Preventing Forest Loss, Promoting Restoration, and Integrating Sustainability into Ethiopia's Coffee Value Chains and Food Systems

Result-Based Performance Report

(Reporting Period: January – December 2025)

FOLUR Ethiopia PMU
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Table of Contents

ACRONYMS ii

1. Executive Summary 1

2. Key Achievements 2

2.1. Integrated Land Use Planning and Management (ILUP&M) 2

2.2. Promoting Sustainable Production Practices 3

2.3. Livelihood Support 5

2.4. Sustainable Forest Management and Restoration 6

2.5. Knowledge Management 7

2.6. Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL) 8

3. Challenges and Mitigation Actions 8

4. Key Lesson Learned 9

5. Next Year Priorities 10

6. Indicator-Based Results Reporting 11

ACRONYMS

CSA	Climate Smart Agriculture
CRT	Coffee Restoration Tracker
EBI	Ethiopian Biodiversity Institute
ECTA	Ethiopian Coffee & Tea Authority
EFD	Ethiopia Frost Development
EIAR	Ethiopian Institute of Agriculture Research
GIS	Geographic Information System
GPS	Global Positioning System
IGA	Income Generating Activity
ILUP	Integrated Land Use Planning
ILUP&M	Integrated Land Use planning and Management
MEL	Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoPD	Ministry of Planning and Development.
PET	Project End Target
PFM	Participatory Forest Management
PMU	Project Management Unit
PSC	Project Sterring Committee
RS	Remote Sensing
RTT	Landscape Restoration Tracking Tool
SCDAs	Specialized Coffee Development Agents
SSGI	Space Science and Geospatial Institute
TWG	Technical Working Group

1. Executive Summary

The year 2025 began with intensive planning and preparation. As a result, during the reporting period, the project made notable progress across its intervention components. Key achievements include:

- Three knowledge products in spatial and land use planning have been developed to inform stakeholder dialogue. Besides, capacity-building trainings in integrated land use planning (ILUP), informed by baseline capacity assessments, were conducted, reaching 309 experts from federal, regional, zonal, and woreda-level institutions.
- Woreda-level land ILUP is underway across all 22 project woredas. To date, 13 woredas have finalized draft ILUPs.
- 1,440 hectares of old coffee gardens belonging to 10,455 households were rejuvenated—bringing the cumulative achievement to 2,274 hectares, benefiting 15,094 households.
- 15,686 women have been empowered through livelihood support through 466 women cooperative, IGA groups and women led micro business enterprises, increasing the cumulative achievement to 30,390 women.
- A total of 49,021 hectares of smallholder coffee farms and annual croplands adopted sustainable practices.
- A total of 15,584 hectares of natural forest, including 2,666-hectare coffee biospheres reserves, have been brought under PFM system. In parallel, 2,276 hectares of degraded communal lands and forests have been brough under restoration.
- A total of 6,656,135 indigenous and fruit-bearing tree seedlings were planted to support agroforestry integration on croplands and restoration of communal lands.
- With project support, the National Coffee Sector Transformation Strategy was revised, setting a renewed roadmap to boost productivity, quality, and competitiveness of Ethiopian coffee in global markets.
- The MEL system was strengthened through standardized and digitalized tools, and templates aligned with project need and stakeholder requirements, enabling real-time tracking of restoration efforts, and ensuring data consistency across the project landscape. Regular progress reports, supervision visits, and review meetings strengthened progress tracking, data verification, learning, and accountability.
- Across all components, the project reached 107,070 direct beneficiaries (59% women) during the reporting period, this increased the cumulative into 196,235 (59% women).
- Despite these achievements, challenges including the absence of dedicated project finance staff at the woreda level, lack vehicle at the SPO, and delay in budget release affected the implementation momentum.

This report shortly narrates key achievement across the project components highlighting both the 2025 annual and cumulative achievement, key challenges, Leason learned, and the 2026 priorities. Indicator tracking table attached at the detailing achievement against the project objective, outcome, and output indicators.

2. Key Achievements

2.1. Integrated Land Use Planning and Management (ILUP&M)

2.1.1. Strengthening Enabling Environment for Land Use Policy

A core objective of the project is to strengthen the enabling environment for ILUP&M through adopting LUP policy and put in place institutional capacity for effective implementation. In the reporting period, efforts have been made to set foundation.

A team of experts from the Ministry of Planning and Development (MoPD) and other relevant federal government ministries was established to guide policy dialogue efforts. Through a round of technical level engagement and consultation, the team has developed three draft knowledge products intended to inform upcoming stakeholder policy dialogue.

2.1.2. Land Use Planning Capacity Building

In parallel, capacity-building initiatives have been implemented to establish ILUP implementation capacity both at federal and regional levels. In collaboration with Ethiopia Space Science and Geospatial Institute (SSGI), a baseline capacity assessment was conducted both at federal and regions level. The assessments examined institutional, human, and technological capacities, identifying strengths, gaps, and priority needs. Findings provide a solid evidence base for designing targeted capacity-building interventions and support mechanisms provided by SSGI.



Figure 1: Baseline capacity assessment result validation workshop

Based on the findings, a team of experts from the SSGI developed structured training materials organized into three core modules: Geospatial-Based Integrated Land Use Planning, Geographic Information Systems (GIS) for Integrated Land Use Planning, and Advanced Remote Sensing for Integrated Land Use Planning.

Through these targeted trainings, a total of 309 experts from federal, regional, zonal, and woreda institutions were capacitated, strengthening the human capacities needed for effective Integrated Land Use Planning (ILUP), and management.



Figure 2: Experts from four regions receiving training

Cascading training to project kebeles, a total of 1,336 (29.4%women) land administration committees, watershed management committees, and PFM structures were trained in ILUP&M, equipping participants with essential skills in sustainable resource management, and environmental conservation practices.



Figure 3: Kebeles committee training in Bensa woreda, Sidama region

Through interactive workshops and hands-on activities, the training fostered a shared understanding of the need for integrated landscape planning and management

2.1.3. Piloting Participatory integrated land use planning

Woreda Land use planning team established, and the 182 team members capacitated with training on participatory ILUP&M, watershed mapping, GIS applications, and GPS-based real-time data collection.

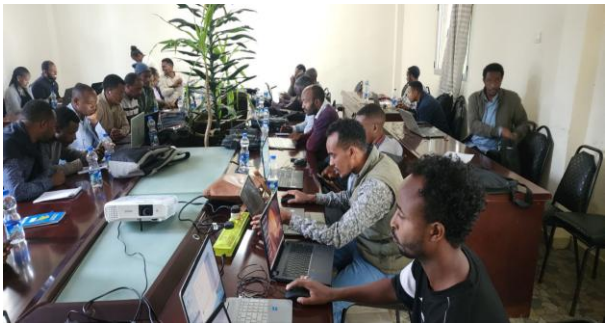


Figure 4: Woreda Experts Receiving Training on Geospatial-Based LUP and GIS, at region center, in the Southwest Ethiopia

Additionally, the teams further equipped with guidelines, and tools for initiating woreda LUP process. As a result, woreda level LUP development is underway across all 22 project woredas. To date, 13 woredas have finalized draft ILUPs, pending for stakeholder consultation and validation, while the remaining are in progress and expected to complete their first drafts by the end of 2026 first quarter.

2.2. Promoting Sustainable Production Practices

2.2.1. Strengthening Farmer Support System

To strengthen farmer support system, 40 Specialized Coffee Development Agents (SCDAs) were recruited, trained, and deployed across 20 coffee-producing woredas, providing trainings and on farm technical support targeting small holder coffee farmers. Additionally, 420 (15% women) development agents, and woreda-level agronomists received capacity building on sustainable intensification, diversification and marketing, including climate-smart agriculture practices.



Figure 5: While Model farmers receiving practical training in Varmi compost production, Chora Woreda

These trained experts, in turn, cascaded the training to 3,346 model farmers (37% women) across 100 project kebeles, fostering widespread adoption of sustainable and climate-smart production practices.



Figure 6: Model Farmers Training on CSA in Decha Worda

2.2.2. Old Coffee Restoration

As part of the sustainable intensification strategy, the project set target to restore 10,500 hectares of degraded smallholder coffee farms through provision of pruning incentives package. In the reporting period, 12,531 households have been supported with old coffee rejuvenation tools and agroforestry inputs, complemented by basic trainings and on-farm technical support.



Figure 7: While a beneficiary stumping his old coffee bushes, Yayo woreda, Achibo kebele.

As a result, a total of 1,440-hectare old coffee gardens belonging to 10,455 households has been rejuvenated. This brought the cumulative achievement to 2,274.5 hectares, benefiting 15,094 households. As the rejuvenation activities being actively implemented, the total restored area is expected to increase significantly by the end 2026 first quarter, laying solid foundation to meet 30 yield increase targets by the end of the project.

The rejuvenation process employed two key techniques: stumping and uprooting. A total of 1,293.5 hectares of unproductive old coffee bushes were stumped to stimulate productivity, while 981 hectares of extremely old and unproductive stands were completely uprooted and replaced with new improved coffee seedling along with temporary shades.



Figure 8: Yasin Hussen's rejuvenated coffee garden (0.25 ha) in Ale-Sardo Kebele, Chora Woreda

To support the rejuvenation efforts, and promote integrated agroforestry systems, the beneficiaries provided with 3.7 million improved coffee seedlings, 42,454 Banana and Enset (false banana) suckers, and 43.5 quintals of haricot bean seeds to support the replacement planting, integrating with improved agroforestry practices that enhance soil fertility and provide complementary livelihood benefits. Currently, a total of 2,685,472 coffee seedling prepared to support the upcoming replacement plantings on over 1,000-hectare smallholder coffee gardens.



Figure 9: Old coffee restoration cluster (34.5 ha) —improved agroforestry practices. Tumata Chericha, Wenago Woreda.

2.2.3. Crop landscape Restoration

With extensive technical support provided by Specialized Coffee Development Agents (SCDAs), a total of 49,021 hectares of cropland have so far been brought under active restoration through nature-based solutions.



Figure 10: Soil and water conservation structures with biological methods, Dale woreda, Duba kebel

This includes 18,070 hectares of coffee farmlands, and 30,951 hectares of annual croplands adopting a range of sustainable production practices such as organic soil fertility management (application of compost and vermicompost), erosion control measures, integrated pest and weed control, intercropping, and improved agroforestry systems. These efforts collectively involved the planting of a total of 2,152,475 indigenous & fruit-bearing trees, application 977,638 quintal compost, and 181,253 quintal vermicompost, contributing to soil

regeneration, microclimate stabilization, and enhanced ecosystem resilience across the project landscapes.

2.2.4. Speciality Coffee Development

In addition to boosting productivity, a key focus of the project is creating enabling conditions for the development and marketing of socially, economically, and environmentally sustainable specialty coffee.

Across six project woredas, 12 coffee farmers' cooperatives with strong specialty coffee potential were identified. A detailed assessment was conducted to identify gaps affecting specialty coffee production. Based on these findings, targeted interventions were proposed to enhance both pre-harvest and post-harvest extension support.

To strengthen local capacity, 780 (37% women) participants including representatives from cooperatives, unions, exporters, washing station owners, and local experts received training on deforestation-free coffee production, enhance quality and specialty coffee standards. These trainings were subsequently cascaded to the target farmers cooperatives members, and other farmers with speciality coffee potentials, helping to enhance coffee quality for specialty markets, and improve compliance with sustainability requirements.

2.2.5. Strengthening ECTA's Institutional Capacity

During the reporting period, significant progress was made in strengthening the institutional capacity of the Ethiopian Coffee and Tea Authority (ECTA) to effectively implement the National Coffee Strategic Plan, enhance stakeholder collaboration, ensure EUDR compliance, and improve market engagement at national and international levels.

With project support, the National Coffee Sector Transformation Strategy was revised, setting a renewed roadmap to boost productivity, quality, and competitiveness of Ethiopian coffee in global markets.

To promote coordination and dialogue, a National Coffee Platform was established, bringing together key stakeholders from government, private sector, farmers' cooperatives, and development partners to shape a shared vision for the coffee sector. A National Coffee Platform Steering Committee was also formed to guide implementation, mobilize resources, and ensure effective platform operation.

Under the platform, an EUDR Technical Working Group (TWG) was established to provides technical advice to the ECTA to ensure Ethiopia's coffee value chain aligns with EUDR requirements.

Furthermore, the ECTA equipped with 1,392 GPS-enabled smartphones, tablets, and high-performance laptops and UPS, significantly enhancing its capacity for geo-location data collection on smallholder coffee plots.

2.3. Livelihood Support

A total of 15,686 women participated in old coffee rejuvenation activities and received income diversification support, surpassing the annual target and bringing the cumulative achievement to 29,730 women. The women beneficiaries were organized into 51 women's business cooperatives and 380 income-generating activity (IGA) groups (self-help groups), with grants transferred directly to cooperative accounts and managed as revolving funds.

Based on identified needs, beneficiaries received tailored training, inputs, and technical assistance, enabling timely engagement in diversified livelihood activities, including seedling production, sheep rearing and fattening, poultry, beekeeping, and fuel-efficient cookstove production. As a result of close follow-up and ongoing support, the groups have also begun to develop a savings culture, regularly depositing a portion of their profits and accessing additional finance to scale up their business activities.



Figure 11: Abedi Boru Village women IGA group, Adaba woreda, Koma kebele

Additionally, **1**,014 youth and women (65% women) were empowered through 35 women-led micro-business enterprises actively engaged in agroforestry input supply and diversified livelihood activities, including the production and marketing of coffee, fruit, and tree seedlings and seeds, as well as vermicompost production, livestock fattening, beekeeping, etc.

These enterprises were supported with over ETB 11 million in start-up grants, complemented by targeted business management and production skills training**,** land access facilitation**, and** ongoing technical support to strengthen sustainability and growth.



Figure 12: Women led micro enterprise engaged in coffee seedling production. Abaya woreda, Bunata Kebele

2.4. Sustainable Forest Management and Restoration

2.4.1. Forest Cover Mapping

Forest cover mapping was carried out across 22 woredas to identify indigenous forest areas with potential for PFM. In collaboration with the EFD, a high-resolution geospatial analysis was conducted using a robust, satellite-based approach that leveraged Planet NICFI imagery and advanced geospatial processing techniques. This produced an accurate, high-resolution spatial map of forest cover for the project woredas for 2024. Forest cover was found to range from as low as 4% in Dale Woreda to as high as 82% in Yayu Woreda. The results provide critical insights for differentiating fragmented natural forests that require reconnection through establishing ecological corridors, as well as identifying woredas where efforts should prioritize either the conservation of existing natural forests or the restoration of degraded areas.

Furthermore, a forest cover change analysis was conducted for the Yayu and Kaffa Biosphere Reserves covering the period 2016–2025, providing evidence to guide and strengthen restoration interventions and participatory forest management across the coffee forest biosphere landscapes.

2.4.2. Participatory Forest Management

Sustainable forest management practices were promoted to curb biodiversity loss and promote restoration in and near Afro-montane Forest landscapes. A total of 15,584 hectares of natural forest, including 2,666-hectare within coffee biospheres, were put under the protection 19 newly establishing thirteen PFM cooperatives, with 4,533 members (34% women).



Figure 13: Agreement and forest (454 ha Coffee Biosphere Reserve) handover ceremony: Gimbo Woreda, Gawa Gerpa Kebele.

2.4.3. Degraded Landscape Restoration

In parallel to the conservation efforts, restoration activities were also initiated over 2,276 hectares of degraded communal lands and forests through area closure, assisted natural regeneration, and enrichment planting. These efforts included the planting of 3,929,656 indigenous tree seedlings.



Figure 14: Community members planting seedlings at Michicha kebele Restoration site, Qercha Woreda

2.5. Knowledge Management

2.5.1. Partnership for Knowledge Generation

As part of its knowledge management strategy, the FOLUR Ethiopia project partnered with nine universities in its implementation areas to generate research-based evidence. Through a series of engagements and consultations 38 priority research topics were identified. The process included systematic reviews of 346 scholarly works to prevent duplication of existing works and ensure that research focus on development challenges and address actual knowledge gaps.

The final synthesis report identified 38 priority research areas, comprising 15 on Integrated Land Use Planning and Management (ILUP&M), 12 on coffee value chains, and 11 on forest conservation. Building on these findings, a call for PhD research proposals was launched, attracting 47 applications.

An independent panel comprising academics and researchers from Addis Ababa University, Ethiopian Institute of Agriculture Research (EIAR); Ethiopian Forestry Development (EFD), Ethiopian Biodiversity Institute (EBI), and CIFOR-ICRAF has been established and is currently screening the applications to identify eligible candidates. Based on the selection outcomes, successful studies will be supported through formal tripartite partnership agreements among the researcher, the partner university, and the MoPD. Accordingly, the project is set to support 15 first-round development-oriented PhD research projects in the first quarter of 2026.

2.5.2. Targeted Research Initiatives

A high-value knowledge generation initiative was launched to address critical gaps in understanding the nutrient composition of locally available organic amendments (including compost and vermicompost), as well as the biomass increment rates and optimal spacing of indigenous tree species under different plantation schemes.

A team of soil scientists from MoA, EIAR and partner universities (Jimma, Addis Ababa, and Hawassa) is assessing the nutrient content of organic fertilizers and fertility levels of forest soils to inform sustainable soil management and landscape restoration in coffee moist Afromontane systems. The team has already finalized the research design document, laying the groundwork for subsequent actions.

Likewise, a team of experts from the Ethiopian Forest Development (EFD) were organized to assess optimal tree spacing and biomass growth rates of

indigenous species under different land-use conditions, with the aim of guiding reforestation and restoration efforts. The research design for this assessment has also been completed.

2.6. Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL)

In the reporting period, the MEL system was further strengthened through standardized and digitalized tools aligned with project and stakeholder requirements. Key tools including the old coffee restoration tracker (CRT) and landscape restoration tracking tool (RTT) enabled real-time tracking of coffee rejuvenation and degraded landscape restoration. Additionally, the Indicator Tracking Tool (ITT), Beneficiary Tracking Tool (BTT), and

standardized reporting templates were adopted across all project implementation landscape, ensuring data consistency and quality. Regular progress reporting, supervision visits, and review meetings strengthened progress tracking, reinforced data quality, learning, and accountability.

During the reporting period, 20 (90%) woredas and 62 (56%) project kebeles were visited, and all required reports (Quarterly, Annual, GEF-PIR, ROAR, and Annual Results) were produced and submitted on time. Review meetings were also conducted at the end of second quarter and fourth quarter, enabled to identify best practices, document lesson learned, facilitating cross-learning among project woredas and regions.

3. Challenges and Mitigation Actions

Despite notable progress, several challenges were encountered during implementation. While some issues have been addressed through adaptive measures, others remain unresolved and require the support of the Project Steering Committee (PSC).

- Delays in budget release affected the timely implementation of activities and achievement of budget utilization targets. Following consultation with UNDP, a 6-months budget release approach has been adopted and resolved.
- Inadequate and poor-quality inputs (such as coffee seeds, polythene bags, and pruning shears) compromised operational efficiency of old coffee rejuvenation.
- The establishment of PFM structures requires substantial financial resources to effectively engage multiple stakeholders through a series of procedures and standards. Unfortunately, this essential component was not adequately accounted for in the initial project budget planning, which poses a significant concern. Although the PMU has reallocated a portion of unspent salary funds to support this activity, the amount is insufficient to ensure its successful implementation.
- Absence of dedicated project finance officers at woreda level affecting project financial management, and timely budget utilization. To address this, the regional finance team provided remote support and conducted regular on-site supervision. Despite the efforts, the challenge remains unresolved.
- Lack of vehicles at Regional Project Offices has limited the ability of the project team at regional levels to travel to project woredas and kebeles to conduct supervision visits and provide timely support as needed.
- Sporadic insecurity conditions in Kercha and Bulehora have slightly affected staff mobility and direct technical support activities. This was however resolved through adaptive scheduling & use of progressive (model) farmers.

4. Key Lesson Learned

Along the implementation process, the project generated valuable lessons that inform adaptive management and enhanced overall effectiveness.

- **Government Ownership is Crucial for streamlined execution:** Limiting the role of external technical contractors and assigning responsibility to relevant government institutions strengthened institutional capacity, local ownership, and accountability.
- **Appropriate Technology Drives Adoption:** Farmers were initially reluctant to rejuvenate unproductive coffee farms due to the labour-intensive nature of stumping. The introduction of motorized chainsaws proved a powerful catalyst, dramatically reducing the time and effort required. This efficiency ignites strong demand that spread beyond project kebeles, demonstrating how access to appropriate, labour-saving technologies can accelerate adoption.
- **A Bundled Input Approach Maximizes Impact:** Coffee rejuvenation was most successful when combining with integrated input support, providing a package of improved seedlings, shade trees, and intercropping options, creating a resilient and productive agroforestry system.
- **Group-Based Models Enhance Sustainable Income Diversification:** Shifting from direct grant distribution to group-based income-generating models such as women's cooperatives and self-help groups proved early signs of sustainability. Target beneficiaries brought under cooperative and business groups are able to promptly engage in productive business activity, and s**tarted** developing savings culture and access additional finance to expand business activity.
- **Experience-sharing visits are effective tool for enhancing uptake and replication of best practices:** Targeted exposure visits allowed beneficiaries to observe tangible results, strengthening uptake of sustainable intensification and improved agroforestry practices. In Wonago woreda (Tumata-Chirecha kebele), 34.5 ha of unproductive coffee owned by 69 households were replaced with improved coffee seedlings integrated with agroforestry. Having visited the practices, 49 farmers in Anchebe kebele (Kochore woreda) replicated the approach, rehabilitating 17.5 ha using improved seedlings, shade trees, enset, and haricot bean intercropping.
- **Demonstration Sites Drive Adoption, and scale up:** Establishing model sites for integrated land use planning and landscape restoration proved essential for showcasing best practices and accelerating local adoption.
- **Effective forest landscape restoration requires localized data on indigenous species growth and tree density:** Standardized, site-specific information on biomass increment rates and optimal spacing for different plantation schemes (from forest ecosystems to agroforestry) is essential. The absence of this data was identified as a barrier to maximizing survival rates and ecological benefits.
- **Precise application of organic fertilizers requires foundational data on local soil and compost nutrient content:** The project identified a significant knowledge gap regarding the nutrient composition of locally available organic amendments (compost, vermicompost). This lack of data prevents their rational and effective use, impeding targeted restoration of degraded landscapes and optimal coffee production.

5. Next Year Priorities

In the year 2026, key priorities are:

- Finalize the knowledge products and share to facilitate stakeholder dialogues in integrated land use planning and management.
- Finalize the Woreda level land use planning (LUP) processes to set foundation for the implementation.
- Practically showcase the degraded landscape adoption and restoration model (DeLARM) in selected pilot sites;
- Establish and strengthen multistakeholder LUP team across all project kebeles to initiate and expand LUP process at kebele level.
- Expand old coffee restoration efforts within and beyond the project landscapes, along with post-rejuvenation technical support.
- Advance women-centered sustainable livelihoods support schemes;
- Advancing cropland restoration both on coffee landscapes and other annual and perennial crop landscapes.
- Enhancing the restoration efforts started in 2,121-hectare degraded landscape through additional planting, post planting management activities, and area closures.
- Strengthen the newly established PFM cooperative with trainings, on-going follow up, and livelihood support. Beside this, additional forest will be identified and put under PFM system.
- Accelerate targeted Research Initiatives, and validate and disseminate the findings to national stakeholders to maximize impact and inform practice.
- Further strengthen the MEL with strong data quality assurance, frequent monitoring and supervision visit, and regular review and reflection sessions.
- Launch the FOLUR Ethiopia website to share knowledge products and communicate the projects achievements at all levels, from local to international.
- Work with stakeholders to find mechanisms of scaling-up and out of FOLUR Ethiopia's Good practices. This may include, but not limited to: assessing socio-economic and ecological impacts of the project; identifying scalable interventions; and designing new fundable proposals.

6. Indicator-Based Results Reporting

Table 1: Progresses Against Objective and Outcome Indicators

Results Area	Indicators	2024 Target	2024 Actual	2025 Target	2025 Actual	Against 2025 T	Project End Target	Cumulative Progress	Against Project end target
Project Objective: To support transformation towards deforestation-free coffee value chains and food systems in Oromia, Sidama, southwest Ethiopia and South Ethiopia	**Mandatory Indicator 1:** Number of direct project beneficiaries disaggregated by gender (individual people)	100,000	89,165	100,000	107,070	107%	440,000	196,235	45%
	Core Indicator 3: The total area of land restored	1,000	834	2,000	1,440	72%	10,500	2,274	22%
	Core Indicator 4: The total area of land under improved land use practices	1,000	1,002	65,400	62,565	96%	221,552	63,567	29%
	Core indicator 6: Number of tons of CO2-equivalent emissions avoided as a result of project interventions	-	-	100,000	94,399	94%	7,228,195	94,399	1%
Outcome 1a: Strong enabling environment created for integrated land use planning and management at federal and regional levels	Number of new policies adopted, with dedicated capacity in place for implementation - national land use policy	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	0%
Outcome 1b: Participatory integrated land use planning systems piloted in Oromia, Sidama, Southwest and South regions	Number of inclusive, participatory ILUMPs developed in project woredas	-	-	10	13	130%	22	13	59%
Outcome 2a: Smallholder farmer support systems in Oromia, Sidama, Southwest and South Ethiopia strengthened to adopt sustainable intensification, climate-smart production practices that promote restoration and avoid deforestation	% increase in average crop yields of farm households receiving enhanced extension support	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	0%
Outcome 2b: Enabling conditions strengthened for the development and marketing of socially, economically and environmentally sustainable coffee	Number of new PPPs (working groups) under coffee platforms engaging public and private actors working towards FOLUR outcomes and the National Coffee Strategic Plan.	-	-	1	1	100%	6	1	17%

Results Area	Indicators	2024 Target	2024 Actual	2025 Target	2025 Actual	Against 2025 T	Project End Target	Cumulative Progress	Against Project end target
Outcome 2c: Global coffee supply chain actors engaged to facilitate increased investments in deforestation-free coffee value chains and new entrants to specialty markets	Number of private sector actors, value chain events, press releases, etc. citing/using FOLUR products, reflecting successful upscaling	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	0%
Outcome 3: Sustainable forest management practices promoted to reduce biodiversity loss and promote restoration in and near Afro-montane forest landscapes	Area of forest restored and/or under effective regime of PFM in hectare	-	-	15,400	17,860	116%	61,552	17,860	29%
Outcome 4: Project M&E systems established, impacts monitored to inform adaptive management; lessons learned shared broadly within the domestic and international food systems and commodities, FOLUR IP Global Platform and restoration communities	Number of private sector actors, value chain events, press releases, etc. citing/using FOLUR products, reflecting successful upscaling	2	5	2	2	100%	10	7	70%

Table 2: Progress Against Output Indicators

Results Area	Indicators	2024 Target	2024 Actual	2025 Target	2025 Actual	Against 2025 T	End Target	Cumulative Progress	Against PET
Output 1.1: National land use planning policy adopted, with systems and capacity in place for implementation	Number of national policies adopted and supported with human and technical capacity for implementation	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	0%
Output 1.2: Oromia, Sidama, South Ethiopia and Southwest Ethiopia Regions with systems and capacity in place for regional and zonal land use planning	% increase in human and technical capacity in place in 4 regions for land use planning and training	-	-	74.28	67	90%	99.28	67	67%
Output 1.3: GIS capacity at zonal and woreda (district) levels strengthened for undertaking (multi-stakeholder) integrated land use planning and management	% increase in human and technical capacity in place in 8 zones and 22 woredas/districts for land use planning and training	-	-	58	78	134%	93	78	84%

Results Area	Indicators	2024 Target	2024 Actual	2025 Target	2025 Actual	Against 2025 T	End Target	Cumulative Progress	Against PET
Output 1.4: Existing local structures strengthened and capacitated to feed into land use planning processes in kebeles (villages) in Project Woredas (districts)	Number of participants (and % women) trained in FOLUR best practices in integrated landscape planning and management (FOLUR Global Indicator 3hon Capacity/Training)	1,100	1,271	1,185	1,618	137%	1329	2,889	217%
	Number of women in leadership roles in project structures and livelihoods opportunities – as a result of participation in capacity development programme (FOLUR Global Indicator 5p on Gender)	-	-	66	105	159%	198	105	53%
Output 1.5: Multi-stakeholder platforms established at woreda (district) and kebele (village) levels with Integrated Land Use Plans developed that enable sustainable production, conservation and restoration	Number of Woreda and Kebele Land Use Planning Teams operational in 22 Project Woredas	-	-	22	22	100%	117	22	19%
	Number of diagnostics, analytical, synthesis, communication products and tools (from FOLUR) shared with country stakeholders (FOLUR Global Indicator 3m on Knowledge)	-	-	3	3	100%	5	3	60%
Output 2.1: Zonal dialogues held with Agricultural Commercialization Clusters, with a focus on those ACCs with coffee, on greening agricultural value chains.	Number of zonal dialogues held	-	-	8	8	100%	8	8	100%
Output 2.2: Training of agricultural and specialized coffee extensionists, with an incentive system piloted for improved practices that enable sustainable intensification and increased yields	Number of specialized coffee extensionists trained and in place in project kebeles (FOLUR Global Indicator 3h on Capacity/Training)	38	38	40	40	100%	40	40	100%
	Number of women with greater ownership, access to, and decision- making power over productive resources – through diversification support and cooperative businesses (FOLUR Global Indicator 5q on Gender)	14,700	14,704	14,700	15,686	107%	58,800	30,390	52%
Output 2.3: Multi-stakeholder coffee platforms operationalized at national and regional levels, maximizing role of private sector to drive inclusive national economic growth and job creation, while government provides enabling environment.	Number of national and regional multi- stakeholder coffee platforms established and functioning	-	-	1	1	100%	5	1	20%

Results Area	Indicators	2024 Target	2024 Actual	2025 Target	2025 Actual	Against 2025 T	End Target	Cumulative Progress	Against PET
Output 2.4: Intensive pre- and post-harvest support to at least 10 extension pilot communities shifting to specialty coffee, working with emerging marketing centers, and existing cooperatives, unions, washing stations and direct exporters.	Number of communities receiving intensive support to enhance coffee quality for specialty markets	-	-	10	12	120%	12	12	100%
	Number of women in leadership roles in coffee cooperatives and unions – as result of participation in leadership course (FOLUR Global Indicator 5p on Gender)	-	-	-	-	-	20	0	0%
Output 2.5: Local and international coffee buyers, traders and roasters engaged to establish innovative partnerships and support new specialty brands – through Ethiopia Coffee Platform and FOLUR Impact Program networks.	Number of emerging regional varietal specialty "brands" supported on quality, marketing and linked with buyers	-	-	-	-	-	3	0	0%
Output 3.1: National Forest Sector Development Program implemented through coordination on monitoring and incentives for Participatory Forest Management of indigenous forest	Number of national dialogue events promoting monitoring and incentives	1	1	1	0	0%	3	1	33%
	Number of PFM Officer trained and in place in project kebeles	22	22	22	22	100%	22	22	100%
Output 3.2: 61,552 ha of degraded Afromontane and moist forest better managed through PFM to safeguard the C. Arabica gene pool and secure ecosystem services in the production landscape	Number of hectares of forest with proactive restoration actions undertaken	-	-	15,400	17,860	116%	61,552	17,860	29%
	Number of participants (and % women) trained in FOLUR best practices in Participatory Forest Management (FOLUR Global Indicator 3h on Capacity/Training)	220	610	1,100	3,470	315%	4500	4,080	91%
	Number of FOLUR-related restoration and monitoring protocols or PFM training materials developed and shared with Project country stakeholders (FOLUR Global Indicator 3g on Capacity/Training)	-	-	1	1	100%	1	1	100%
Output 3.3: Fuel-efficient cookstoves and biomass-waste briquettes adopted across all Project Woredas to reduce pressure on forest and create alternative incomes.	Number of fuel-efficient cookstoves adopted in project kebeles	13,585	28,305	-	-	-	13,585	28,305	208%
	Number of participants (and % women) trained in FOLUR best practices in fuel- efficiency (FOLUR Global Indicator 3h on Capacity/Training)	13,585	24,659	110	197	179%	13,695	24,856	181%

Results Area	Indicators	2024 Target	2024 Actual	2025 Target	2025 Actual	Against 2025 T	End Target	Cumulative Progress	Against PET
	Number of FOLUR-related fuel-efficiency training materials developed and shared with country stakeholders (FOLUR Global Indicator 3g on Capacity/Training)	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	100%
Output 3.4: Incentive schemes in place to promote increased tree production (ago-forestry) in coffee and crop production landscapes	Number of participants (and % women) trained in FOLUR best practices in agroforestry input businesses (FOLUR Global Indicator 3h on Capacity/Training)	-	-	440	1,014	230%	1,320	1,014	77%
	Number of women with greater ownership, access to, and decision- making power over productive resources – through agroforestry businesses (FOLUR Global Indicator 5q on Gender)	-	-	220	660	300%	660	660	100%
	Number of FOLUR-related agroforestry and business training materials developed and shared with country stakeholders (FOLUR Global Indicator 3g Capacity/Training)	-	-	1	0	0%	1	0	0%
	Number of women with increases in sole or joint control over use of income from value chains as a result of project support – through agroforestry input businesses (FOLUR Global Indicator 5r on Gender)	-	-	220	660	300%	660	660	100%
Output 4.1: On-line monitoring and reporting system in place to track and report economic, social and environmental results and impacts of the project	Number of trained users on online monitoring and reporting system	64	71	70	69	99%	70	70	100%
Output 4.2: Partnerships in place with academic institutions to enable behavioural economics studies and longitudinal impact studies on agricultural and coffee extension systems and forest restoration	Number of project-related impact studies undertaken in tertiary institution partnerships	-	-	2	0	0%	30	0	0%

Results Area	Indicators	2024 Target	2024 Actual	2025 Target	2025 Actual	Against 2025 T	End Target	Cumulative Progress	Against PET
	Number of private sector actors, value chain events, press releases, etc. citing/using FOLUR products (FOLUR Global Indicator 3l on Policies/Value Chains2)	2	5	2	2	100%	10	7	70%
Output 4.3: Ethiopian media sector engaged to promote public awareness and advocacy around integrated landscape management and sustainable coffee production	Number of participants (and % women) trained in FOLUR best practices in food and land use – media personnel (FOLUR Global Indicator 3h on Capacity/Training)	30	45	-	-	-	44	45	102%
	Number of FOLUR-related media training materials developed and shared with country stakeholders (FOLUR Global Indicator 3g on Capacity/Training)	3	3	-	-	-	3	3	100%
	Number of Government counterparts (and % women) and project team members participating in FOLUR-related global, national and regional forums and workshops (FOLUR Global Indicator 3f on Capacity/Training)	10	53	27	30	111%	100	83	83%
Output 4.4: Project learning shared across Ethiopia and internationally through the GEF Food Systems Land Use and Restoration (FOLUR) Impact Program	Number of members (and % women) of FOLUR-supported Communities of Practice (FOLUR Global Indicator 3n on Knowledge)	-	-	74	74	100%	74	74	100%
	Number of diagnostics, analytical, synthesis, communication products and tools (from FOLUR) shared with country stakeholders (FOLUR Global Indicator 3m on Knowledge)	3	4	3	3	100%	10	7	70%
	Number of annual descriptive case studies on outcomes produced (FOLUR Global Indicator 4 on Descriptive case studies)	-	-	1	0	0%	5	0	0%
Output 4.5: Gender action plan implemented and impacts of project on gender equality and women's empowerment monitored and reported on	Number of Project/program-supported plans, strategies, policies incorporating gender analysis and actions – 22 woreda plans and 1 national plan (FOLUR Global Indicator 5o on Gender)	23	0	23	23	100%	23	23	100%

Results Area	Indicators	2024 Target	2024 Actual	2025 Target	2025 Actual	Against 2025 T	End Target	Cumulative Progress	Against PET
Output 4.6: Project performance reviewed at mid-term and end phases and results packaged to inform adaptive management, future programming and scaling up	Number of independent evaluations conducted and feeding into M&E and knowledge systems	-	-	-	-	-	2	0	0%