEFITS



¹ Some benefits of FMNR, particularly the more proximal benefits of FMNR are supported by a combination of research, evaluation and anecdotal evidence, whilst others are theorised based on proven proximal changes. The number, type and timeline of benefits observed are dependent on the quality and scale of FMNR practiced and the prevailing environmental conditions in which it is practiced.

² The collection of timber and water is typically a task undertaken by women. By making these resources more available, women and girls are exposed to fewer protection risks, and have more time and energy available to equitably participate in leisure, education and income generation activities, which can enhance women's agency and status within households and communities.

³ Increased income can produce additional indirect benefits including improved access to education and healthcare, which can have downstream impacts on human capital development and future income generating potential. Increased income can also lead to productive investment.

2.2 THE REGREEN THE GLOBE MOVEMENT'S PLATFORMS AND PROCESSES

At the global level, the ReGreen the Globe Movement is comprised of a collection of national movements led by governments and supported by an alliance of diverse stakeholders united in their commitment to the Movement's vision, mission, and goal.

At the national level, the ReGreen the Globe Movement is comprised of a set of platforms and processes.

2.2.1 NATIONAL ALLIANCES

A central platform of the ReGreen the Globe Movement in member countries are **National Alliances**, multistakeholder platforms comprised of a diverse membership from across government, donors, inter-governmental organisations, non-government organisations, civil society, academic and research institutions. These member-run multi-stakeholder platforms are responsible for leading **four national processes**.

2.2.1.1 National processes

NATIONAL PROCESS 1: ALIGN AND COORDINATE ACTION AND INVESTMENT AROUND COMMON GOALS AND SHARED NATIONAL ACTION PLANS

To achieve the ReGreen the Globe Movement's global goal, it is necessary to accelerate the scale-up of FMNR. This requires greater alignment and coordination between diverse stakeholders operating across different levels and sectors.

To support improved alignment and coordination, the ReGreen the Globe Movement establishes multistakeholder platforms known as National Alliances, whose likeminded members come together to align and coordinate their actions and investments around a common goal and shared National Action Plan (NAP) in member countries.

The resulting common goals and shared NAPs function as a framework to re-orientate and direct current and future action and investment by diverse actors to reduce duplication and maximise synergies. Common goals and shared NAPs also inform the work progressed by the Movement's three remaining national processes. In so doing, the ReGreen the Globe Movement aims to promote a shift from individual to collective goal setting and action planning, with the aim of amplifying efficiency and effectiveness by challenging traditional individualistic ways of working.

NATIONAL PROCESS 2: SUPPORT THE ACHIEVEMENT OF PRIORITY INSTITUTIONAL, POLICY AND LEGISLATIVE REFORMS OUTLINED IN SHARED NATIONAL ACTION PLANS

In addition to greater alignment and coordination between the actions and investments of diverse actors, it is also critical to ensure that an enabling institutional, policy and legislative environment is in place to support the scaleup of FMNR at community-level. To achieve this, National Alliances support the execution of priority institutional, policy and legislative reforms articulated in shared NAPs.

NATIONAL PROCESS 3: SUPPORT THE RE-ORIENTATION OF EXISTING AND MOBILISATION OF ADDITIONAL RESOURCES TO ACHIEVE COMMON GOALS AND SHARED NATIONAL ACTION PLANS

To ensure the achievement of common goals in ReGreen the Globe member countries, National Alliance members are asked to commit to implementing priority actions outlined in shared NAPs. To implement these priority actions, National Alliance members reorientate existing resources and/or mobilise additional resources. National Alliances plays a key role in securing these commitments from members and leading targeted resource mobilisation activities, where necessary, for unallocated priority actions.

NATIONAL PROCESS 4: SUPPORT THE MONITORING, EVALUATION AND REPORTING OF PROGRESS AGAINST COMMON GOALS AND SHARED NATIONAL ACTION PLANS

National Alliances play an important role in tracking the achievement of common goals and shared NAPs in member countries by facilitating the collection, collation, reporting, and sharing of relevant monitoring and evaluation data to ReGreen the Globe's National and Global Secretariats in line with the Movement's overarching Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning (MEAL) Framework and Plan.

2.2.1.2 Working groups

Working Groups (WGs) constitute an integral mechanism through which National Alliances implement the above national processes in member countries. WGs are composed of volunteers from across the National Alliance membership, and thus include individuals with diverse range of knowledge, skills, and experiences.

These members are tasked with fulfilling specific mandates linked to the national processes they have been allocated to lead. These mandates are translated into specific Terms of References (TOR) on a country-bycountry basis and used to inform and guide the activities of each WG. It is expected that WG members volunteer to participate in specific WGs based on alignment between their own knowledge and expertise, and the mandate of the specific WG.

To ensure that WGs have the strategic direction and leadership necessary to fulfil their mandates, each WG establishes a Steering Group, composed of individuals elected from across the WG membership. To enhance alignment and coordination between the work of individual WGs, a National Alliance Steering Committee will oversee, coordinate and direct the work of individual WGs.

2.2.2 CENTRES OF EXPERTISE

Centres of Expertise (CoEs) are established in member countries to directly support the national processes led by the National Alliances, as well as address technical knowledge and skills gaps among stakeholders to facilitate the achievement of common goals and shared NAPs in member countries.

Functioning as an in-country extension of the ReGreen the Globe Movements' global Technical Support Unit (TSU) (see Section 4), CoEs perform **three core functions**.

TRAINING AND TECHNICAL ADVICE

To achieve national goals, National Alliance members require the necessary knowledge and skills required to implement priority actions outlined in shared NAPs. CoEs play a key role in addressing these knowledge and skills gaps by running face-to-face training workshops and providing technical advisory services tailored to incountry need and demand.

The ReGreen the Globe Movement's global TSU supports CoEs in member countries by leading the development and management of knowledge products and training resources that are utilised and disseminated by CoEs in member countries, and by responding to technical support requests from CoEs in member countries.

While the focus of CoEs is to address the technical knowledge and skills gaps of National Alliance members, the CoEs' services can also be extended to respond to requests from non-members as resourcing permits.

ADVOCACY

CoEs in member countries are linked to one or more demonstration sites that showcase the benefits of FMNR on diverse landscape types. These demonstration sites are used to host advocacy-oriented tours with key stakeholders, with the intention of catalysing stakeholder interest, support and investment to scale-up FMNR in member countries via the ReGreen the Globe Movement.

RESEARCH

CoEs partner with academic and research institutions interested in undertaking relevant research to strengthen the evidence-base for FMNR, including its benefits (see Figure 2) and the enabling conditions at local, regional and/or national level(s) capable of accelerating the spread and enhancing the adoption of FMNR at community-level.

These findings are used to inform the CoE other core functions, as well as the national processes executed by National Alliances in member countries.



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THE REGREEN THE GLOBE MOVEMENT CONTRIBUTES TO BRINGING 350 MILLION HECTARES OF THE WORLD'S DEFORESTED AND DEGRADED LAND INTO RESTORATION BY 2030



THE REGREEN THE GLOBE MOVEMENT STRUCTURE

At the **national level**, the ReGreen the Globe Movement is managed by a **National Secretariat**. Headed by a National Secretariat Manager, the National Secretariat is responsible for leading the establishment and supporting the ongoing functioning of the Movement's national platforms and processes in member countries.

At the **global level**, the ReGreen the Globe Movement is managed by a Global Secretariat. The Global Secretariat is responsible for providing strategic leadership and direct implementation support to the National Secretariats and National Alliances in each member country.

Housed within the Global Secretariat is a **Technical Support Unit (TSU)** which serves as a shared technical resource to all member countries through the provision of a a suite of support services under each of the TSU's **four focus areas**, including:

- 1. Training and Technical Advice;
- 2. Advocacy;
- 3. Research; and
- 4. Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning (MEAL).

In each ReGreen the Globe member country, National Secretariats are supported by a volunteer Government Focal Point and Donor Convener.

The **Government Focal Point** is a national government representative who works in close partnership with National Secretariat staff to implement the ReGreen the Globe Movement's national platforms and processes in member countries, with the aim of enhancing national government ownership and empowerment and facilitating a planned transition from National Secretariat to national government leadership.

The **Donor Convener** is a representative from the donor community who works in close partnership with the National Secretariat and the Government Focal Point to mobilise members of the donor community to support the ReGreen the Globe Movement by becoming members of the National Alliance and supporting the achievement of common goals and shared NAPs in member countries.



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