# Briefing note on the Task Force on Monitoring for the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration 2021–2030
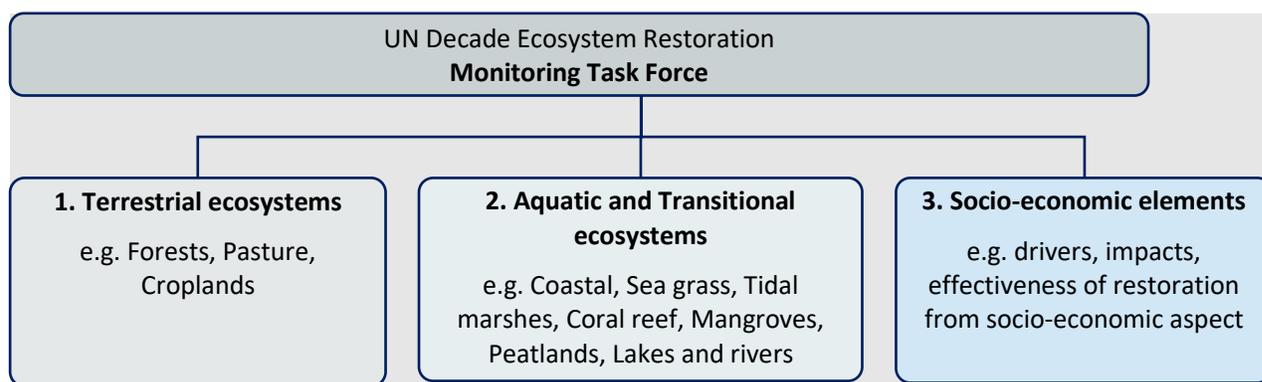
*Updated: 24 June 2022*

## *Objectives of the Task Force on Monitoring*

1. The Task Force on Monitoring (Monitoring TF) brings together 335 technical experts from 116 organizations tasked with collaboratively developing a monitoring framework for the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration (2021–2030). The developed framework will enable monitoring and reporting of the progress of restoration efforts throughout the duration of the UN Decade. Member affiliations extend to international organizations and all restoration stakeholders including NGOs, governmental agencies, academia and organizations implementing restoration initiatives across ecosystems. Each member has an equal opportunity and responsibility to engage in the discussion.

2. With an overall objective of contributing to the implementation of the Decade as well as to the UNSG's reporting to the UNGA on the status of implementation (to be made at its 81st session in 2026–27), specific objectives of the Task Force are to:
    a) Develop and propose a framework (including indicators, available tools/databases, reporting lines and timelines) for operational monitoring and for reporting the progress and achievements on both biophysical and socio-economic aspects of restoration which occur throughout the duration of UN Decade, and advise stakeholders as necessary.
    b) Serve as focal point for providing technical guidance and assistance on restoration monitoring for UN Decade flagships.
    c) Foster collaboration between conventions, frameworks, and emerging monitoring initiatives, which monitor and report elements of restoration in various ecosystems and seek synergies and avoid duplication of effort.
    d) Identify key gaps and areas of critical importance to restoration monitoring which require further research and development and targeted investment to ensure all ecosystems can be adequately monitored through the decade.

## *Structure and working modality*

3. The Framework for Ecosystem Restoration Monitoring (FERM) will be supported by different sub-taskforces 1) terrestrial ecosystems (including forests, pasture and croplands); 2) aquatic and transitional (including coastal, seagrass, tidal marshes, coral reef, wetlands and inland waters, and mangroves); 3) socio-economic elements of ecosystem restoration. The sub-taskforces are not mutually exclusive and aim at catalyzing different expertise to assist in development of the FERM.

4. The full task force aims to meet quarterly to present progress and discuss with TF members on emerging monitoring topics. Sub Task Force meetings will be convened on an ad hoc basis to progress specific thematic items.

5. An internal Task Force comprising FAO and UNEP-WCMC meets monthly to coordinate TF activities and progress day-to-day tasks. The Monitoring TF also holds regular calls with another FAO-led Task Force on Best practices to ensure alignment of workplans, explore opportunities for collaboration and to ensure continuity.

UN Decade Ecosystem Restoration
**Monitoring Task Force**

| **1. Terrestrial ecosystems** | **2. Aquatic and Transitional ecosystems** | **3. Socio-economic elements** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| e.g. Forests, Pasture, Croplands | e.g. Coastal, Sea grass, Tidal marshes, Coral reef, Mangroves, Peatlands, Lakes and rivers | e.g. drivers, impacts, effectiveness of restoration from socio-economic aspect |

## *Achievements in 2021*

6. One critical need the Task Force identified was the need for data access and transparency in restoration – and to meet this need the FERM geospatial dissemination platform was created. The minimum viable product of the FERM platform was presented at the UN Decade launch on World Environment Day, 2021.

7. The FERM platform is based on FAO's corporate Hand-In-Hand Geospatial architecture. Users can explore geospatial information related to soil, water, vegetation, and socio-economics for their ecosystem of interest. Users can access tools and guidance for restoration planning and monitoring, upload and integrate geospatial data in their own private workspace, and can create and share compelling restoration impact stories. And finally, Users can apply advanced functionality with the integration of FAO's cloud computing platform SEPAL – which is also mobile compatible. But really this is just the beginning of a collaborative journey through the Task Force for Monitoring to make sure data, technology and innovation catalyzes restoration action on the ground, and to continue to strengthen partnerships in the restoration monitoring community.

## *Monitoring the UN Decade*

8. To support implementation of the UN Decade, a Programme has been developed "Leading the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration 2021–2030: A Multi-Partner Trust Fund". At the global level, this 5-year Programme aims to provide catalytic support to directly enable the UN Decade's success. The programme will:

a) Support awareness initiatives, partnerships, and targeted campaigns to share best practices and lessons on ecosystem restoration with a global audience. This will highlight the importance of ecosystem restoration to billions of people and significantly amplify the reach of the UN Decade.

b) Increase developing countries' capacity to strengthen policies and access restoration resources. The establishment of on-the-ground Flagship Initiatives will advance key local restoration activities, while highlighting global best practices for scale up and replication.

c) Document progress on ecosystem restoration through a global monitoring programme. This will ensure that the global dialogue on restoration takes place on a well-informed basis and that decision makers are kept accountable for restoration targets.

9. To help stakeholders move from commitments to action and enhance global restoration practices, stakeholders need access to up to date and detailed geospatial data across ecosystems as well as robust, up to date geospatial tools and functionality to share their own restoration progress. The Programme outcomes will enable this by developing a framework for monitoring and reporting the progress of the Decade and building capacity for monitoring ecosystem restoration, as well as contributing to the reporting of the progress UN Secretary-General's reporting on the status of the Decade and implementation to the UN General Assembly.

## *Workplan for 2022*

10. Priority for 2022 includes foundational work on the Framework for Ecosystem Restoration Monitoring (FERM) toward the launch scheduled for the World Forestry Congress in May 2022. The FERM project registry will be advanced, as well as global-level reporting and a dashboard for measuring and communicating progress. The Monitoring Task Force will be convened, supporting collaboration on restoration monitoring, for the identification of emerging needs, building consensus, and to leverage broad expertise to advance the global restoration movement. Draft templates for annual reporting of the progress of the UN Decade, financial flows for restoration and key biophysical and socio-economic data will be developed. During 2022, restoration planning tools will be advanced and the monitoring of UN Decade Flagships will be elaborated.

11. Below are the key deliverables for 2022:
    a) FERM Registry developed and tested by restoration stakeholders.
    b) A minimum set of global level monitoring indicators identified, consulted with Monitoring TF and other key experts.
    c) A live dashboard for restoration monitoring developed, tested and made available on FERM platform.
    d) Meetings of Monitoring Task Force convened to enable knowledge exchange and methodological development.
    e) Annual report outline drafted, consulted with the UN Decade Executive Board.
    f) Biophysical and socio-economic data compiled and analyzed from latest available sources and narrative drafted for each UN Decade ecosystem type. Financial flow data analyzed and impacts on the ground estimated.

g) Geospatial tools to support the identification of restoration potential and its benefits developed and tested in ecosystems.

h) Sessions on the application of geospatial tools to specific ecosystems convened at the global level; and

i) Consultation with critical stakeholders in Flagship Initiatives to review how the TF can support them in achieving their goals.

## *Contacts*

12. For any inquiries on the Monitoring TF, kindly contact the coordination team indicated below through Restoration-Monitoring@fao.org

**Coordination team:**
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Yelena Finegold, Forestry Officer, National Forest Monitoring team, FAO
Julian Fox, Team Leader, National Forest Monitoring team, FAO

# ANNEX

## *Background of the Monitoring TF*

1. On 1 March 2019, the United Nations General Assembly adopted a resolution for 2021–2030 to be the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration, which was originally proposed by El Salvador along with 71 co-sponsoring countries. The resolution invited FAO to lead the implementation of the Decade along with UNEP and in collaboration with the secretariats of the Rio conventions, other relevant multilateral environment agreements and entities of the United Nations system.

2. Following discussions with the Decade management team, comprised of FAO, UNEP and key partners (IUCN and CIFOR), FAO has been tasked to lead two task forces on monitoring and best practices, for which National Forest Monitoring (NFM) team, Forest and Landscape Restoration Mechanism (FLRM) team of the FAO Forestry Division working in close collaboration with Land and Water Division, have been internally appointed to coordinate the activities, respectively.

3. In the meantime, since late 2019, FAO and UNEP in collaboration with partners have initiated a process to develop a strategy for the Decade implementation, building on a series of consultation with governments, practitioners, civil society, youth and private sector. These two FAO-led task forces are formalized in the Strategy document, which has been launched in September 2020 (available here https://www.decadeonrestoration.org/strategy).

4. Terms of References for the Task Force on Monitoring and Task Force on Best Practices were developed in early 2020 after consultation with stakeholders who expressed interest in joining the TFs. The two Task Forces were jointly launched on 31 March 2020 in an online event hosted by UN Decade management, and work in close collaboration with the other mechanisms, such as the Task Forces of the UN Decade.

5. Subsequently, the Monitoring TF is in the process of developing a monitoring framework, indicators, normative guidance, methodologies, and case studies, all of which are deemed essential for the effective monitoring of the Decade.

## *Monitoring TF activities and progress*

### a) TF / Sub-TF meetings

6. The Monitoring TF has so far organized five full TF meetings, several Sub TF consultation meetings, and many bilateral partner meetings. Below is a list of meetings and links to the meeting recordings:

   a) **31 March 2020 – 1st Joint Meeting for the launch of the TFs on Monitoring and Best Practices**
   Summary: The first meeting was held primarily to present the overview of the Terms of Reference (ToRs) for both Task Forces, which were developed in consultation with TF members. A total of 56 members from both TFs participated.
   Recording: Link to Adobe Connect 1 Opening, 2 Monitoring TF, 3 Best Practices TF
   Meeting documents: Link

b)  **17 April 2020 – 2ⁿᵈ Meeting of the Monitoring TF**
Summary: The second meeting was held on 17 April with participation of 41 members, to first revisit the ToRs presented during the TF launch event on 31 March. Partners provided feedback on outputs, timelines and contributions, as well as discussed working modalities of the group. A presentation of the proposed Framework for Ecosystem Restoration Monitoring (FERM) was provided followed by a presentation from colleagues of the Global Restoration Observatory (GRO).
Recording: Link
Meeting documents: Link

c)  **18/22 May 2020 – Consultation meetings by Sub TF on Aquatic and Transitional ecosystems**
Summary: The Sub TF on Aquatic and Transitional ecosystems met twice in the week of 18 May, to 1) discuss and identify potential indicators of restoration success, 2) overview relevant targets metrics and reporting mechanisms, 3) start identifying gaps in data and methodologies, and 4) learn from relevant processes such as Ramsar Convention, CBD and IPBES.
Recording: Session 1 on 18 May, Session 2 on 22 May

d)  **22 May 2020 – Consultation meeting by Sub TF on Terrestrial ecosystems**
Summary: 20 members of the Sub TF on Terrestrial ecosystems met on 22 May to discuss the proposed structure and platform of FERM, specifically how ecosystem monitoring by people, communities and countries could be supported through the generation of normative information and methodological guidance through technology, innovation and partnerships. Discussion also focused on how to identify existing reporting frameworks, indicators and data relevant to terrestrial ecosystems restoration.
Recording: Link

e)  **26 June 2020 – 3ʳᵈ Meeting of the Monitoring TF**
Summary: The third meeting was held on 26 June with participation of 61 members, to provide updates from two Sub Task Forces on Terrestrial ecosystems and Aquatic and Transitional ecosystems. Partners provided feedback on the FERM platform and indicators identified as well as shared experiences and lessons learned from different modalities such as CBD and IPBES. A proposal was made to add socio-economic aspects to the monitoring framework.
Recording: Link
Meeting documents: Link

f)  **16 October 2020 – Ecosystem Expert consultation on first set of priority indicators**
Summary: In mid-October, a subset of TF members (25) gathered to discuss the first set of priority indicators and agree on a proposed workflow for indicator selection. This working session featured experts from all three Sub Task Forces and provided key input into determining the potential to report on restoration using existing frameworks, starting from the SDGs.
Recording: Link

g) **30 October 2020 – Launch event and consultation meeting of the Sub TF on Socio-economics**

Summary – 1st meeting by the Sub TF on socio economics to agree on the working modality and discuss the criteria for selecting relevant indicators to monitor the impact of restoration actions from SDGs and existing frameworks, identify gaps and next steps.

Recording: [Link](#)
Meeting documents: [Link](#)

h) **13 November 2020 – 4th Meeting of the Monitoring TF**

Summary – The fourth meeting of the TF was attended by 76 TF Members. Updates were provided by the coordination team and Sub TF coordinators on the priority indicator selection process. The TF members were invited to review and provide comments on the process and to contact sub TF coordinators for further involvement. The session further highlighted relevant developments of partners, notably on the communication efforts by UNEP and on the global overview of restoration commitments by PBL - Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency ("[Goals and Commitments for the Restoration Decade](#)")

Recording: [Link](#)
Meeting documents: [Link](#)

i) **17 December 2020 – 5th Meeting of the Monitoring TF**

Summary – The fifth meeting of the Task Force on Monitoring, attended by 70 TF members, heard from the secretariats of three Rio conventions (UNFCCC, UNCCD and CBD) and Ramsar convention on their existing and forthcoming monitoring and reporting frameworks, to seek synergies between the work under these conventions and future reporting under the UN Decade. The meeting also featured update presentations on the FERM database, a review of the Sub TF activities through 2020 and an overview of the 2021 workplan.

Recording: [Link](#)
Meeting documents: [Link](#)

j) **17 March 2021 – 2nd meeting of the Sub TF on Socio-economics**

Summary – The second meeting of the Sub Task Force on socio-economic indicators provided an overview and updates of the Task Force on Monitoring and on the Framework for Ecosystem Restoration Monitoring platform (FERM), as well as on the results of the preliminary analysis carried out to prioritize SDGs and MEAs indicators, and on relevant synergetic initiatives such as "The Road to Restoration" and The Economics of Ecosystem Restoration (TEER).

Meeting documents: [Link](#)

k) **10 May 2021 – Update meeting of the Sub TF on Aquatic and Transitional Ecosystems**

Summary – The meeting's objective was to inform, share and invite participants to exchange plans, including the UN Decade's launch, advances, events, and other opportunities to draw attention to the monitoring restoration of aquatic and transitional ecosystems. The Sub TF highlighted the importance of raising the profile and information on the need to invest in monitoring approaches and related capacity development for these ecosystems. Members were invited to partner, mobilize resources, organize events, and bring visibility to this work area to ensure a greater impact.

Recording: [Link](#)

**l) 25 May 2021 – 3rd meeting of the Sub TF on Socio-economics**

Summary – The third meeting of the sub-task force on socio-economic indicators provided the results of the literature review for the identification of socio-economic domains related to aquatic and transitional ecosystems and presented the final proposal of the SDGs indicators prioritized for the FERM.

Meeting documents: Link

**m) 12 April 2022 – 7th meeting of the Monitoring TF**

Summary – The seventh meeting of the Task Force on Monitoring, attended by 52 TF members, focused on updating TF members on the work of the FERM, gathering feedback on the global indicators for monitoring progress of the UN Decade based on SDGs, the project information sharing framework, and an update on the interactive tools report. The meeting also featured updated presentations on the FERM geospatial platform and the FERM registry. Members of the TF exchanged information and shared updates, including on a webinar on Freshwater, and on upcoming reports.

Recording: Links

Meeting documents: Link

*Events:*

**n) 2 May 2022 – Monitoring the forests to restore ecosystems at the World Forestry Congress**

The Framework for Ecosystem Restoration (FERM), designed to monitor and report on the progress of restoration efforts throughout the duration of the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration, launched a MVP (Minimum Viable Product) version of the Registry and a full update of the geospatial platform at the World Forestry Congress session. A publication describing 20 headline indicators for monitoring the UN Decade at the global level, identified through an extensive consultative process, was launch and is now available in the FERM platform.   A roundtable of key partners at the session (IUCN, GRO/Climate Focus, World Economic Forum/1t.org, Restor, Unilever, FAO Kenya, ICRAF) from the Monitoring Task Force, represented the collaborative effort to establish a monitoring framework.

Recording link: English │ French │ Spanish │ Korean

### b) Technology and tool mapping

7. Technology and innovation play a critical role in making FERM truly practical and effective, given the ever-growing availability of information including satellite data and recent rapid advancement in computer science such as in the field of artificial intelligence.

8. The Monitoring TF convenes virtual expert **Workshops on Technology and Innovation for Restoration Monitoring** to validate the selected tools, building on the indicator collection processes of the Rio Conventions and relevant monitoring/reporting frameworks. The overall objective of the expert workshops is to identify how new technology and innovation in restoration monitoring can be used to measure indicators, where the collective strengths lie and where research and development are further required for application by restoration stakeholders. Matchmaking of indicators against technical solutions will further enable the development of

normative guidance and technology transfer for restoration stakeholders, which can be implemented throughout and in support to the UN Decade.

a) **31 March 2021 – 1st session**

Summary – The first session took place as part of the Monitoring TF's planned activities leading up to the official launch of the UN Decade in June 2021. The session was attended by a total of 85 TF members, and featured presentations from colleagues from WRI, ICRAF/CIFOR and ICRI on several perspectives on restoration monitoring. Mapping exercises attempted by FAO and WEF were then presented to highlight existing tools and platforms available for restoration monitoring, before breaking into 4 discussion groups for further discussions on gaps and needs for restoration monitoring.

Recording: Link
Meeting documents: Link

b) **15 September 2021 – 2nd session**

Summary – The second session, in contrast to the first session held in March, highlighted perspectives and challenges of restoration monitoring from clients or users of tools and platforms. With the aim of contributing to the upcoming UN Food Systems Summit discussion as well as developing an interactive digital report on tools as concrete outcomes, the session featured; presentations on the UNFSS solution cluster 3.3.2 on Aligning Data, Stakeholders and Evidence for Nature- Positive Production, a visualization of tool mapping database created by tentree & veritree, and perspectives on challenges and opportunities in restoration monitoring by FAO Kenya, Mastercard and Lebanon Ministry of Agriculture. Participants were invited to provide input to the digital interactive report in breakout discussion sessions, moderated by WRI and Climate Focus/GRO. In total 67 TF members and invited speakers participated in the workshop.

Recording: Link
Meeting documents: Link

**c) The concept of the FERM**

9. The FERM is an operational framework for monitoring progress on ecosystem restoration to build trust and momentum for the UN Decade. The FERM enables the identification of indicators (building on existing frameworks and indicators) to measure the progress of restoration efforts at various levels across key ecosystems. The FERM further acts as the primary place for the latest and most up-to-date data and methodologies in support to restoration practitioners, with linkages to innovative platforms to support restoration monitoring and acting as an umbrella. It capitalizes on partnerships to collate and integrate data from systems to help give a global snapshot on the progress of ecosystem restoration. The FERM also intends to support ecosystem monitoring by all actors, people, communities and countries through the generation of normative information and methodological guidance through technology and innovation.

10. FERM is an umbrella framework for tracking the progress of efforts to restore degraded ecosystems in the context of the UN Decade. It will be the basis for selecting key indicators for the reports on the UN Decade to

the UN General Assembly at its 81st session; and periodic update reports to the High-Level Political Forum; and for the final report on the UN Decade in 2030.

11. The FERM platform provides an integrated technical solution for restoration monitoring and reporting including a geospatial dissemination platform that will provide a wide range of restoration stakeholders with access to up-to-date and detailed geospatial data across ecosystems as well functionality to share their own restoration progress through the FERM Registry.

12. The FERM intends to enable knowledge and technology transfer and the development of capacity for people, communities, and countries to monitor their own restoration progress, supporting the creation of information by those who are undertaking restoration. Locally relevant information builds ownership and trust in restoration actions, enables participatory monitoring and the reporting of quality information on restoration progress, and can support effective and adaptive restoration actions in a changing climate.

13. The FERM is primarily based on existing systems, frameworks and information that can be used to monitor ecosystem restoration globally. Gaps and needs in restoration monitoring exist and will need to be supported through novel development of technology and partnerships through the Monitoring TF.

### d) Geospatial dissemination platform (FERM platform)

14. A geospatial dissemination platform to operationalize the FERM has been developed based on the geospatial architecture of FAO's Hand-In-Hand Geospatial Platform, and an MVP (Minimum Viable Product) FERM platform was launched on the 3rd of June (landing page: http://www.fao.org/national-forest-monitoring/ferm). The platform is designed in a way where users can specify an area of interest (AOI) and retrieve geospatial data on biophysical and socio-economic elements for the AOI from existing data layers. Users can upload their original geospatial data to further combine useful data layers and analyze the status of restoration as necessary. Interoperability with other emerging restoration monitoring platforms is being addressed. Integration and harmonization with other platforms such as Restor is under development.

15. The FERM geospatial platform was developed in collaboration with FAO's corporate Hand-in-Hand Geospatial Platform (Geospatial Platform; Video – Hand in Hand at a glance), which brings together cross sectoral data for enhanced planning and decision-making. Collaboration with the Hand-in-Hand Geospatial Platform is advantageous and enhances connections with the data and platforms from different FAO technical divisions.

### e) Collaboration, Partnerships and Outreach

16. The Monitoring TF members have convened meetings and engaged in bilateral discussions with many key stakeholders to enhance collaboration and avoid potential duplications. The list of TF members and their affiliated organizations can be found at the end of this document.

17. As part of outreach efforts, FAO Monitoring TF members also participated in several webinars on the UN Decade and produced some information pieces about the TF activities.
    a) FAO Seminar on "Healthy ecosystems for healthy life: the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration 2021-2030" (22 April 2020)

b) UNEP and FAO webinar on the UN Decade of Ecosystem Restoration (28 May 2020)

c) UN-REDD blog post: "Building a holistic monitoring framework for ecosystem restoration" (9 June 2020)

d) 7th World Forest Week event "Catalyzing a science-based restoration movement in the context of the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration: monitoring and action on the ground" (12 Oct 2020)

e) Web story on FAO REDD+ website – "Advancing ecosystem monitoring during the UN Decade for Ecosystem Restoration" (23 Dec 2020)

f) FAO video "Introduction to the FERM Platform": https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9pN6mY0XS4E (3 Feb 2022)

g) GRO publication: Restoration Project Information Sharing Framework (March 2022)

h) FAO video of the FERM (to be launched in June 2022)

## *Task Force members and affiliated organizations*

18. As of 31 May 2022, the Monitoring TF has a total of 335 members from 116 organizations (including independent category) in the contact list. Below is a list of organizations the TF members are affiliated:

| Organization/Initiative | # ppl | Organization/Initiative | # ppl | Organization/Initiative | # ppl |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4 per 1000 Initiative | 2 | Global Mangrove Alliance | 3 | The Nature Conservancy (TNC) | 3 |
| Adatos | 1 | Helsinki Institute of Sustainability Science (HELSUS) | 1 | Trees for the Future | 1 |
| African Union Development Agency-NEPAD (AUDA-NEPAD) | 2 | Hokkaido University | 1 | UK Centre for Ecology & Hydrology | 1 |
| African Conservation Foundation | 1 | IHE Delft Institute for Water Education | 1 | UNCCD Secretariat | 4 |
| Alliance of Bioversity International and CIAT | 1 | Independent | 2 | UNDP | 4 |
| AMERE | 4 | Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) | 1 | UNEP | 20 |
| Bangor University | 1 | International Coral Reef Initiative (ICRI) | 2 | UNEP-WCMC | 4 |
| Biodiversity International | 1 | International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) | 1 | UNFCCC Secretariat | 4 |
| Bush Heritage Australia | 1 | International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) | 1 | Unilever | 1 |
| Care for Ecosystems UG (CfE) / International Mire Conservation Group | 1 | International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) | 9 | United Nations University (UNU) | 1 |
| CBD Secretariat | 6 | International Water Management Institute (IWMI) | 1 | United States Geological Survey (USGS) | 1 |
| Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) | 9 | Kiss the Ground | 1 | University of Bonn | 1 |
| Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) / CIRAD | 1 | Lestari Capital | 1 | University of California, Davis | 1 |
| Climate Focus / Global Restoration Observatory (GRO) | 2 | Luke | 3 | University of Copenhagen | 1 |

| Organization | Count | Organization | Count | Organization | Count |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Conservation International | 4 | Mott MacDonald | 1 | University of East London | 1 |
| Deltares | 2 | mundialis GmbH & Co. KG | 1 | University of Greifswald | 2 |
| Earthmind | 1 | n.a. | 11 | University of Hull | 1 |
| Eco-Innovation Foundation | 1 | National Institute of Aeronautics and Space, Indonesia (LAPAN) | 1 | University of Leeds | 2 |
| Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) | 1 | NEPAD | 1 | University of Leicester | 1 |
| Ecosystem Restoration Camps | 1 | Norway's International Climate and Forest Initiative (NICFI) | 1 | University of Maryland (UMD) | 1 |
| ETH Zurich | 7 | Nova Mata | 1 | University of Montana | 1 |
| European Commission | 1 | Observatoire du Sahara et du Sahel (OSS) | 2 | University of New South Wales | 1 |
| European Investment Bank | 1 | Open Forest Protocol | 4 | University of Oxford | 1 |
| European Space Agency (ESA) | 3 | PBL Netherland Environmental Assessment Agency | 2 | USAID | 1 |
| Eurosite | 2 | Plan Vivo Foundation | 4 | Wageningen University & Research (WUR) | 2 |
| FAO | 74 | Plant for the planet | 1 | WeForest | 2 |
| Forestry Research and Development Agency, Jakarta (FORDA) | 1 | Ramsar Secretariat | 4 | Wetlands International | 3 |
| Forestry Research Institute of Nigeria (FRIN) | 1 | REFORESTUM | 4 | Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) | 1 |
| Forests Ontario | 1 | Restor | 1 | Winrock International | 1 |
| Fundação SOS Mata Atlântica | 4 | Riau Ecosystem Restoration | 1 | WOCAT / University of Bern | 3 |
| Ghent University | 1 | RSS - Remote Sensing Solutions GmbH | 2 | World Agroforestry (ICRAF) | 4 |
| GIZ | 7 | SarVision | 2 | World Bank | 2 |
| Global Adaptation Network (GAN) - UNEP | 2 | Satelligence | 1 | World Economic Forum (WEF) | 2 |
| Global Environmental Centre | 2 | Society of Ecological Restoration (SER) | 1 | World Health Organization (WHO) | 1 |
| Global Forest Generation | 2 | Southern African Science Service Centre for Climate Change and Adaptive Land Management | 1 | World Resources Institute (WRI) | 11 |
| Global Forest Observations Initiative (GFOI) | 1 | Succow Stiftung | 1 | World Wildlife Fund (WWF) | 2 |
| Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI) | 3 | Technical University of Munich | 1 | WorldVision | 1 |
| Good Energies | 1 | Tentree | 2 | Yale University | 1 |
| Greifswald Mire Centre | 3 | The James Hutton Institute | 1 | | |