Appendix 1

Table A1.1. List of the indicators used to define dynamics system's boundary, adapted from Atkinson et al. 2018. Indicators marked with an asterisk (*) have been added or modified from the original versions.

Categories	Indicators
I. Selection and innovation	1. Different sources of information are used to identify native species useful for restoration in a variety of ecosystems
	2. Research into the effect of climate change on native species across different ecosystems is used to inform species selection and seed sourcing for restoration
	3. Results from a network of provenance trials across the country is used to identify suitable seed sources for restoration
	4. Research into the genetic characterization of species and ecogeographical zones is used to define seed transfer zones
	5. Improved material is being developed for priority species used in production restoration
	6. Suitable information is readily available to inform stakeholders' restoration choices
II. Seed harvesting and production	7. Seed sources that cover the geographical range of the priority native species have been identified and are protected effectively
	8. Improved material is available for those priority species used in production restoration
	9. Nurseries are able to produce the priority species adapted to each ecosystem
	10. Incomes are generated for the local communities, though production of planting material, and are equitably shared between social groups*
III. Market access, supply and demand	11. There is demand for priority native species of suitable provenance for restoration across targeted ecosystems, including by the smallholders
	12. There is a network of suppliers able to meet the demand for priority native species of suitable provenance across targeted ecosystems
	13. There is a steady demand for seeds, which is unlikely to decrease in the near future *
IV. Quality control	14. There is a certification system for seed quality for restoration planting
V. Enabling environment	15. The system is underpinned by appropriate legislation and regulations, applying to native species, and is implemented
	16. Seed collectors are able to access appropriate seed sources, technical and market knowledge and material to engage in seed collection, production and/or delivery*
	17. There is appropriate capacity building to support a thriving seed system
	18. There is sufficient long-term financial support for key research needed to support the seed system
	19. There is a platform allowing experience sharing and capitalization of past success/failures stories for the forest landscape restoration stakeholders*
	20. Publicly funded and project-based investments in seed supply are aimed at strengthening existing supply systems rather than building parallel, competing and temporary supply sources*

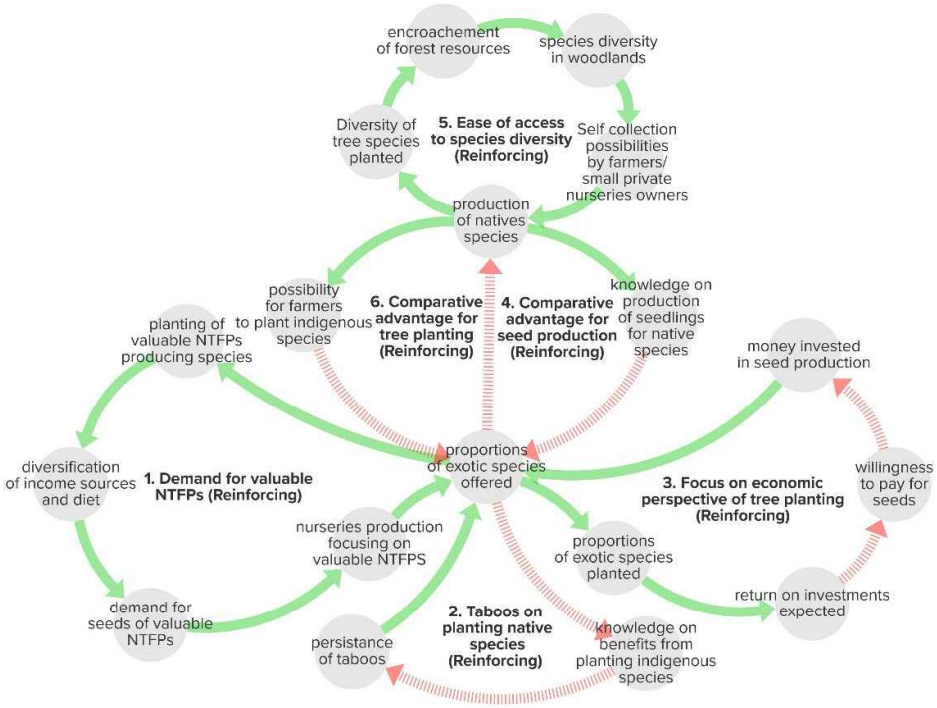

Figure A1.1: Causal loop diagram of the dynamic affecting the choice of the species planted by the smallholders in the case of Burkina Faso. The labels in bold indicate the names of the feedback loops. The continuous green arrows correspond to the similar relationship between variables (when one variable increases, so does the other), and the red dashed arrows correspond to inverse relationship (when one variable increases, the other decreases). Some elements have been excluded from the figure for clarity. The complete map is presented in https://embed.kumu.io/b260c9f20c884628a62096891f8a657e, and explanations of feedback loops are included in Appendix 3.

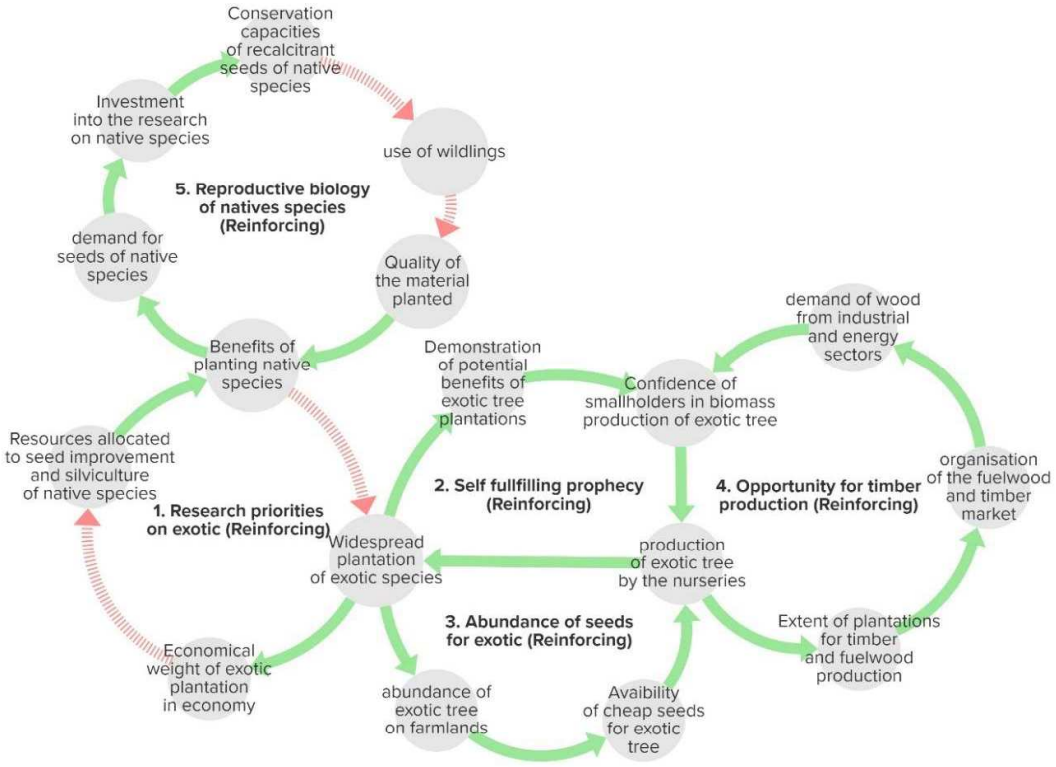

Figure A1.2: Causal loop diagram of the dynamic affecting the choice of the species planted by the smallholders in the case of the Philippines. The labels in bold indicate the names of the feedback loops. The continuous green arrows correspond to the similar relationship between variables (when one variable increases, so does the other), and the red dashed arrows correspond to inverse relationship (when one variable increases, the other decreases). Some elements have been excluded from the figure for clarity. The complete map is presented in https://embed.kumu.io/5fb9a2720dd3698a4eb66315341eaaee, and explanations of feedback loops are included in Appendix 3.

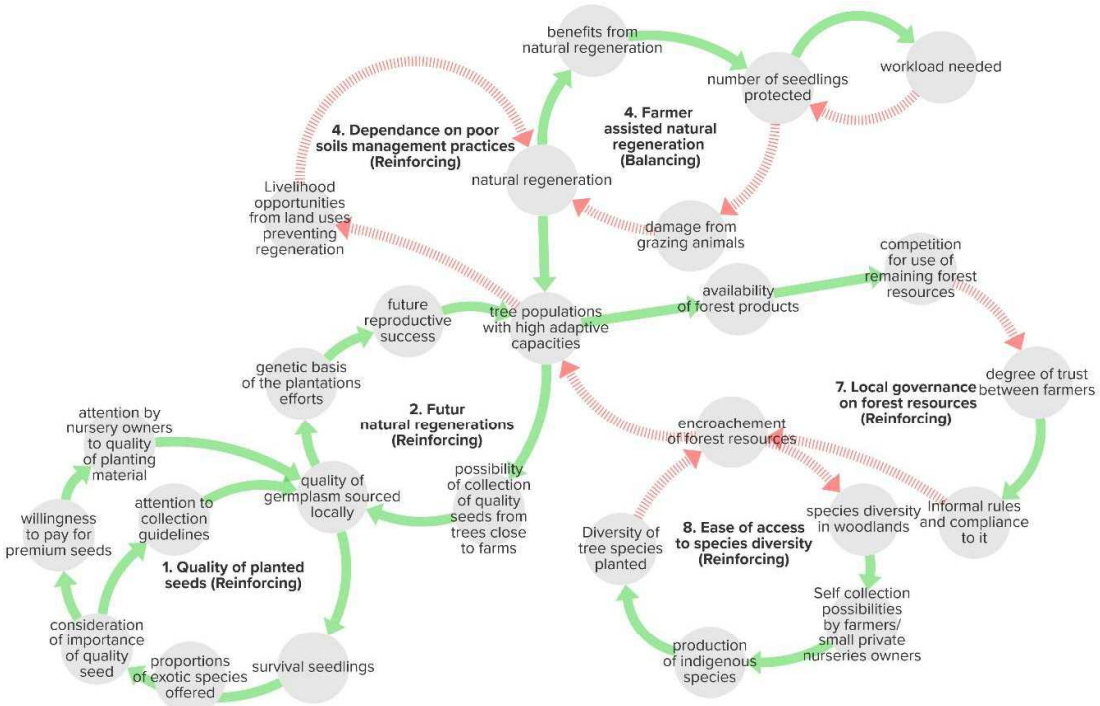

Figure A1.3: Causal loop diagram of the dynamic affecting the conservation of remaining forest in the case of Burkina Faso. The labels in bold indicate the names of the feedback loops. The continuous green arrows correspond to the similar relationship between variables (when one variable increases, so does the other), and the red dashed arrows correspond to inverse relationship (when one variable increases, the other decreases). Some elements have been excluded from the figure for clarity. The complete map is presented in https://embed.kumu.io/b260c9f20c884628a62096891f8a657e, and explanations of feedback loops are included in Appendix 3.

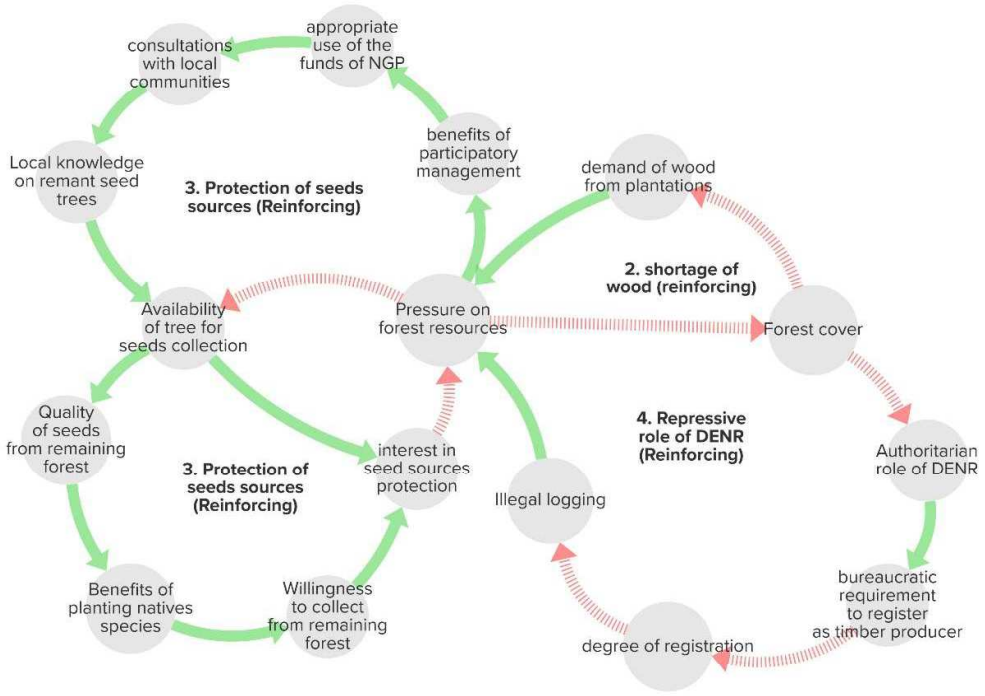

Figure A1.4: Causal loop diagram of the dynamic affecting the conservation of remaining forest in the case of the Philippines. The labels in bold indicate the names of the feedback loops. The continuous green arrows correspond to the similar relationship between variables (when one variable increases, so does the other), and the red dashed arrows correspond to inverse relationship (when one variable increases, the other decreases). Some elements have been excluded from the figure for clarity. The complete map is presented in https://embed.kumu.io/5fb9a2720dd3698a4eb66315341eaaee, and explanations of feedback loops are included in Appendix