

# 2<sup>nd</sup> AFR100 Annual Partnership Meeting Report 26-28 October 2017, Niamey, Niger



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## List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

AFR100	The African Forest Landscape Restoration Initiative
ALAP	African Landscapes Action Plan
AMCEN	African Ministerial Conference on Environment
ANR	Assisted Natural Regeneration
ARLI	African Resilient Landscapes Initiative
AU	African Union
BMZ	German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development
BMUB	German Ministry of Environmental Affairs
CC	Climate Change
CI	Conservation International
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FLR	Forest Landscape Restoration
FMNR	Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GGWI	Great Green Wall Initiative
INDCs	Intended Nationally Determined Contributions
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
KFS	Kenya Forest Service
NAIP	National Agricultural Investment Plan
MBG	Missouri Botanical Garden
MEEF	Ministry of Environment, Ecology and Forestry
MEH	Ministry of Energy and Hydrocarbons
MPAE	Ministry to the Presidency of Agriculture and Livestock
NCCRS	National Climate Change Response Strategy
NFP	National Forest Program
PFM	Participatory Forest Management
REC	Regional Economic Communities
ROAM	Restoration Opportunity Assessment Method
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SSA's	Sub Saharan Africa's
UN	United Nations
WRI	World Resources Institute

## Executive Summary

### Background and Objectives

The AFR100 Initiative (African Forest Landscape Restoration Initiative) is a country-led effort to restore 100 million hectares of deforested and degraded landscapes across Africa by 2030. **AFR100 will accelerate restoration to enhance food security, increase climate change resilience and mitigation, and combat rural poverty.**

AFR100 responds to the African Union mandate to bring 100 million hectares of degraded land into restoration by 2030. It complements the African Landscapes Action Plan (ALAP) and the broader LDBA program of the African Union. AFR100 contributes to the achievement of domestic restoration and sustainable development commitments, the Bonn Challenge, and New York Declaration on Forests among many other targets. The initiative directly contributes to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Paris climate agreement. It builds on the experience and progress achieved through the TerrAfrica Partnership and related landscape restoration efforts.

AFR100 technical and financial partners work with national focal points and in-country partners to mobilize and coordinate technical support and facilitate financing for partner countries.

The AFR100 Annual Partner Meeting will bring together leadership from the Government of Niger, AFR100 focal points from 24 partner countries, restoration champions, private sector operators, and technical partners from around the world. The Partner Meeting and associated field visit will:

- 1) Demonstrate political will for large-scale restoration,
- 2) Highlight partner countries' progress and challenges in implementing FLR at scale,
- 3) Introduce AFR100 voluntary guidelines and a framework to guide restoration monitoring,
- 4) Promote South-South cooperation on successful restoration programmes and,
- 5) Identify priority activities and approaches to accelerate FLR implementation in Africa.

### Introduction

This report attempts to document the proceedings of the Second AFR100 Annual Partnership Meeting held at The Soluxe Hotel, Niamey, Niger 26-28 October 2017. The report is not a final synthesis, but tries to capture the meeting outputs in a non-interpreted way.

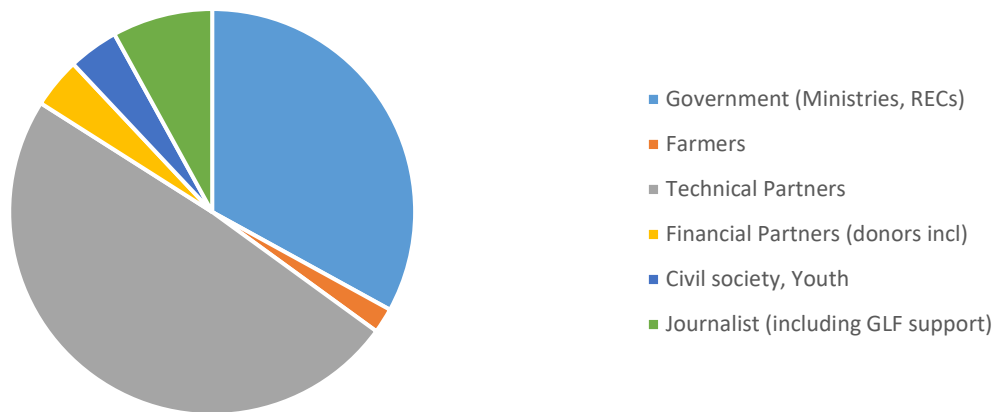
THIS DOCUMENTATION IS MEANT TO BE A REFERENCE DOCUMENT for all participants and is intended to provide details of what transpired during the meeting with all results of the working groups and plenary sessions being documented. Content of the report is a compilation of participants' contributions.

### Participant's overview

The AFR100 Annual Partnership Meeting was attended by 115 people



## Graphical Representation of AFR100 Participants



### Key Messages and Outcomes

- **Forest Landscape Restoration (FLR) should be made a priority in Africa, and the potential is present. This requires a lot of support and thus a holistic approach.**
- **The conference was marked by strong engagement from across the AFR100 partnership, and in particular from AFR100 partner countries.** Countries' presentations highlighted significant progress in assessing restoration opportunities, developing strategies to implement forest landscape restoration at scale, and pivoting to focus on implementation. Supporting these countries to accelerate implementation in the year ahead is a priority.
- **AFR100 is a contribution to the Bonn Challenge and African Resilient Landscapes Initiative (ARLI).** It facilitates action towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, Paris Climate Agreement, Land Degradation Neutrality target-setting process, and a range of sustainable landscape management targets. AFR100 contributes to many agendas and also relies on contributions *from* a broad range of political, technical, and financial partners. Reinforcing these links and enhancing cooperation among related initiatives and across sectors will be essential if we are to achieve restoration at scale. Effective coordination among technical partners will facilitate a full and efficient response to partner countries' requests for assistance.
- **African ownership is a cornerstone of the AFR100.** Close partnership from the Government of Niger in organizing and facilitating the conference greatly enriched the discussions. Hearing about the impacts of restoration from colleagues in Niger and seeing these impacts firsthand on the field visit to the Tchida and Sargadj villages in the outskirts of Niamey were uniquely informative and inspiring, having restored 5 million hectares using FMNR. AFR100 country focal points' feedback to shape the conference agenda, the various success stories in advance of the conference, and informative presentations set the stage for impactful dialogue and knowledge-sharing, and sharpened the mandate for AFR100 technical and financial partners moving forward.
- **Knowledge management is an essential component of scaling up, and the AFR100 website can play a key role.** The web platform provides significant opportunities to facilitate connections across the AFR100 partnership and systematically engage partners in sharing information and lessons learned on a rolling basis. Partners' feedback will be very valuable in

strengthening the website and maximizing the usefulness of this platform particularly for communication and capacity building activities.

### Actions to Move Forward

- NEPAD Agency will coordinate through available network of technical and financial partners to support and create enabling environments for implementation at scale in various countries.

Meeting participants cited as essential for creating transformative change for scaling up restoration:

- Land tenure: When land and resource rights are secure, communities are empowered to govern resource use and are more likely to retain the benefits derived from restoration. Enforcing enabling conditions for secure tenure will empower communities to enforce bylaws or “local conventions” to guide land use planning and ensure that forests are protected from overuse.
- Community mobilization: Restoration depends on changes in attitudes, shifts in behaviours and improved management practices, particularly by rural communities. Knowledge-sharing and communication efforts should amplify the voices of farmer innovators and local restoration champions to share knowledge and strengthen community buy-in.
- Finance, markets, and value chains: Financing restoration at scale requires tapping new sources of private finance and strengthening markets for the goods and services delivered by restoration activities. Identifying investable restoration projects in each AFR100 partner county will be essential to expand financing for restoration and increasing private-sector participation.
- Monitoring: Setting a baseline and monitoring restoration progress on the ground is essential for tracking progress against restoration targets and enabling stakeholders to ‘see the change.’ Monitoring must encompass both biophysical changes in the landscape and socio-economic impacts that affect human well-being.
- Effective coordination and knowledge transfer across initiatives at country level: Reinforcing the links and improving coordination among these initiatives is essential if we are to derive maximum value from the considerable technical, human, and financial resources associated with these partnerships and effectively support the full range of AFR100 partner countries in meeting their environment and development objectives.
- Strategic linkages between existing initiatives.

## Opening Session: Welcome and Keynote Statements

The opening and welcoming session was facilitated by Mr. Dramane Coulibaly. He recognized the dignitaries, Excellencies from the different organisations and countries who were invited at the AFR100 Niamey Annual Partnership Meeting including the Minister for Environment and Sustainable Development (H.E. Minister Almoustapha Garba). He acknowledged the presence of representatives from the farmers, donors, private sector, government and NGOs, wishing them a pleasant stay and a fruitful conference.



### a. Mr. Mamadou Diakhite, Team leader of the Sustainable Land and Water Management Unit on behalf of Dr. Mayaki, CEO of the NEPAD Agency

The meeting began with an opening statement by Mr. Mamadou Diakhite of the NEPAD Agency which hosts the AFR100 Secretariat and works closely with BMZ, GIZ, WRI, World Bank and IUCN. He mentioned that the Initiative is based on the objectives of the Bonn Challenge but also the New York Declaration on Forests with a restoration goal of 100 Million hectare. The initiative was endorsed by the African Union Heads of State in October 2015 for the coordination of land restoration activities with regards to poverty reduction and food security objectives. The pledges have amount to 24 African countries that have committed to restore over 80 million hectares of degraded and deforested lands. He mentioned that in 2018 a communication will be made to support raising funds for the implementation of the ongoing restoration commitments.

### b. Mr. Bernhard Worm, German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)

BMZ recognized the presence of the Minister, Excellencies and representatives from AFR100, donor communities, investment agencies and technical partners. BMZ indicated that forests and trees produce a lot of wealth and are crucial to mitigate climate change and enhance food security. Forest restoration also creates new opportunities for people and with Africa's population set to double by 2050, people depending directly on forests for their livelihoods are at a high risk. Restoring degraded landscapes is therefore not only a matter of environmental protection. It is also a key strategy for development. Trees and forests provide jobs and economic opportunities for many people.

BMZ is in support of the AFR100 Initiative and provides direct support to 4 countries including Cameroon, Ethiopia, Togo and Madagascar whilst also supporting the AFR100 Secretariat. He mentions that monitoring the initiative and is a great challenge and should also be focused on



c. Dr. Horst Freiberg, Co-Head, Forest Conservation and Sustainable Forest Management, Biological Diversity and Climate Change Division, German Ministry of Environmental Affairs (BMUB)

Horst appreciated the presence of honorable dignitaries and Excellencies invited to the conference. He highlighted that with the restoration of forest landscapes many ecosystems rendered by forests can also be restored. He mentions that the goal of restoring 100 million hectares is ambitious but achievable if the correct means are given and the implementation activities go beyond the legal cycles of government and down to the ground. He mentioned that countries have already started to implement restoration just by being aware of the restoration opportunity. He indicated that whether implementation is done by developing plans or a blueprint for restoration, allocating domestic funds to task, he sees a creative process that is already underway as a form of success in itself and will lead to scaling-up to the implementation and amplification of FLR. He encouraged countries to be flexible as they implement AFR100 and adapt it to their needs. He also indicated that the German government is ready to continue to support the endeavor of the AFR100 Initiative.

d. Ms. Meseret Tekemariam Zemedkun, Programme Manager, Energy, UNEP



Zemedkun acknowledged the presence of all representatives. She highlighted the importance to identify financial solutions for restoration by addressing FLR in an economic, social and environmental objectives by putting women and young people at the heart of the action. She mentioned that cooking energy, especially for households, is a crucial aspect that should be included in the restoration objectives.

## KEYNOTE ADDRESS

Niger Minister of Environment and Sustainable Development, H.E. Almoustapha Garba.

He first expressed all the honor for Niger to host the 2nd meeting of the AFR100 Initiative. He recalled the objective of restoring 100 million hectares by 2030 highlighting the fact that the initiative can address several challenges, particularly those related to climate change, poverty reduction, food security, immigration, the loss of biodiversity and combating desertification.

Niger has good experience in restoration with regeneration over 5 million hectares with assisted natural regeneration techniques (FMNR). This has led to cereal improvement benefits and response to wood energy demand and income diversification through the sale of non-timber forest products. Women have also reduced the time spent looking for wood and converting this time for children's education.

He mentioned that the Forest Landscape Restoration (FLR) approach driving the AFR100 initiative goes beyond protecting nature, as it focuses on people. Restoration efforts incorporate existing and new agriculture/agroforestry and pasture/herding practices to create sustainable opportunities for communities. For Africa, restoring landscapes is an opportunity to generate income, promote livelihoods, strengthen food security and build resilience.

## Session 2 AFR100 Voluntary Guidelines and Monitoring Framework

### a. Introduction, rationale for voluntary guidelines and monitoring framework, Ms. Diana Mawoko, NEPAD Agency

Mawoko, on behalf of the AFR100 Secretariat introduced the two white papers (Voluntary Guidelines and Monitoring Framework) that were developed as a response to the first AFR100 Regional Conference held in Addis Ababa, in October 2016, where a number of AFR100 country focal points requested guiding principles and orientation for FLR under the AFR100 initiative. The AFR100 Secretariat together with the support of technical partners agreed to develop two white papers to address these requests.

An overview of the Voluntary guidelines would include the historical perspective of the issue of land degradation and bring in a statement of what AFR100 is aiming to achieve this including common understanding of FLR concepts and guiding principles.

An overview of the monitoring framework highlights why it is important; how far countries are in the process of implementation and its measure of accountability. This paper also provides an outlook on tools already developed.

### b. Overview of voluntary guidelines, Ms. Mirjam Kuzee (IUCN)

#### Key guiding principles



- 1) Restoration of multiple ecosystems;
- 2) Integrated management of landscapes;
- 3) Multiple Restoration Strategies: watershed management, forestry, agroforestry, biodiversity conservation;
- 4) Participatory decision-making
- 5) Protection of natural ecosystems to enhance resilience
- 6) Monitoring, learning and adapting
- 7) Policy coherence with existing policies
- 8) Nationally owned and driven

### c. Overview of monitoring framework, Mr. Peter Ndunda (WRI), Mr. Doug McGuire (FAO)

A key question to introduce this presentation was *why monitor progress in restoration*, it was important to note that every country has their own monitoring system and the paper developed was not a substitute but rather reaches out to indicate the many different processes taking into account what countries have already committed to. If countries have a good monitoring process it helps in terms of managing risk for financial and investment opportunities. A means of producing evidence and communication is key.

5 priorities:

- RPF Guidance Document (FAO / WRI);
- Knowledge sharing platform;
- Collaboration at national and regional level (WRI, UNEP and IUCN);

- Communicate good practices;
- Hub innovation.

Tracking system:

- a) Socioeconomic: Well-being of population
- b) Policy: Political commitment
- c) Financial: Funding Flows
- d) Physical aspects of landscape restoration

How to start tracking?

1. Restoration at scale
2. Key objectives
  - a. Why we will stay
  - b. What landscapes do we want to change (Forests, agricultural landscapes)
  - c. What are the drivers we have to face
3. What resources will we use for tracking

## Session 3 People Centred Restoration

Implementing restoration projects is not just about planting trees and mapping hectares, however, it is also about the lives and livelihoods of the people living on or adjacent to degraded lands. The most vulnerable among them — women, youth, migrants and indigenous peoples — are the hardest-hit by a changing climate and an encroaching desert.

### 3.1. Women and youth engagement

a. Gender-responsive restoration guidelines

b. “We don’t want to inherit degraded land” presentation by Rwanda Youth Champion

The current Miss Earth Rwanda, Honorine Uwase Hirwa, gave a presentation using her platform as a youth ambassador for Forest and Landscape Restoration with the IUCN. She observed that women and youth are often excluded from the higher-level conversations of FLR. Meseret Zemedkun, The UN Environment project manager of the African Rift Geothermal Development Facility (ARGeo), concurred with Uwase Hirwa, stating, “women and youth should not only be the beneficiaries and observers: they should be part of the decision making, part of the change and game-changers, and contribute significantly to the objectives of these Forest and Landscape Restoration projects.”

c. Working session with participants



### 3.2. Communities lead the way–Nigerien restoration champions, World Vision, WRI, Landscapes for People, Food and Nature (LPFN)



Other vital stakeholders are, of course, farmers. As mentioned, Niger has experienced a resounding success with the Farmer-Managed Natural Regeneration (FMNR) model, and two Nigerien farmer-innovator or restoration champions were on hand to detail their success stories, making innovative use of the versatile Gum Arabic tree (*Senegalia Senegal*), and a species that has been used both for restoration and economic development across the Sahel region.

The Nigerian-innovator farmers presented on successful restoration approaches, challenges, mentioning that women were fairly treated and worked just as hard as men to implement restoration in the community.



### 3.3 Inclusive finance for landscape restoration

#### Key points:

- There are already informal credit practices in communities. It depends on the different categories of households. The poorest (Cash for work)
- Creation of the value chain of restoration: Communities - Communities value chains - Market
- Farmer businesses - Business model - Incentive - Better organization of communities
- Development of a community plan and mobilization of a solidarity fund by the communities.
- Well-organized village associations with governance funds of management
- Co-investment Ecosystem Services not PSE

#### Economic model determined for landscape restoration



Funding mechanism for communities. An individual should get the credit and in return, the individual has to respect good practices of restoration on their field. It works in the context of agroforestry systems.

Identifying the internal financing mechanisms of communities and support aids to strengthen community participation.

The planning of a particular territory is done with the communities and each one should sign the action plan with the structures of governance and credit of follow-up evaluation. Identifying good agricultural practices with funding not being used to plant but to protect.

The nature of the funds, the typology of actors. Communities must set up value chains together with private funds with banks.

In the directory of non-timber forest products with examples on the development of value chains, land security is a key point to consider.

## Session 4 Mobilizing Resources for FLR: Options from public and private funding



While putting people and livelihoods at the center of the conversation is one way forward, the second day of the event veered towards the eminently pragmatic: how will Forest and Landscape Restoration be financed in Africa?

Martin Cremer, from Frankfurt School of Finance, noted in a presentation that very few initiatives are financed through the private sector. Further, in Africa in particular, lacking tangible infrastructure (e.g. roads, site access)

and intangible infrastructure (e.g. water rights, regulatory infrastructure) are key challenges.

Still, he offers solutions. For example: using a seed capital assistance model developed in the renewable energy space in 2008, and enticing private sector actors by buffering risk with public funding to show that FLR projects are commercially-viable.

A presentation by Faustine Zoveda from the FAO detailed a successful [Forest and Landscape Investment Forum](#) (FLIF). According to Zoveda, one of the main problems in mobilizing funds — public or private — is a lack of awareness and understanding, as well as a lack of connection between these sectors. The FLIF event provided a marketplace for these partnerships in FLR to be made.

### Call for Action

- Reaffirming the Kigali declaration for the restoration of forest landscapes.
- All initiatives must be integrated into the AFR100
- Encourage other countries to make commitments
- Reaffirm our commitments already notably through several other initiatives
- Calls for South-South cooperation
- Include young people and women in forest landscape restoration



- Restoration is needed for better adaptation to climate change

## Closing Session



While the pledges underlying AFR100 are certainly ambitious, this partnership meeting focused on how this ambition will be realized on the ground with the theme from implementation to Action on the Ground.

So while the discourse surrounding FLR that has unfurled in the wake of AFR100 is a success in and of itself, the countries presenting at this year's partnership meeting wanted to tangible actions to follow.

## Agenda

Time	Sessions
<b>Monday, 25 September</b>	
17:00-18:00	Optional: support to presenting AFR100 partner counties in finalizing PPTs. "Walk-in" support will be available in the Soluxe Hotel lobby.
18:00-19:30	Registration in lobby of Soluxe Hotel
<b>Day 1: Tuesday, 26 September</b>	
08:30-9:00	Registration in lobby of Soluxe Hotel
09:00-10:30	<b>Opening Session: Welcome and Keynote Statements</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Opening prayer- Representative from the Government of Niger</li> <li>• Opening Remarks- Dr. Ibrahim Mayaki, CEO, NEPAD Agency</li> <li>• Statement by development partner BMZ- Mr. Bernhard Worm</li> <li>• Statement by Representative of Youth and Women, Ms. Meseret Zemedkun, UNEP</li> <li>• Statement by BMUB – Dr. Horst Freiberg</li> <li>• Welcome Statement- Minister of Environment and Sustainable Development, Niger</li> </ul>
10:30-11:00	Group photograph and tea break
11:00-12:00	<b>Progress Update from AFR100 Partner Countries:</b> Niger, Ethiopia, Burundi, Sudan
12:00-13:00	<b>AFR100 Voluntary Guidelines and Monitoring Framework</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduction, rationale for voluntary guidelines and monitoring framework- NEPAD Agency, Ms. Diana Mawoko</li> <li>• Overview of voluntary guidelines – IUCN, Ms. Mirjam Kuzee</li> <li>• Overview of monitoring framework –FAO and WRI, Mr. Doug McGuire and Mr. Peter Ndunda</li> <li>• Q&amp;A with panel comprised of AFR100 focal points, FAO, WRI, IUCN, GIZ</li> </ul>

13:00-14:00	Lunch Break
14:00-15:30	<p><b><u>People-centered restoration</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Overview of three options for breakout sessions. Followed by brief remarks from World Vision Niger National Director Albert Kodio.</li> <li>• Break out into smaller groups, as three interactive segments will occur in parallel: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Women and youth engagement – UNEP, IUCN, AFR100 Focal Point <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Gender-responsive restoration guidelines</li> <li>b. ‘We don’t want to inherit degraded land” presentation by Rwanda Youth Champion</li> <li>c. Working session with participants</li> </ol> </li> <li>2) Communities lead the way–Nigerien restoration champions, World Vision, WRI, Landscapes for People, Food and Nature (LPFN) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Hear from Nigerien farmer-innovators about successful restoration approaches, challenges</li> <li>b. Discuss approaches to link “grassroots” with “grass tops” efforts to restore at scale</li> <li>c. Working session with participants</li> </ol> </li> <li>3) Inclusive finance for landscape restoration- IUCN <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Presentation followed by working session</li> </ol> </li> </ol> </li> </ul>
15:30-16:30	<b><u>Report back from breakout sessions</u></b>
16:30-17:00	Coffee Break
17:00-18:00	<b><u>Progress Update from AFR100 Partner Countries:</u></b> Malawi, Cameroon, Chad, South Africa, Nigeria
18:00	<b><u>Closing Day 1</u></b>
19:00	Cocktail -Remarks from German Ambassador to Niger
<b>Day 2: Wednesday, 27 September</b>	
08:30-09:00	<b><u>Recap of Day 1</u></b>
09:00-10:00	<b><u>Progress Update from AFR100 Partner Countries:</u></b> Kenya, Madagascar, Ghana, Guinea
10:00-10:30	Coffee Break
10:30-12:30	<p><b><u>Mobilizing Resources for FLR: Options from public and private funding</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduction—BMZ</li> <li>• Public Funding for FLR— presentations by Global Environment Facility (GEF), Partnerships for Forests (P4F), Frankfurt School of Finance, Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC), Great Green Wall Initiative. Followed by Q&amp;A</li> <li>• Private Funding for FLR—presentations by 4 per 1000, Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) Fund. Followed by Q&amp;A</li> <li>• Breakout group discussion: What are the opportunities and challenges for resource mobilization for FLR in AFR100 countries?</li> </ul>
12:30-13:00	Presentation in Plenary and Wrap Up
13:00-14:00	Lunch
14:00-16:00	<b><u>Progress Update from AFR100 Partner Countries:</u></b> Mozambique, Ivory Coast, Senegal, South Sudan, Togo, DRC

16:00-16:30	Tea break
16:30-17:00	<b>Call for action</b> —led by the Government of Niger with NEPAD Agency
17:00-17:30	<b>Closing Session</b>
<b>Day 3: Thursday, 28 September</b>	
08:00-18:00	Field Trip (Lunch Provided). Depart from the Soluxe Hotel <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participants will visit two sites: Tchida Village and Loga</li> <li>• Tchida Village and Loga showcase successful restoration, including assisted natural regeneration (ANR) with Acacia Senegal trees.</li> <li>• Restoration activities were carried out to combat soil degradation and food insecurity. Restoration has resulted in increased water retention, vegetation cover and organic matter, and financial returns.</li> </ul>
19:00	Depart Soluxe Hotel for return travel

## Lessons Learned

- Feedback that AFR100 value prop lies primarily in networking, peer learning, info exchange
- Strong interest from focal points in learning more about finance, good practices for implementation, and governance/institutional frameworks
- Preferred format for learning is overwhelmingly: (1) thematic working groups, and (2) exchange in the field
- The call for more focused technical exchanges at the conference, alongside a more expansive “reality check” from the field
- Identify tangible financing landscapes to share with countries (share detailed country strategies to mobilize the network of partners)
- Another format for presentations, instead of country progress updates (time consuming), have more interactive sessions with a specific focus on various thematic sessions in which countries could introduce.

## Country Updates

Representatives from several signatory countries; Burundi, Cameroon, Chad, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa, Swaziland, Sudan and Togo —parsed progress, challenges, local contexts and more. Though these participating countries have very diverse landscapes and geography, and encounter different challenges in implementation, they are united in their commitment to the AFR100 initiative and Forest and Landscape Restoration.

### Burundi

#### Mr. Ferdinand Ndergakura

Restoration target of 2 million hectares through a National reforestation program of 4000 ha / year and a NAIP with priority on agroforestry and forest cover rehabilitation.

Opportunities for restoration are through the Bonn Challenge Task Force; National Strategy for Sustainable Land Management and Assessment of restoration opportunities for degraded lands. Women are involvement in restoration with contour lines.

Outlook is to develop mapping areas; Action Plan for the restoration of priority sites; Promoting landscape restoration initiatives for peace with a master plan for territorial development.

Expectations from the AFR100 Initiative is an exchange of technical experience; skills enhancement and making use of economic opportunities for financing.

## Cameroon

**Dr. Christophe Bring, Mr. Ngomin Anicet, Mr. Mikhail Mvongo**

### Actions Taken and Level of Implementation 2017

Strategic / political level:

- Sensitization of political decision makers;
- Commitment to the Bonn Challenge and declaration of the FLR national goal;
- Creation of a national working group with a technical secretariat;
- Development of new approaches to sustainable management of forest landscapes;

Technical level:

- Continued forest management and evaluation of the implementation of silver pasture treatments in production forests;
- Continuation of the Sahel Green project and the implementation of the management strategy for mangrove ecosystems;
- Synergy development with the NDT / LDN process;
- Decisive involvement of loggers for large-scale afforestation and the development of silver pasture value chains;
- Evaluation of opportunities and capitalization of RPF initiatives in progress

### Opportunities for FLR

1. Agroforestry: reforestation + rearing (Restoration of pastoral areas / Ranch, fodder farming)
2. Agroforestry: reforestation + agriculture / orchard or NTFP;
3. Wood-energy reforestation / work / service
4. Reforestation embellishment / other environmental services
5. Technical conservatory management of water and fight against erosion

### Challenges

- Restoration of degraded vegetation cover in production forests and protected areas;
- Strengthening the resilience of ecosystems around spontaneous human concentrations (refugee camps)
- Mobilization of ranchers and private owners of ranches in the implementation of the FLR;
- Development of agroforestry valuing species *Acacia sp* and other NTFPs;
- Promotion of restoration by municipalities and communities;
- Protection and restoration of classified / secure forests;
- Community adoption of improved stoves

### Outlook

- 1st session of the working group - Implementation of AFR100 pilot projects;
- Developing a national RPF strategy -Investing private and state investments

## Chad

### Mr. Oumar Mahamat Hassane

FLR contributes to ecological and socio-economic factors

The High National Committee for the Environment (HCNE) is responsible for promoting, harmonizing and ensuring the implementation of policies and strategies relating to the protection of the environment with a view to guaranteeing sustainable development in Chad.

The National Development Plan (PND) 2017-2021 has identified the major issues for the materialization of "Vision 2030, Chad we want"

Examples of what works:

- Butane gas subsidy
- Launch of major programs and reforestation projects: GGWI Initiative and the National Green Belt Development Programme around major cities

Challenges:

- Land tenure security of reforestation areas, whether public or private;
- Incentive to reforestation
- Mobilization of partners and financial resources;
- Qualitative and quantitative insufficiency of supervisory staff

Expectations from AFR100

- Promotion and development of natural forest management and management programs and projects;
- Promotion and development of programs and project of speculative and selective silver culture oriented on species of economic interest (gum Arabic, shea, néré, date palm etc.)
- Support for technical capacity building and human resources specializing in forestry arts and crafts.

## Cote l'voire

### Mr. Jean Paul Aka

Restoration of FLR through:

- National REDD + Strategy 2015 - 2030 for the recovery of forest cover
- Forest Code 2014 with target of 20% national forest cover
- New forest policy led by the Primature (Forest Restoration)

Partnership with *Chocolatier Mondelez* international incentive payment for environmental services (pse) for Zero deforestation cocoa supply chain.

### Challenges

- Availability of forests and land for reforestation in rural areas
- Securing trees to plant (Rural Land and Forest Code "ownership of the tree")
- Reforestation financing and agroforestry systems

### Next steps and expectations from AFR100

Development of a national forest landscape restoration strategy with the Ministry of Water Affairs in liaison with national stakeholders



- Mobilization of technical expertise for the implementation of restoration objectives with innovative monitoring tools
- Support for Mobilization of Bilateral and Multilateral Financings
- Knowledge management with experience sharing with all African countries to enjoy the best experiences

## Ethiopia

### Mr. Bitew Shibabaw

Objective is to restore 15 million hectares by 2030

Opportunities stem from Political commitment; Potential restoration; Integration in international organizations.

Major challenges include the participation of various ministries, awareness; community organization and monitoring, Private Sector Investment; Capacity Building; technologies; financial and Material

Actors in FLR should include Population; Government enterprise; Private Sector

## Guinea

### Mr. Alkaly Bangoura

AFR100 is aligned to the following policies:

- National Program for Economic and Social Development (PNDES).
- National Investment Plan for the Environment.
- National REDD + process.
- National Determined Contribution (CDN).
- National Action Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change.
- National Strategy and Action Plan for Biodiversity (SNPAB).
- Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS).
- National Action Plan to Combat Desertification.
- National Strategy for the Protection of Watersheds (Guinea is qualified as a water tower in West Africa with its 1161 rivers forming 23 watersheds, 14 of which are international).

Implementation of FLR

- Engagement and establishment of the FLR implementation bodies:
  - National FLR Taskforce with the designation of a National FLR Focal Point.

Planning workshops and formalizing stakeholders on FLR

- The launch of the evaluation of landscape restoration opportunities in Guinea using the Methodology that was developed by IUCN and WRI (ROAM or MEOR).

Challenges

- Inversion of the degradation trend by restoring degraded forest landscapes.
- Mastering the concept of forest landscape restoration by the different key actors (public sector, private sector, civil society, research and training institutions).
- Mobilization of the financial resources needed to implement Guinea's commitment to the Bonn Challenge.
- The need for inter-ministerial coordination for the implementation of FLR in Guinea: Need a neutral facilitator.

- The development of technical capacities for the implementation of the mechanisms of implementation of the RPF in terms of monitoring and reporting.

Expectation from the AFR100 Initiative

- Help Guinea mobilize technical assistance and financial resources for the implementation of the various programs.
- Support Guinea in seeking funding from other donors.

## Kenya

### Ms Charity Munyasya

FLR seeks to achieve:

- % forest and tree cover target by constitution and Kenya's vision 2030.
- UNFCCC global goals and forest sector contribution to INDC and NCCRS goals;
- Bonn challenge commitment and New York declaration of forests -150 million ha globally by 2020;
- CBD Aichi commitment—restore 15% of degraded lands by 2020
- AFR100 – African Forest Landscape Restoration Initiative

Activities undertaken include landscape restoration mapping at the national level and identified priority landscapes for restoration

## Madagascar

### Mr. Julien Noel

FLR in Madagascar is aligned to the 4 SDGs (1, 2, 13, and 15); the challenges include conservation of biodiversity, maintenance and improvement of soil fertility and the protection against erosion.

Approach used for the development of the national strategy for FLR includes 4 categories institutional governance, strengthened local governance, scaling up of FLR and funding.

Success story noted in regards to individual village reforestation is that it mostly depends on land tenure and land use security for the restored forests at community level. Villagers only invest when their access to resources is secured.

#### Expectations from AFR100

Develop working FLR funding mechanisms for scaling up tested models and promote private sector investment into forest landscape restoration.

## Malawi

### Dr. Chilima

Challenges: Forest fires and illegal charcoal production, decreasing land productivity, soil erosion and river bank degradation

Commitment: 4.5 million ha by 2030

5 priority restoration interventions: agricultural technologies, community forests and woodlots, forest management, soil and water conservation and river and stream bank restoration

Launched Malawi National FLR strategy in 2017

## Mozambique

### Mr. Roberto Zolho

ROA is done in 3 out of 8 landscapes in Mozambique which is funded by the World Bank.

Restoration is implemented through government, communities and NGOs (RO Assessment, "One Leader, one Forest", Agroforestry system and smart agriculture. Interest also comes from the private sector and development agencies.

Main challenges: finalizing and expand ROA to national level ROA, development of the national restoration strategy and securing additional financial and technical assistance.

## Niger

### Mr. Yacouba Seybou

National objective is to restore 11000 ha / year

#### Implementation of FLR

##### Physical achievements

- previous physical achievements: 673,339 ha and 10 million ha in NAS
- physical achievements since the commitment: 213,991ha of which 57,779 ha in NAS

##### Policy, Strategy and Tools for Implementing Commitments

- Strategic Framework for Sustainable Land Management;
- Economic and Social Development Plan;
- Contribution Determined at National Level;
- National Policy on Environment and Sustainable Development;
- Strategy for Food Security and Sustainable Agricultural Development (Initiative 3N "Nigeriens Nourish the Nigeriens "2016-2020)

#### Outlook

- Geo-referencing all the restored / rehabilitated sites from 2011-2016
- Training of the actors in methodology of evaluation of the opportunities of restoration of the earth
- Report on landscape restoration opportunities
- Production of a documentary film on the adoption of the Assisted Natural Regeneration in Niger
- Development of a National Scale Upgrading Program for Assisted Natural Regeneration (to submit to green background for climate)

## Senegal

### Col. Babacar Salif

#### AFR100 IMPLEMENTATION BODY AND ROADMAP OF THE ADHOC COMMITTEE

The members consist of MEDD, ISRA / CNRF, SOS Sahel, ANGMV, DEFCCS, INP, COMPOSITION breakdown:

- Presidency: MEDD
- Secretariat: DEFCCS
- Partnership: ISRA / CNRF and SOS Sahel

Work done includes a baseline state of interventions, experience sharing workshops and defined AFR100 target, follow-up and sharing.

Projects of restoration include: GGWI and SOS SAHEL

## South Africa

### Mr. Asivhanzhi Makhale

Forest Restoration is done through partnership between wildlands and SA government; 3 million trees planted in restoration sites, creating employment opportunities for over 700 local community members. The employment model is based on EPWP with over 300 000 person days of work.

FLR contributes to sustainable development; protecting and improving ecosystem services, contribution to CC mitigation, and contribution of green jobs and provides of forest products.

“Tree-pruners” and getting the local community members involved in restoration has worked for South Africa. Since 2010, 3000 *treepreneurs* have grown and traded over 5 million trees.

Main challenges to large scale FLR is funding, monitoring and evaluation process.

Expectations from AFR100 Initiative, funding support and facilitation of technical knowledge and resources through “south-south” cooperation agreements.

## Sudan

### Mr. Ali Hamid

Objective is to restore 11 million hectares of degraded lands.

#### Sudan Restoration Steps

- In mid nineteen's last century the government conducted Survey on Consumption of Forests Product and National Forests Inventory (NFI) in collaboration with FAO. Results were used as baseline to manage Sudan forests in proper manner.
- Number of programmes have been developed by the government since 2002 to reach 25% of the country area as vegetation cover;
- Recently a new programmes was developed *FIFTH PROGRAMME (2015-2019)*
- The Fifth Programme entitled to restore 11,130,000 hectares during the programme life time (2015-2019) - up to date just 15% achieved.
- In the same fifth programme restoration of rangelands targeted 2 million hectares.
- (20% of Sudan equal 37,721,360 ha. the government committed to restore 11, 13,000 ha. so the balance will be 26,591,360 ha.)
- Experiences: Community Based Rangeland Rehabilitation for Carbon Sequestration
- Revitalizing the Sudan Gum Arabic Production and Marketing Project
- Improved Stoves
- Nabag Forest-Southern Kordofan State (Improvement of communities livelihoods- Agroforestry.
- Forests Seeds Collection
- Shelter belts in mechanized farms
- [The Forestry & Bioremediation \(Petrol Areas\).](#)
- Bio-diversity
- Improved Seeds

#### Challenges

- Land Tenure Policy
- Mitigation of negative impact of developmental projects; e.g. 63 projects used 840,000 ha. Without safeguards mitigation measures consideration.
- Carrying capacity of rangelands; (change the attitude of herders).
- Attract experts of accumulated experiences and private sector in the presence of database and best practices to participate in land restoration programmes.

- Financing the proposed programmes.

## Togo

### Mr. Gnana Wiyaou Hodabalo

FLR reinforces the National Program of Reforestation (PNR) by identifying priority areas and developing the restoration plan based on the results of the national forest inventory.

Collaboration is done with the sectoral program " Politique Forestière Internationale " of GIZ and with ProREDD in Togo and coordination with other programs / projects important for FLR in Togo (REDD +, IOGCP, etc.).

2015/2016:

- Conducting an FLR potential analysis study
- Elaboration of an FLR political letter of Togo
- Support to the FLR process in Togo in the REDD + context
- 2015/2016: Implementation of the 1st National Forest Inventory (IFN) = Commitment of Togo to restore 1 400 000 Ha of forest land
- Process for defining land degradation neutrality targets
- Forest Land Neutrality Neutralization Targeting Process with Policy Note

### Challenges

- Scale up all good practices in sustainable landscape management;
- Establish a mechanism for exchanging experiences between localities in order to capitalize on success stories
- Motivation of key stakeholders;
- Management of the land issue;
- Availability of financial resources for implementation

### Outlook

- Analysis and reporting of results of participatory mapping to local communities
- Realization of the Forest Prefectural Inventory (Prefecture of the Lakes)
- Analysis and restitution of the results of the Forest Prefectural Inventory
- Development of a FLR plan of the prefecture of lakes
- Implementing the FLR Plan
- Sharing experiences with other communities
- Development of a strategy with RPF program
- Scaling the FLR



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