The Third AFR100 Annual Partnership Meeting

"Scaling African Forest Landscape Restoration"

Held at the InterContinental Hotel, Nairobi, KENYA

26-28 August 2018

Overview of participants in the hall

Contribution by a participant

Panel discussion on financing

Presentation by a Focal Point from Malawi

This report attempts to document the proceedings of the third Annual Partner Meeting of the African Forest Landscape Restoration Initiative (AFR100), held at the InterContinental Hotel, Nairobi, Kenya, 26th -28th August 2018.

THIS DOCUMENTATION IS MEANT TO BE A REFERENCE DOCUMENT for all participants and is intended to provide a synthesis of what transpired during the meeting. Almost all summary results and synthesis of the plenary sessions and parallel working groups are documented.

Content of the report does not in any way reflect the position of PICOTEAM, but is a compilation of participants' contributions.

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Learning together for change

LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AFR100	The African Forest Landscape Restoration Initiative
ALAP	African Landscapes Action Plan
APMs	Annual Partner Meetings
ARLI	African Resilient Landscapes Initiative
BMZ	German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development
CI	Conservation International
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
ECOWAS	Community of West African States
ELTI	Environmental Leadership and Training Initiative
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FLR	Forest Landscape Restoration
GGWI	Great Green Wall Initiative
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft fur Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GPFLR	Global Partnership for Forest and Landscape Restoration
IFC	International Finance Cooperation
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
MIF	Malawi Investment Forum
RECs	Regional Economic Communities
ROAM	Restoration Opportunity Assessment Method
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
WRI	World Resources Institute

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BACKGROUND

The African Forest Landscape Restoration Initiative (AFR100) is a country-led effort aiming to bring 100 million hectares of land in Africa into restoration by 2030. AFR100 contributes to the Bonn Challenge, the African Resilient Landscapes Initiative (ARLI), the African Union Agenda 2063, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and other targets. AFR100 also complements the African Landscapes Action Plan (ALAP) and the broader LDBA program of the African Union. It further builds on the experience and progress achieved through the TerrAfrica partnership and related landscape restoration efforts.

The AFR100 has so far organised three Annual Partner Meetings (APMs). The first two APMs were held in 2016 and 2017 in Ethiopia and Niger respectively. This report documents the proceedings of the third AFR100 APM, which was held in Kenya from the 26th to 28th August 2018. The meeting brought together more than 170 delegates from around the world, who represented Management Team Partners (NEPAD, WRI, IUCN, BMZ, GIZ, and WB), countries, financial partners, technical partners, NGOs and civil society groups.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE THIRD APM AFR100 MEETING

Opening session

The opening session was chaired by Mamadou Diakhite, (NEPAD Agency/AFR100 Secretariat) who welcomed all the participants to the third APM. He invited representatives of the partners' organisations to the stage to give their opening remarks: Bernhard Worm (BMZ); Tim Christophersen (GPFLR/GRC/UNEP); Wanjira Mathai (WRI); and Stewart Maginnis (IUCN). The speakers encouraged countries to share their experiences and approaches that have worked. They urged countries take ownership and the leadership for the successful implementation of the AFR100 initiatives. They also called upon governments to influence regulation procedures that would make the implementation of AFR100 initiatives easier.

Keynote statements were given by the Honourable Mohamed Elmi, who is the Chief Administrative Secretary of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry in Kenya and Honourable Kebede Yimam, who is the State Minister of Forestry in Ethiopia. They announced that both Ethiopia and Kenya have made pledges to restore 15 million and 5.1 million hectares of degraded land by 2030 respectively. They committed the two countries to the implementation of the restoration targets through partnerships and cooperation with various stakeholders.

The NEPAD Agency shared achievements and challenges contained in the annual report of the AFR100 Secretariat. To this end, 26 countries have committed over 91 million ha since 2015. As a way forward, the AFR100 Secretariat would like to keep FLR as a priority and scale the actions with the support of the technical and financial partners.

New pledges were made during the meeting, with Tanzania and Togo committing 5.2 and 1.7 millions of hectares for restoration respectively. Participants were also informed that Burkina Faso has just submitted its letter of commitment to AFR100.

The thematic sessions of the third APM of the AFR100 were facilitated by the chairs, who were supported by the professional facilitators from PICOTEAM to make the meeting more interactive.

Session 1: Transition from pledges to implementation

Countries' experiences shared were from Kenya, Madagascar and Nigeria. An observation was that a lot of landscape restoration activities in these countries are currently happening and some have been taking place since decades. Nevertheless, AFR100 has created a momentum and it is giving an umbrella for these countries to address issues of land degradation more effectively.

The partners shared tools and platforms that could help countries replicate some of their experiences. Three tools were presented during this session: PANORAMA Solutions (GIZ); Restoration Opportunities Assessment Methodology -ROAM (IUCN); and 100 Landscapes (WRI). These tools are used for priority setting of restoration opportunities, development of plans, assessment of restoration activities and documentation of experiences and knowledge exchange.

Some salient questions emerged from the presentations: What is the value added of AFR100? What does alignment to AFR100 mean in practice? ; and what does implementation really mean?

Session 2: Scaling the FLR/AFR100 movement

Country presentations were made by representatives from Niger, Togo, and Sudan. They shared initiatives and cases with very interesting efforts in scaling FLR activities. They highlighted key success factors for scaling up the FLR/AFR100 movement: Effective sensitisation using about broadcasting stations (Niger); technical assistance with respect to participatory mapping and good will from government (Togo); and capacity building for the youth, the overall communities and policy makers (Sudan).

Experience shared from the technical partners was from WWF and JustDiggit. They developed approaches for scaling up FLR: Forming site based restoration trials and enabling financing (WWF); and harvesting rain water by digging semi-circular bunds (JustDiggit).

Upon reflecting on the session, the fundamental and salient questions for scaling up the FLR/AFR100 movement were distilled: What model(s) of scaling do we really have? What structures and mechanisms are required for a successful scaling process and who drives it? What do countries expect after they have pledged to the AFR100 Initiative? Why do partners want to be in AFR100, what do they expect and what are their incentives? And what does AFR100 offer, now and in the future?

Session 3: Financing Forest Landscape Restoration in Africa

Country cases were shared by presenters from Cameroon, Malawi, Mozambique, and Tanzania. Each country has its unique mechanisms of facilitating financing for forest landscape restoration: Capitalisation by government for the improvement of the programmes that are existing and private innovative investment (Cameroon); restoration projects currently being publicly funded, but a business forum called Malawi Investment Forum formed in June 2018 to catalyse private sector involvement in restoration processes exist (Malawi); Public financing, private investors and donor funding (Mozambique); Internal financial sources from National budgetary allocation and external sources from the donors such as GEF, WWF, and WB (Tanzania).

Conservation International (CI) shared its mechanisms of financing restoration activities: It uses funds from Global Consecration Funds to give loans to businesses that have a highly positive impact in the environment and reinvest the money in different types of restoration projects. It also works with International Finance Corporation (IFC); which has launched the Forest Bond that offers investors some coupons in the form of carbon credits.

Salient questions that are important to consider in financing forest landscape restoration are: Do we really understand the thinking of private sector and the conditions that have to be in place for private sector investment to take place? Do we really understand and build on what motivates communities to invest in their own environment? What is the role of public sector finance? and what models of restoration do we have in mind?

Session 4: Coordination of and advocacy for FLR/AFR100

Country experiences that were shared came from Malawi and Ethiopia. In Malawi, a national task force that involves Government Ministries, projects and non-governmental organizations is being used to coordinate FLR activities. In Ethiopia, steering committees have been formed at different levels and they include key sectors. The approach also involves public mobilization and advocacy through public media.

Other experiences with respect to coordination came from LPFN-ALAP, AUC/GGWI, and IUCN. The presenters made some suggestions that are needed for effective coordination: Establish coordinating working groups (e.g. between AFR100 and ALAP) focusing on key issues; good coordination at the initiative, country or sub-national level should be about bringing shared interests and common visions together; and align and join ongoing initiatives instead of creating new ones.

The salient questions that we distilled from these experiences are: Are we talking about coordination, alignment and/or communication/advocacy? What is the alternative to a classical coordination model? and how to deal with the high competition for resources among partners.

Session 5: Practical strategies to enable large - scale implementation

Parallel sessions were organised to deepen some discussions on four topics: Financing Investments; Tracking AFR100 pledges and FLR Monitoring; Scaling up on-the-ground implementation of FLR in Africa; and Mobilizing Technical Partners and Communities.

   a) **Financing Investments:**

The discussion in the group started with an input presentation from UNIQUE on the economics of FLR. The most important message from the presentation was "*in order to make FLR economically attractive, one has to bring it down to the farm level, even to a level of one hectare*".

Several other suggestions were made as part of the way forward. There is a need to develop a business model that provides an incentive for the people so that they can make a livelihood from FLR; there is a need to have more discussions on this topic, covering questions like "*how can we ensure that the environmental and social risks that are attached to the FLR investments on the smallholder or multinational level can be addressed in a good way*"; the topic needs to be discussed further under the AFR100 initiative, for example by setting up a working group to look at several aspects (e.g. what exists from the forestry initiatives in terms of safeguards; etc.).

b) Tracking AFR100 pledges and FLR Monitoring

The group defined the difference between monitoring and tracking and further shared experiences on tools that are used for different purposes. Four tools were presented: a) **Collect Earth** presented by WRI- it is an open source tool developed by FAO, which can be used if one does not yet have the data about restoration; b) **Barometer of progress for the Bonn Challenge**- presented by IUCN. It tracks progress on the hectares, but also the impact on climate, biodiversity, and socio - economic aspects; c); **Trends on Earth** presented by Conservation International. It focuses on monitoring the human CCD land degradation neutrality and brings together the existing global dataset; and d) **Global Land Indicator Initiative** presented by UN Habited: It is used to track tenure and land governance indicators. There were two additional presentations from the countries: Malawi elaborated on their national strategy for forest landscape restoration; and Rwanda highlighted on the results from the implementation of the Barometer tool.

Important messages that should be taken care of in using the tools were emphasised: *"make sure any system developed can be aligned with existing country monitoring systems rather than creating a new one"*; there is a need to develop *"country driven monitoring systems"*; and it is important to develop systems that are integrated and that leverage the infrastructure that exist in the country.

a) Scaling up on-the-ground implementation of FLR in Africa

The group identified several building blocks for scaling up FLR focusing on five topics: a) Enabling policies and policy coherence across sectors; b) Politics and policies; c) Technical capacity of all actors including communities as change agents for scaling up; d) Socio - economic drivers such as using the market value chains to incentivise restoration; and e) Effective cross sector coordination and cooperation at different levels. The discussion brought forward additional aspects that include the need to consider and use a combination of restoration strategies and the use of biodiversity as a natural capital for diversification of livelihoods.

The group also embarked on a group work to get solutions on three different questions:

- How to bring about relevant sectors and stakeholders into the process at country and landscape level? Examples of options are communication strategy, common vision, planning together, advocacy and enabling endearment.
- What are the key bottlenecks you think are issues to broaden cooperation/collaboration at landscape level? Options are more coherence between sectoral policies; policy gaps, no political interferences, etc.
- <u>What do you want NEPAD to do in the next 1- 2 years</u> to foster cross-sector collaboration and coordination? Requests are knowledge sharing platforms; increase the number of focal points/ overcome the one-person-focal-point concept by establishing broader groups in the countries, ; open up for the other stakeholders to participate in meetings (e.g. Producers; civil society organisations, women groups, etc.); and appoint coordinators at national level and support them.

Reflections on the last question would help NEPAD to step in and engage with partners for better communication and more thorough participation.

b) Mobilizing Technical Partners and Communities.

All the experiences from the countries and partners stressed the importance of community involvement. There was even a question on *"how to ensure that everyone is involved in the implementation".* It was emphasised that coordination and ownership of restoration initiatives should come from the people themselves- "*listen to the voices of indigenous and native people on the ground as a lot can be learnt from their knowledge*".

The general refection on the approaches used by the partners are summarised as follows: Vision creation through sensitisation and campaigning; community based approaches, and identification of village champions. Suggestion were made to improve the interventions by partners: Analysis of the real causes of land degradation; going beyond the landscape scale and considering the temporal scale; linking the interventions with the SDGs indicators ; and embedding research in all the developmental business to contribute in cost analysis, trade-offs, etc.

The group suggested that more work be done on avoiding land degradation because reversing it is a costly business.

. Key Outcomes from the third AFR100 Annual Partners' Meeting

- The Government of Burkina Faso announced that it would sign onto AFR100, bringing the initiative to 26 partner countries and 96.4mha committed. A forthcoming announcement about a hectare target is expected from an AFR100 partner country this month.
- **Overall, country representatives emphasized the importance of moving beyond pledges to focus on <u>implementation</u>. Countries called for redoubled efforts to:**
    - o **Spotlight successes and replicate what's working:** Showcase landscapes where FLR is being implemented successfully and is poised to rapidly scape up. Highlight not only what's working, but also what the goals and plans for those landscapes are. Use platforms to profile these landscapes, facilitate knowledge sharing, and attract resourcing.
    - o **Engage communities:** Keep communities at the forefront of FLR assessment, planning, and implementation processes.
    - o **Access finance:** Encourage more countries to allocate domestic budget for FLR implementation (as has been done in Rwanda and Malawi), and work together under the AFR100 banner to pursue public and private funding. The GEF7 represents an important opportunity to come together to seek resourcing for FLR.
    - o **Monitor FLR progress and impacts:** Implement systems to track FLR implementation and progress towards country's hectare goals. Quantify impact on the biophysical landscape and on people's wellbeing.
- Meeting participants endorsed the motion to have the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) declare a "Decade of Ecosystem Restoration," first proposed in March by El Salvador's Ministry of Environment. The U.N. Decade of Restoration would increase visibility of and resourcing for countries' restoration efforts.

1 OPENING SESSION: WELCOME AND KEYNOTE STATEMENTS

A high table, inclusive of H.E Kebede Yimam (Ethiopia State Minister of Forestry); Bernhard Worm (BMZ); Tim Christophersen (GPFLR/GRC/UNEP); Wanjira Mathai (WRI); Stewart Maginnis (IUCN); Mamadou Diakhite (NEPAD Agency/AFR100 Secretariat) and Honourable Mohamed Elmi (Chief Administrative Secretary of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry in Kenya).

1.1 Welcome and Opening Remarks

1.1.1 NEPAD agency / AFR100

Mr. Mamadou Diakhite, from the NEPAD Agency welcomed the delegates attending the third Annual Partner Meeting (APM) of the AFR100. He delivered greetings from Dr. Mayaki, the CEO of the NEPAD Agency, who could not make it to the meeting due to other commitments. He announced that there are 27 African countries that have become members of the AFR100. He said that, AFR100 is a long term initiative that will need more than 20 - 25 years to totally restore the degraded forests and landscape to ecological functionality. He called upon all the initiatives to contribute towards restoring about 700 million degraded land and forest in Africa.

Mamadou invited delegates that were supposed to give opening remarks to the high table. He also introduced the facilitators from PICOTEAM, who were at the meeting to support the session chairs on demand, help to make the meeting a little more interactive, and document the key outcomes of the meeting.

1.1.2 German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)

Remarks made by Bernhard Worm

Bernhard stated that AFR100 has created huge expectations. He therefore called upon all the technical and financial partners to manage these expectations. Despite some successes[1], the implementation of AFR100 on the ground in most countries still faces a lot of challenges[2]. He

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[1] Examples of successful restoration cases exist in countries like China, Ethiopia, and Niger, from which AFR100 can draw lessons.

[2] Examples of some challenges are: What does it take to facilitate collective action on the ground, what is needed to take AFR100 at scale, and how do the institutions come together and avoid working in silos.

said that as the meeting was taking place, institutions are also making additional resources available. He confirmed that BMZ and the German government will make efforts to support the AFR100 initiative at a larger scale. However, he stressed that the external support would only be fruitful if it falls on a solid ground. He therefore called upon the government to engage the partners and influence regulation procedures that would make the implementation of AFR100 initiatives easier.

Lastly, Bernhard appreciated the government of Kenya for hosting the AFR100 meeting and also thanked the NEPAD secretariat for making available time and resources to make the initiative work.

1.1.3 Global Partnership for Forest and Landscape Restoration (GPFLR)/GRC

Remarks made by Tim Christophersen

Tim was grateful that the meeting came to Kenya because the delegates can also attend the Landscape Forum taking place in Nairobi from the 29th to 30th August 2018 at the United Nation Campus. Thus, some of the recommendations coming from the AFR100 meeting could then reach a much wider audience at the forum. He informed participants that he is a chair of Global Partnership for Forest and Landscape Restoration that bring together 29 organisations. The main purpose of the partnership is to make sure that governments are clear on the opportunities and what is at stake in forest and landscape restoration.

Tim announced that they have just launched a new report[3] on forest that would be available online from the 28th August 2018. This report analyses 15 years of experience in forest and landscape restoration and clearly concludes the readiness to scale up. Tim believes that forest and landscape restoration is an idea whose time has come- and he ended his remarks with a quote, *"Nothing is as powerful as an idea whose time has come." (Victor Hugo).*

1.1.4 World Resources Institute (WRI)

Remarks made by Wanjira Mathai

Wanjira was delighted that the meeting was taking place in Kenya, the home and the birth place of the Green Belt Movement. She said that the meeting would be discussing a lot about scaling up restoration. Participants would also deepen on the questions[4] of scaling and restoration and think about some of the challenges that would help countries to move from pledged to implementation. She said that Kenya and other countries at the meeting have unique stories to share[5], many of them are coming from experiences implemented by lots of movements. Therefore, sharing these experiences and approaches that have worked would be very important during the two days of the AFR100 meeting.

Wanjira urged all the partners and stakeholders at the AFR100 meeting to move beyond their project mentality so that they could be able to implement landscape restoration successfully and see the long term sustainability of the programme. Lastly, she looked forward to the two days of rich discussions and continued partnerships.

1.1.5 International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)

Remarks made by Stewart Maginnis

Stewart appreciated the good work that NEPAD agency is doing in coordinating activities of the AFR100. He said that the AFR100 initiative is an ambitious programme and the pledges

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[3] The report is titled, Restoring forests and landscapes: The key to a sustainable future.(http://www.forestlandscaperestoration.org/restoring-forests-and-landscapes-key-sustainable-future)

[4] What do we really mean by scaling and restoration, what are some good examples that exist, etc.?

[5] How movements in Kenya have created a sense of consciousness around the environment, etc.

that have been made by 26 countries is a demonstration of political growth. The challenge is not only for the countries just to fulfil the commitments, but also to address associated issues such as the effect of climate change, food insecurity, and job creation.

Stewart highlighted some of the work[6] that they do with several governments and partners. They have supported governments to understand what restoration means in their specific contexts and used frameworks that provide options that are likely to give the best returns in terms of maximum benefits. They also did value for money assessment study in Rwanda. As part of the lesson learnt, his experience in doing land restoration work is that the ownership and the leadership should rest with the countries for the initiatives to be successful.

1.2 Keynote Statements

1.2.1 Ethiopia State Minister of Forestry Sector

The H.E Kebede Yimam, said that he was privileged to have been invited to make the keynote speech. He appreciated the efforts by AFR100 for bringing the African countries together to exchange experiences and lessons. He said that Ethiopia, like many African countries has been facing challenges related to land degradation. As a result, the country initiated landscapes restoration initiatives. Every year communities are mobilised[7] to contribute about 40 - 60 days of free labour to work on the restoration of their land. This has brought about income and improved livelihood to the communities. Moving forward, Ethiopia want to restore and conserve 7 million ha and rehabilitate 15 million ha of degraded landscape by 2030. In reaching this scale, the country is ready to address a number of challenges[8] . The H.E Kebede Yimam hoped that the meeting would identify measures that would help countries to address at least some of these challenges.

The H.E Kebede Yimam encouraged the representatives from the countries to exchange their experience and learn from each other.

1.2.2 Ministry of Environment and Forestry of Kenya

The Deputy Cabinet secretary, Honourable Mohamed Elmi, passed on the greetings from the Minister. He thanked NEPAD Agency for choosing to hold the third AFR100 meeting in Nairobi. He welcomed the entire delegates to Kenya. He was encouraged to learn that a total of 91 million ha out of 100 million ha have been committed to be restored by 2030. The government of Kenya has pledged to restore 5.1 million ha by the year 2030 towards AFR100 and the Bonn Challenge.

The government is aiming at achieving its development agenda on the big four pillars[9]: These pillars cannot be achieved without restoring Kenya's natural resources. The Honourable Mohamed Elmi said that the government is committed to the implementation of the restoration targets through partnerships and cooperation with various stakeholders. These partnerships are aimed at developing sustainable restoration movements on the ground. The

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[6] Together with FAO, they have an initiative of about 250 million dollars which is now underway in the Southern African Countries; developed a tool to facilitate private sector investment; and in Rwanda, established mechanisms that enable smallholder farmers to invest in their land.

[7] More than 10 million people are being mobilized to contribute free labour every year.

[8] Identifying priorities and marking landscape for restoration and taking into account demand for land for different uses; undertaking costs benefit analysis of restoring a given landscape; addressing the issue of user rights; finding the resources needed to cover the cost of landscape restoration; define benefit sharing mechanisms; and build the capacity to plan, implement, monitor and scale out restoration initiatives at all levels.

[9] The four pillars are manufacturing, universal healthcare, affordable housing, and food security.

Honourable Mohamed Elmi hoped that the meeting was going to be full of rich debates and exchange ideas. With these remarks, he declared the AFR100 meeting officially opened.

1.3 AFR100 Achievements and Challenges: The annual report from the AFR100 Secretariat, NEPAD Agency

Presentation made by Teko Nhlapo

Teko Nhlapo, from the NEPAD agency presented the annual report of AFR100, mainly focusing on the achievements, challenges and the way forward. As part of the background, Teko mentioned that AFR100 operates within the political framework of the African Resilient Landscapes Initiative (ARLI), in support of the target to restore 100 million hectares of degraded and deforested land by 2030. He also clarified the functions of the AFR100 Secretariat: Facilitate/coordinate regional perspective of restoring degraded and deforested land; deepen engagement with countries/ Regional Economic Communities (RECs) and other partners; enhance the governance structure, foster harmonisation with TerrAfrica and ARLI; hold technical and high level conference/ meeting; and secure resources to meet growing demand.

Teko highlighted some of the achievements: 26 countries have committed over 91 million ha since 2015; developed two white papers[10]; and a joint quarterly newsletter[11] that comes in English and French. As a way forward, Teko said that AFR100 would like to keep FLR as a priority and scale the actions with the support of the technical and financial partners. In addition, the secretariat plans to enhance cross sectional engagements and facilitate access to investments.

1.4 New pledges by Tanzania and Togo

During his presentation of the key messages, Mamadou recognised the presence of new countries (Tanzania and Togo) that have just became members of the AFR100.

- The focal person for Tanzania mentioned that in the month of August 2018, the Minister of Natural Resources and Tourism announced the pledge for 5.2 million ha. The pledge was done in one of the remote forests of Tanzania.
- For Togo, the focal person indicated that at the initial stage, the Ministry asked for time to get the processes clear. Now, Togo is ready to pledge for 1.7million ha of land for restoration. This is seen as a high target but also important because the country wants to contribute to the livelihood of its people.

Mamadou mentioned that the AFR100 received a letter few days before the APM meeting from Burkina Faso. The country has officially submitted its letter of commitment to AFR100. Mamadou encouraged partners that would like to work with Burkina Faso to request for that letter.

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[10] Voluntary guidelines for Forest Landscape Restoration under AFR100; Monitoring progress on Forest and Landscape Restoration in Africa.

[11] Participants were encouraged to subscribe to the newsletter, which has the contribution of all the AFR100 Management Team (e.g. GIZ, WRI; IUCN; NEPAD).

2 SESSION 1: TRANSITION FROM PLEDGES TO IMPLEMENTATION: Showcasing successful FLR/AFR100 actions and experiences

Chaired by Wanjira Mathai

The chair introduced speakers, their organisations, designations and the focus of their work.

2.1 Country cases

Presentations covered approaches to restoration, impact, success factors and lesson learnt.

2.1.1 Kenya-

Presentation made by Alfred Gichu

Alfred started his presentation by indicating that over 30 public and private institutions are involved in the restoration process. He highlighted several steps[12] involved in the implementation of the restoration work. The key approaches used were multi-sectoral process, community-centred process, and learning by doing. The impact so far is enhanced knowledge of FLR options, broad stakeholder buy-in, and support to policy implementation. There were key elements for the success of the initiative: Strong government leadership; inclusive participation of stakeholders; and effective mobilization and collaboration of partners. Lessons were also distilled: Transition should be country-driven and multi-sectoral to ensure long-term sustainability of efforts; there is strength in planning; build on what is available (Pioneers); there is need for strong business case for investments in restoration; and facilitate incentives to catalyse private sector investments.

2.1.2 Madagascar

Presentation made by Julien Noel Rakotoarisoa

According to Julien, Madagascar is one of the first countries that released a national Forest Landscape Restoration (FLR) strategy. In 2015, the country created a structure for coordination that involved different Ministerial departments and other international stakeholders. A process is going on to build the capacity of the structures at all levels (including the grassroots). The priorities have been identified to restore 4 million ha. The work of the structure had some impacts: Mapping tool developed; technicians trained; project integrated; the national committee structure working in different sectors; and decisions made using a participative approach. The process for land restoration follows a multi-sectoral approach, using the structure that is linking the different partners. Lastly, Julien indicated that an important lesson has been a realisation of the need to involve researchers so that they could help in improving some existing tools.

2.1.3 Nigeria

Presentation made by Ruth Oghale

As part of the background, Ruth indicated that the restoration programme started with afforestation and reforestation projects in all the states in Nigeria. Several stakeholders were involved: The Federal Governments; State Government; Local Government; and the Community. Some impacts have been recorded: Degraded land and biodiversity restored; water for communities and livestock now available; jobs created; massive tree planting in desertified states; establishment of sustainable land use; effective land use plan for

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[12] Mapping FLR opportunities; Stock-taking of successful initiatives for scaling up; Analysis of enabling conditions; Policy, environmental and social safeguards; Cost-benefit analysis; Assess financial mechanisms' and MRV Activities.

sustainable landscape architecture and sustainable land management; and public and private partnership in ecosystem rehabilitation.

Lastly, Ruth shared some lessons from the initiative: Community participation is key to reducing project disruption; cooperation amongst public and private stakeholders is needed; policy interventions in management approaches is important; sustainable agricultural practices in the host communities should be promoted; integration of poverty environmental issues into the economic policy reforms is important; and there is a need for gender equality in land decision making.

2.2 Tools and platforms for documenting and sharing experiences

Presentations below cover tools and platforms that could help countries replicate some of their experiences that were shared by the partners.

2.2.1 AFR100 Thematic Exchange Platform - GIZ-

Presentation made by Susanne Wallenöffer

Susanne indicated that the AFR100 countries have requested for more opportunities to exchange experiences on different topics relevant for FLR. To this end, an idea for the AFR100 Knowledge Exchange Platform was developed to provide space for mutual learning by focusing on what works in the context of FLR in Africa. On this note, PANORAMA Solutions have been designed to provide tools, methods, and approaches that work and inspire action. The tool has four building blocks: Participatory mapping; forest inventory; identification of forest landscape restoration options; and awareness raising campaigns. The tool is scalable and addresses development challenges in an integrated manner.

The solution https://panorama.solutions/en (available in English and French) focuses on the important milestones which were essential to identify priorities for Forest Landscape Restoration based on participatory mapping and forest inventories at subnational level in Togo. The following areas of impact have been highlighted: 267 village leaders and 150 representatives from 77 local communities in 9 cantons participated in training activities; 8,000 people participated in awareness raising activities; used mapping to identifying legal forest ownership; build trust and partnerships to strengthen civil society and government; strengthened capacities of 12 persons from local forest administrations to be able to reproduce the approach ; and set up a forest landscape restoration plan. Panorama solutions also exist about lessons learnt in Madagascar.

Future ideas and for 2019 have been developed for this option of a Knowledge Exchange Platform: Identify more AFR100 solutions and building blocks of successful FLR case examples; and organise capacity building and networking activities[13] .

2.2.2 A guide to the Restoration Opportunities Assessment Methodology (ROAM) -IUCN

Presentation made by Mirjam Kuzee

Mirjam indicated that ROAM is a framework for countries, communities and private sector to identify and prioritise restoration opportunities that are socially, ecologically and economically appropriate. She shared some of the examples where ROAM has been used globally: 35 FLR opportunity assessments done in 26 countries; total area of 450 million ha assessed; and 156 million ha opportunity identified. In Africa, there have been 19 FLR opportunities assessments in 14 countries. In the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), ROAM

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[13] Examples are, webinars on specific topics; moderated interactive forum; AFR100 market place to bring together project stakeholders; FLR farmer field school modules, etc.

was used to stabilize sustainable land use and identify convergent conservation and restoration solutions surrounding the Mangai Landscape. The tool has since been scaled out in some countries: Mozambique has carried out a national and district land assessment that was done in two provinces; and in Malawi, the landscape restoration assessment is being carried with the Forestry Department to restore 4.5 million ha of degraded land.

Mirjam ended the presentation by highlighting some ROAM successes: Scalable methodology; transformational change; generates data and knowledge; participatory approach; and ownership and capacity development.

2.2.3   100 Landscapes - WRI

Presentation made by Sean DeWitt

Sean said that the 26 countries that have committed 91 million ha of land for restoration are engaging their national levels and looking at the priority landscapes. However, the country partners don't have a place to understand what is going on at the landscape level. The idea to have a platform called 100 landscapes was developed to try to harness what has happened to the landscapes and to enable the countries to define their goals and develop plans. The platform is trying to address three key questions: Is AFR100 just a talk show- is there any restoration actually happening across Africa? Who has solved the problems, and how can we learn from their experiences; and what are the concrete goals?

Sean mentioned that the platform was used in two landscapes in Tigray Region and Makueni County of Ethiopia and Kenya respectively. These cases have demonstrated how the platform can be used to document a story coming from the initiatives that address land degradation and to share the experiences.

2.3   Comments and clarifications

The following were comments and reactions to the presentations:

- One of the common things coming from all the three presentation is the importance of community participation and engagement.
- **Kenya:** The 5.1 million ha committed by Kenya are spread cross the whole country, with most of these areas falling under arid and semi - arid areas. Moving forward, there is a need to prioritise some of these landscapes that would deliver maximum benefits within the available resources.
- **Madagascar:** The structure is working with all the sectors - right now the structure includes all the representatives of sectors and also involves financial partners to can implement restoration activities in the landscape. The private sector is integrated in the committee to understand and support the needs of the communities.
- **Nigeria:** The approach the country is using to restore land involves afforestation, reforestation and also agro - forestry. The first two programmes are being made possible through implementation by the government, Forestry Research Institute of Nigeria, National Health Services, and Federal Department of Forestry.
- **GIZ:** The scale of the PANORAMA solutions cover different topics (for example agriculture, biodiversity etc.).
- **IUCN: T**o can motivate producers to get connected to the markets, it is important to get the participation of the community from the start. In addition, there is a need to enable the private sector to drive the change processes in the FLR agenda.

- **WRI:** The 100 landscapes platform is still being developed to cover the social economic areas, which are important factors that would enable the duplication of the experiences to other areas.

3 SESSION 2: SCALING THE FLR/AFR100 MOVEMENT: Linking critical components necessary for success of scaling-up restoration efforts

Chaired by Dennis Garrity

Dennis introduced himself and the work he is doing. He said that the session was all about what it takes to scale up massively. He sub - titled the session as *"Getting the biggest bang for the buck".* He hoped that the session would bring about the critical components that are important to successfully scale up landscape restoration initiatives.

3.1 Country cases

3.1.1 Niger

Presentation made by Yacouba Seybou

Yacouba said that about 11 000 ha of land is being degraded every year in Niger. The challenge is that a lot of people use wood as part of energy, which is part of their livelihood and this contribute to land degradation. An approach has been developed and it is being used for restoration of degraded landscapes: Producers should own[14] the trees and be involved in decision making processes on natural regeneration; establishment of national and regional competition among the producers; communication using about 200 broadcasting stations[15]; exchange visits among the producers organised; and organisation of a "week of restoration" during which actors involved in restoration share what they are doing.

Yacouba highlighted some results from their initiative: About 12 million ha now embrace the approaches developed; and socio - economically, the trees are integrated in the agronomical systems. In conclusion, Yacouba indicated that one of the biggest lessons is the importance of involving producers for them to adopt restoration technologies.

3.1.2 Togo

Presentation made by Prince Gnama

Giving some background, Prince said that the country has numerous land that has been pledged to be rehabilitated. The country is characterised by high population density with the forest covering about 24% of the land. Some challenges are that people use wood for energy and there is insufficient experience in doing restoration. Government is being supported by Deutsche Gesellschaft fur Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) to facilitate processes towards the restoration of land. From a study that was made, the areas that are degraded and those that need restoration are well known. Some approaches used so far involved sensitising the people and training of the communities on the administration of the forest and participatory mapping. Prince shared the impact of these approaches with the participants: Good sensitisation enabled people to accept the approach; people know the problem they are facing; and synergy to enable people to work together.

Prince ended his presentation by indicating that the success of the initiative was largely due to the technical assistance from GIZ (e.g. with respect to the participatory mapping) and also due to the good will from government.

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[14] At the moment, most of the trees belong to the government.

[15] The producers are the ones that share their experience on a radio broadcast and they also have an opportunity to answer questions from the listeners.

3.1.3 Sudan

Presentation made by Ali Osman

Ali gave the background and indicated that Sudan is one of the largest countries in Africa with an area of 1,886,068 Km^2 and 130 Million ha as forest lands[16] and rangelands that representing 73%. The approach used to scale up restoration in Sudan included existing programmes and projects: Community Gum Arabic Belt Rehabilitation Programme; Community Based Natural Resources Management Programme; water harvesting techniques; effective coordination between the key partners; private sector engagement in NWFP; sustainable forest management to address drivers of deforestation; and effective capacity building and community awareness. Ali highlighted some lesson learnt in scaling up forest land restoration initiatives: Participatory approach to REDD is core; communities are the main stakeholders; capacity building should have a top priority for the younger experts ; and success of the emission reductions programmes depend on stakeholder-wide consultations and needs of the local people around the forests.

Lastly, Ali shared the country's priority for scaling up: Capacity building of policy makers and communities; sustain the current cooperatives of Gum Arabic by tailored study exchanges; water harvesting is an effective method for restoration in dry lands; construction of enclosures remain the best way of reseeding of extinct species ; and financing the proposed scaling up of large restoration programme.

3.2 Experiences from the partners

3.2.1 WWF

Presentation made by Geofrey Mwanjela

Geofrey shared some of the experiences coming from Tanzania and what they have been doing recently at a global scale. Key approaches have been tested: Forming site based restoration trials; restoration action as part of the landscape programme; and enabling financing. Impact of the approach from one of the project implemented in Tanzania: 1.95 million trees planted; forest loss reduced to 0.01% in the East Usambaras; 440ha of new agroforestry systems; and 97% decline in forest fires in village forest reserves. Some of the key elements of success factors were identified: Integrate the contribution of FLR into national development goals; implementing strategies that address existing livelihood strategies; build on existing systems and expertise; strong partnership - local to international; and demonstrating impacts. Some key lesson learnt were also distilled: Funding for FLR needs to be long term; agroforestry is an important approach in FLR that provides both ecological and social benefits; embedding the project in local institutions is key to sustainability; balancing both ecological and social objectives is fundamental where people are directly dependent on nature; communities need to benefit from protecting and restoring forests; a favourable policy environment is critical; and it is important to look at drivers on deforestation and degradation beyond landscapes.

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[16] The trees cover 10-11% of the total land area with a target to reach at least 20-25%.

3.2.2   JustDiggit

An inspirational video[17] clip of 2 minutes was presented to show some mechanisms on how to fasten the scale up of land restoration operations. The messages from the video was that JustDiggit makes dry land green again by capturing rainwater and introducing sustainable agriculture to create healthy ecosystems. By digging semi-circular bunds[18], JustDiggit has brought back vegetation to degraded area, making it useful again for the local community. The video ended with a plea to the partners,

"Dear partners of the AFR100, if you want to bring 100 million ha to restoration by 2030, and you have only 12 years, you need to act swiftly, decisively and above all dig it. Let's scale up … Just dig it"

3.3   Comments and clarifications

Participants had an opportunity to ask questions and clarifications were then given by the presenters.

- **Niger:**
  - The criteria used to award the best producers during the competition are density of the species, and the diversity of spacing between the trees. A committee has been established to assess the different technological options, and it includes the civil society, local leaders, and other organisations.
  - When the producers became aware that natural restoration is working, they became proud of their achievement and did not allow anyone to do things that were destructive to their environment.

- **Sudan:**
  - Mobilising the community can be a challenge. But, if one starts the consultation from the beginning with the community leaders, one is able to lobby and discuss with them the goals that would be achieved. In addition, women[19] are participating in the decision making processes of the projects at village level.
  - The market plays an important role in driving investment in the restoration for Gum Arabic trees products. Farmers sell 1ton of Gum Arabic during harvest at $400. If they harvest the gum and put it in the store, it sells at $2000 per ton.
  - Grassland sustain huge livestock is arid areas because the people move from South to North during the rainy season and they will come back during the dry season along the specified routes.

- **WWF:** There is now a trend that government nationally is centralising rights to land and forests. This is also about how investments are located around land - in most situations, investors coming in the country will come and talk to the President.

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[17] Several video can be viewed from the website (https://justdiggit.org).

[18] In partnership with the local partners in Kenya, Justdiggit dug 72 000 of the bunds. In Tanzania, more than 100 000 farmers have been involved in restoring land by themselves.

[19] Out of the 50 000 beneficiaries, 35% of them should be women.

4 SESSION 3: FINANCING FOREST LANDSCAPE RESTORATION IN AFRICA

Chaired by Robert Nasi.

Robert highlighted the important questions that would be answered by the different presentations: What are the existing mechanisms for FLR? How to access various mechanism? Importance of increased public (climate) finance for FLR? How is restoration/FLR included in GEF7 and/or GCF funding lines? In addition to these questions, Robert suggested that the subtitle of the session should be *"where is the money"*.

4.1 Country cases

The chair invited the presenters as per the order in the programme. After the presentations, an interactive panel discussion was organised during which the panellists answered important questions from the participants.

4.1.1 Cameroon

Presentation made by Christophe Bring

Christophe indicated that they have used some mains approaches to look at the possibility of investing in landscape restoration: Capitalisation[20] for the improvement of the programmes that are existing; and private innovative investment[21]. In addition, the meetings of the ministers can have a pronouncement of financing the priorities from the actions of the RPF. Some restoration opportunities have been identified: Restoration efforts in 13 years could lead to the restoration of 12mha; at small-scale, government is transferring the management from the national to the local level, and this could lead to the restoration of 381 508 ha in ten years. There is also an opportunity to capitalise about 2 948 400 tC in the next coming ten years. In achieving these opportunities, there is a need to develop a good national strategy with clearly defined tools that will help in making a follow-up. There is a need for a feasibility study to identify elements which will help to implement the restoration effectively.

Christophe concluded his presentation with some lessons: Each county should have its own specific methodology- not just a general methodology to implement everywhere; and there is a need to have conferences to exchange experiences.

4.1.2 Malawi

Presentation made by Clement Chilima

Clement started his presentation by indicating that Malawi has set up a restoration target of 4.5 million ha by 2030, which is almost half of the country. Currently, restoration projects in the country are predominantly publicly funded. Recently, the country has started to encourage forestry concessions to restoration entrepreneurs; however, major private finance gap still exists. The country has developed a ten years strategy[22] for restoration. In the strategy, the finance goals are well defined: Increase private sector readiness; catalyse engagement by impact investors; increase economic incentives and market access for certified forest products; and increase public finance. Clement elaborated that Malawi has

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[20] This approach involves using projects for planting of trees at the level of the Ministry of Forest. The approach provides an opportunity to channel the money to the RPF initiatives.

[21] In this approach, investors are invited to a round table meeting. The result has been the development of a big programme in the management of the forest.

[22] As delineated in Malawi's National FLR Strategy, which was launched in July 2017, private finance must/will play a key role in the country's long-term restoration strategy.

established in June 2018, a business forum called Malawi Investment Forum[23] (MIF) to catalyse private sector involvement in restoration processes.

Clement concluded his presentation by mentioning a number of companies that have made some links with the investors: Moringa miracles Ltd; Consolidated processing company; and Afribam which produces giant bamboos.

4.1.3   Mozambique

Presentation made by Roberto Zolho

Roberto took the advantage of the opportunity provided by the AFR100 to share some progress on FLR in Mozambique since last year: Concluded ROAM[24] in 2 provinces (Nampula and Zambezia); initiated the restoration of 180 ha of 6 farming properties; and intend to adjusted restoration strategy to focus at sub-catchment areas.

Back to the topic on of financing forest landscapes, Roberto indicated that they have some existing financing mechanism: Public financing (There is 15% of logging license fee that is dedicated for restoration of degraded forest); private investors in forest sector are encouraged and incentivized to establish forest plantations (e.g. Green Resources, Malonda, Chikweti, Portucel, etc.); and donor funding (Agriculture and NR integrated project, MozFIP project, DGM initiative, etc.).

Roberto ended his presentation by indicating that there is no specific mechanism to access the funds. However, the different sources of funds exists for various purposes: Public financing (the funds are allocated to Provincial Forest services through annual budgetary system); private financing (government provide support and land use tittle); and donor funding is opened for everybody (donor support public, private, development agencies, NGOs and communities restoration projects).

4.1.4   Tanzania

Presentation made by Anna Lawuo

Anna was thankful that Tanzania[25] has been invited to participate in the AFR100 meeting for the first time and as the youngest country member of the forum. She said that the country has been doing restoration activities since 1990. Therefore, mechanisms for FLR do exist in livestock sector in the semi-arid areas, wildlife, forestry and agriculture. She mentioned several opportunities for FLR: Favourable Natural Resources Policy and Act; presence of vast land for FLR in both Tanzania Mainland and Island; land ownership right for all citizen; and presence of Regulatory Organization in FLR (i.e. MNRT and MNRS).

Back to the finance topic, Anna indicated that access to finance for FLR is from internal and external sources. The internal sources include national budgetary allocation that comes from Medium Term Expenditure Framework, National Environmental Trust Fund, and Tanzania Forest Fund, etc. The external sources include GEF 5 Projects for Nature Forest Reserve; SLM–Kilimanjaro, Tabora for Miombo project under GEF 4, WB – REGROW, LDCF-UNEP, WWF, etc. Anna concluded her presentation by emphasising that due to the vast land of Tanzania being degraded and presence of challenges indicated above, the multi- stakeholders (Development partners, rural communities, civil societies, private sector, local government authorities etc.) involvement in FLR is inevitable.

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[23] This forum brought together different players: Department of Forestry; 1 Malawian investor; 1 London-based investor; 4 Malawian restoration entrepreneurs; and 46 attendees.

[24] Another (ROAM) is on its final stage in Districts around the Chimanimani Natural Reserve.

[25] Tanzania has set aside about 5.2 million ha of land to be restored by 2030.

4.2   Experiences from the partners

4.2.1   Conservation International (CI)

Presentation made by Mariano Gonzalez Roglich

Mariano shared with the participants some of the financial funds that they use, which are mostly in conservation and restoration. In terms of the finance, Conservation International (CI) is an environmental NGO with a dedicated finance team. Some years ago, CI got funding from Global Consecration Funds, and used the proceeds from the funds to support restoration and conservation work. As part of investment, CI also gives loans to businesses that have a highly positive impact in the environment and reinvest the money in different types of restoration projects. Mariano said that they also work with International Finance Cooperation (IFC); which has launched the Forest Bond that offers investors some coupons in the form of carbon credits. Over the years and in working with GEF, CI has approved 21 projects in 19 countries. These projects[26] are managed by the implementation agencies and not necessary executed by CI. However, any project can apply for funding through CI to be an implementation agency for the CI - GEF portfolio.

Mariano encouraged the countries to apply for funding through the GEF, in line with the GEF focal strategies[27] and the GEF impact programmes[28]. As an incentive for the countries to work on these themes, GEF gives extra money to the countries that work on these topics. To learn more about these funds, Mariano urged countries to contact focal point people in the countries or implementation agencies of CI.

4.3   Experiences from other partners

As part of the panel discussion, other participants share their experiences with respect to financing forest landscapes;

4.3.1   Establishing bamboo forest as an investment opportunity on degraded land: Green Pot Enterprises

Kathomi shared the models that they use to restore degraded landscapes while at the same time establishing a self-sustainable model.

1.   With the first model, Green Pot buy degraded landscapes in Kenya, subdivide the land and plant bamboo forest and sell that as an invest opportunity. Because bamboo grows within 5 years, every year, the investors get a return on investment.
2.   With the second model, Green Pot works with the community through a profit share model. In this case, a donor that invests in a project would also get a profit share.

Very soon, Green Pot will be establishing a bamboo processing unit to can foster clear offtake, and this will bamboo to become a cash crop.

4.3.2   Developing community based enterprises: FAO and other partners

Nora Berrahmouni from Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) indicated that local investments should not only be about farmers providing their labour through digging, seeding and harvesting. It is important to provide an enabling environment

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[26] Funding can cover diverse projects in the area of biodiversity, climate change mitigation, land degradation, sustainable forest management, international waters, chemical and waste, and capacity building initiative for transparency.

[27] Biodiversity, climate change mitigation, land degradation, international waters, and chemical and waste.

[28] Food, land use and restoration (sustainable food systems, large scale restoration, deforestation free commodities); sustainable cities (Urban resource management, etc.); and sustainable forest management (Amazon sustainable landscapes, Congo basin sustainable landscapes, and dry land sustainable landscapes).

for the local people to be involved in the business of addressing land degradation such as supporting the development of community based enterprises (small and medium size). FAO and other partners have developed different tools (e.g. Market analysis and development) to facilitate processes the enable local people to become a community based enterprises. These enterprises would then develop businesses in tree nurseries, seed collections; and marketing the products.

4.4 Comments and clarifications

Questions and clarifications were made after the presentations and during the panel discussion:

- **Cameroon:**
  - A lot of money has been collected using the approaches presented, but it is not yet enough for implementation.
- **Malawi:**
  - The companies came to the attention of the government of Malawi through MIF, which brings investment into the country and link them to the entrepreneurs. MIF is a government funded initiative hosted within the Ministry of Finance.
  - It is important to convince the donors and governments that all the initiatives that they are supporting rely on landscapes.
- **Mozambique:**
  - There is a non - profit fund, which support the operation costs for conservation areas. There is also a national sustainable fund which is part of the Ministry of Land Environment and Rural Development. It is used to mobilise resources and channel then through various activities including restoration.
  - An important question that has to be addressed by users of the land is "Do all people that use the land contribute to deforestation"? For example, agriculture and mining.
- **Tanzania:**
  - There are a lot of risks associated with doing restoration in Tanzania. But it seems as if there are no mechanisms of how risk can be mitigated to sustain the finances.
  - To address forest degradation effectively, there is a need to analyse the underlying causes of deforestation. It is important to create awareness to people at all levels on the costs of deforestation - what are the costs of losing a tree?

General comments

- Research system need to support restoration initiatives by producing technical and institutional innovations so that restoration processes becomes self - sustaining.
- There are some ways to control Mathenge tree (Prosopis Juliflora), but also its economic benefits:
  - In Kenya, Mathenge tree (Prosopis Juliflora), was first introduced into the country in the late 1960s when various environmental organizations advocated for the plant to curb desertification. Because of its fast-spreading nature, the tree forms impenetrable thickets that choke up other plants and grazing land thus hindering the people's livelihood.
  - There have been attempts by Government to eradicate the tree and replace it with indigenous ones. Recently, a group of young innovators and researchers from Garissa have identified economic benefits from the Mathenge tree: The plant can

be used as medicine that can cure diseases; and its pods can be milled into flour that makes cakes and chapatti as well as jam and beverages.

- The environment for the private sector to take off include several aspects:
  - There is a need to talk to the different ministries: Finance; Forests; planning, Agriculture and others because they should all be involved in restoration activities-The more people are involved at the national level, the better.
  - Discussion should be held with business initiatives involved in forest restoration to make sure that they are comfortable with the investment climate- if they are comfortable, that will attract more finance and other investors
- The role of the farmers in restoration
  - Farmers don't have as much investments as the big donors, but they do have the motivation to make restoration work if they see the benefits[29].

"Restoration is not only about putting more trees in the landscape, but also about removing invader species"

"Landscape restoration is costly, but there are bigger costs if the land is not restored"

"Most of the Ministries use the land, but in most cases, only the Ministry of Forest is expected to repair all the damages caused by others"

5 SESSION 4: COORDINATION OF AND ADVOCACY FOR FLR/AFR100

Chaired by Nora Berrahmouni.

As part of the introductory remarks, Nora said that her session would have to answer a number of questions: What coordination means; why is it needed; and how the stakeholders would align and get the advocacy to grow the movement of forest and landscape restoration to be effective on the ground. She also mentioned that at a higher level, many countries through their Ministers have been committing pledges to contribute to the implementation of FLR. For example, there is Kigali Declaration of 2016; and many other initiatives that existed before the formation of AFR100. With these initiatives, the question is how to make sure that they are aligned to serve the purpose of having an effective implementation of AFR100 in Africa. She introduced the panel of experts who were going to share their experiences around coordination and advocacy.

5.1 Country cases

5.1.1 Malawi

Presentation made by Tangu Tumeo

Tangu started her presentation with an emphasis that the movement of restoring degraded landscapes should adopt a notion that "*No one should be left behind*!" In giving a national perspective, Tangu indicated that most households in Malawi depend on rain-fed agriculture for their livelihood. Therefore, it is important for forest landscape restoration interventions to contribute to agricultural intensification and to boost the productivity of croplands. Tangu said that Malawi started implementing FLR in 2016 and from the beginning set up a national task force that involves various stakeholders[30]. The Department of Forestry led the coordination of the process of a group of 50 people. So far, the achievement has been FLR

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[29] Farmers in Niger were supported slightly to establish their forests, and now they are ones going at greater lengths to restore their forests because they saw the value added from the initiative.

[30] Government ministries, projects and non-governmental organizations

opportunity assessment results used in district planning. In addition, the Technical steering committee was launched for the implementation of a youth restoration program, with the funding support of 7 million USD. Tangu mentioned the success factors that contributed to these achievements: Sensitization of the district council; platform for dialogue; and planning meetings. Nevertheless, some challenges were faced: Most sectors have not been fully decentralized, resulting in separate budgeting for activities and reporting. Tangu ended her presentation with some lessons, which are likely to lead to the sustainability of FLR efforts: Political support is crucial; involving youth is key since they contribute to 64% of the population; land and tree ownership; and investment in training, technical support for adoption of restoration practices.

5.1.2   Ethiopia

Presentation made by Tefera Mengistu

Tefera started his presentation by showing maps displaying the Ethiopian landscapes. He mentioned that the landscapes restoration activities in Ethiopia have been in place for few decades. Several key actors are involved: Local communities; Government institutions (e.g. MEFCC, MOAL); projects (e.g. Forest sector development program, SLM); individual land owners; development and financial partners; and NGOs. According to Terefa, the coordination approach is diverse: Steering committees at different levels; key sectors involved in the committee; participatory watershed management plan; community bylaws set to govern the implementation; ownership certified to individuals and communities; and strong task evaluation made after each accomplishment. The overall approach involves public mobilization and advocacy through public media.

Tefera shared the impact from their work: Degraded lands rehabilitated, and some changed into productive landscapes; local livelihoods supported; landscape resilience to shocks improved; community awareness raised; and skill and knowledge generated. He also mentioned the challenges that were faced: Lack of proper land use plan; competing land uses; how to sustain livelihoods until the first harvest of the forest; and poor monitoring of impacts. Terefa ended his presentation with some lessons and key elements that are very important to consider: Engagement of communities throughout the process; stakeholder integration from planning to implementation; commitment of actors; and financial support.

5.2   Experiences from the partners

5.2.1   LPFN-ALAP

Presentation made by Louis Wertz

Louis said that LPFN is a partnership initiative involving a number of organisations such as government, NGOs, civil society and private sector. In 2017, there was an opportunity to exchange experiences in the form of the African Landscapes Dialogue and the event was held in Addis Ababa. This provided an opportunity to come up with some action areas: Policy, multi-stakeholder partnerships, business, finance, capacity-development, research, and coordination among regional landscape programs. Louis said that underneath the coordination item, there were three specific action points: Undertake a regional mapping of landscape programs; collaborate in knowledge management and knowledge-sharing, and link tools and indicators; use regional initiatives to support national strategies, and strengthen links to other sectoral agendas. In facilitating dialogue, Louis emphasised the importance of integrating knowledge systems for landscapes to support informed planning and decision-

making about locating protected areas, improving agricultural operations, and increasing water availability for urban or agricultural uses.

Louis ended his presentation with next steps for coordination: Co-organize joint dialogue between AFR100 leaders and ALAP institutions in Tanzania in 2019; prepare for dialogue by regional mapping of landscape programs; and coordinating working groups between AFR100 and ALAP, focusing on key issues.

5.2.2   AUC/GGWI

Presentation made by Elvis Tangem

Elvis said that the Great Green Wall Initiative (GGWI) is working within a framework of Agenda 2063, which is focusing on partnership and coordination. Elvis shared his observations on collaboration for restoration in Africa: The first concerns collaboration at the international or regional level. He suggested that there is a greater need to make efforts and work together in a more effective and efficient manner. His second point concerns where coordination most needed? The urgent conversation about coordination needs to be framed within a national context and a good example of a country with such national coordination is Rwanda[31]. Elvis's third point is that coordination does not have to be "command and control". Good coordination at the initiative, country or sub-national level is about bringing shared interests and common visions together.

Finally, Elvis believe that to achieve ambitious targets of FLR, coordination needs to be resourced. He ended his remarks with key messages: Coordination is critical for an endeavour as ambitious as landscape; is not just about the role of the coordinator or the focal person, but about the responsibility of all partners ; it has a cost, so it is in everybody's interests to make sure that coordination efforts goes to where they are most needed.

"We should not create focal points for everything…"

5.2.3   IUCN

Presentation made by Stewart Maginnis

Stewart said that coordination can mean a lot of things to different people. He listed some questions that are important when partners think about coordination and want to optimise its value: What is its intention; who is expected to collaborate; and what are some of the general agreements. Coordination is important because no single partner (private or public) can reverse any land degradation or reforestation at scale. Therefore, there is a need for partners to collaborate to make progress on implementation of AFR100. Regarding an analysis on what is required in collaboration work, Stewart gave four observations: a) International and regional level - it is good that there are several initiatives (e.g. AFR100, TerrAfrica and the Great Green Wall) that focus on restoration. All these initiatives are big enough and are enjoying enough buy in from governments and amplifying messages why land degradation must be addressed. It is important for the partners to think about alignment and join ongoing initiatives instead of creating new ones. 2) The national ownership of regional initiatives is critical - an agreed agenda by governments within the region will guarantee that there is coordination of regional initiatives. An example of good national coordination is Rwanda[32]. 3)

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[31]There FLR has been mainstreamed in District Development Plans and District Officials can now easily set and realize FLR targets that are appropriate to their own locality. This has been accompanied by a 200% increase in public expenditure on FLR over the last three years.

[32] District developments have been mainstreamed and local government is the common driver of restoration implementation.

Coordination does not need to be commanded / controlled. Good coordination is about bringing shared interest among the partners.

Stewart concluded that the question is not whether coordination is need, but how to make sure that it is supported by the key actors, how it can be made to be effective and how it can be accountable.

5.3 Comments and clarifications

Comments and some clarification were addressed after each presentation and also as part of the panel discussion.

Malawi
- FLR was institutionalised by pushing it to part of the agenda during the mapping and council meetings. The outcome was that district development plans incorporated the result of the assessment.
- The youth restoration program supported to the tune of 7 million USD is targeting the youth in each district throughout the country. Youth groups that have been working in the environment sector organised through the Ministry of Youth are going to be identified to implement activities in tree planting and management.

Ethiopia
- A balance should be made in using indigenous and exotic plans in doing forest landscape restoration. What is important is that the initiative should take care of the forest and the people. In Ethiopia, the balance is created by planting 30% of the indigenous trees and 35% of the exotic trees. There is a need to increasingly drive the economic benefits from the trees and make people to start valuing forests.
- Regional coordination is important to share the experiences. This is because within Africa, there is a lot similarity between the countries and there is lot to learn from the different initiatives that are being implemented.

AUC/GGWI
- Coordination should not be about money, but this does not mean that money is not necessary. Money should be the driver/ catalyst of development, but don't let the money to be the end. Money should be the tool that partners should use to promote synergy and integration in doing restoration work.

IUCN
- The linkages of the forest landscapes restoration activities to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) targets at the national require two things: Leadership and coordination. We need the leadership drive the mandate and coordinate activities that will enable us to reach the targets.
- Coordination is needed at every level. However, the intensity of coordination efforts need to be more as one goes to the ground.

General comments
- We can all be champions and at the same time work towards the same goal - we don't have to be competitive. The champions might have their differences but they should aim their forest landscape restoration efforts towards making sure that the local communities benefit from their initiatives.

- Coordination, the way it is known, is not very attractive anymore. It is no longer about the classical coordinated system that everybody knows in a project / programme. Coordination provision by following a shared vision creates different principles of how the partners pool together.
- Three key messages came out of the presentations on coordination: What are the objectives for coordination; what are the targets; and what is the accountability.
- There are a lot of initiatives being coordinated, so what. Some of the families are so poor and for them it does not matter whether biodiversity is restored or not. What they want to see is what they can eat to live for tomorrow. Putting livelihood of the people at the centre of all the initiatives that are being coordinated is very critical.
- Forest landscape restoration should come up as one of the economic opportunities in the future, and not only for the environment but for the people as well.
- The youth in the African countries should start building their lives on activities based on forest landscape restoration. There is a need to establish cooperatives among the youth and women groups to sustain their lives in the forest sector and not only in the crop and livestock farming. Experience from a youth group, by the name of Team Environment of Kenya involved in restoration activities:
  - It is a community based environmental socio - economic enterprise and a youth organization that is privileged to be a national and environmental youth movement doing conservation in all aspects.
  - The organization has perfected the art of peer exercises at the peril of the environment.
  - In the past few month of the year, they have planted 35 000 trees and in the remaining part of the year, they have 40 000 tree to plant.
- Networks map of the stakeholders will help a great deal in coordinating forest landscape restoration activities. It will provide answers to several questions: Who are the actors, what are their entry points, how does one get in touch with them, what specific value do they see themselves adding, etc. The mapping should not only be at regional level, but also at the country level. The country partners should do these maps and tell the external partners where to come in.

6 WRAP UP FOR DAY ONE AND OUTLOOK FOR DAY TWO

The wrap-up for day one and the outlook for day two were presented by the facilitators on the morning of the second day.

a) Wrap up for day one

The first day started with opening remarks and 3 sessions[33.] Each session had a few presentations and discussions.

i. Session 1: Transition from Pledges to Implementation

The session was characterised by a myriad of great initiatives on the ground and tools (e.g. tools on knowledge management and assessment, etc.) that have been developed. A lot of these activities are happening currently and some have been taking place since decades. The activities will continue taking place, with or without AFR100 because they are being driven by

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[33] Session 1: Transition from Pledges to Implementation; Session 2: Scaling the FLR/AFR100 Movement; and Session 3: Financing Forest Landscape Restoration.

communities and their governments who are motivated to see things happening. It was clear from the presentations that AFR100 has created a momentum and it is giving an umbrella for the countries to address issues of land degradation.

The salient questions that still needed to be answered were: What is the value added of AFR100? ; What does alignment to AFR100 mean in practice? and what does implementation really mean?

ii.   Session 2: Scaling the FLR/AFR100 Movement

There were initiatives and cases with very interesting efforts in scaling FLR activities.

The fundamental and salient questions were: What model(s) 'of scaling do we really have?; what structures and mechanisms are required for a successful scaling process and who to drive it?; why do countries have to pledge- what do they really expect?; why do partners want to be in AFR100, what do they expect and what are their incentives?; and what does AFR100 offer, now and in the future?

iii.   Session 3: Financing Forest Landscape Restoration

It came out from the presentations that tremendous finance is required for restoration at scale! However, it was not clear where the finance would come from? The session had rather diffuse perspective, particularly on the role of the private sector.

Salient question were: Do we really understand the thinking of the private sector and the conditions that have to be in place for private sector investment to can take place? ; do we really understand and build on what motivates communities to invest[34] in their own environment- where is their energy coming from and how do we tap that energy? ; What is the role of public sector finance? ; And what models of restoration do we have in mind?

b) Outlook for day two

The facilitator gave an outlook for the session that was still to come on day two.

i.   Session 4: Coordination and Advocacy

For the topic on coordination and advocacy, the salient questions that were highlighted by the facilitator are: Are we talking about coordination, alignment and or communication or advocacy? ; What is the alternative to a classical coordination model? ; And how to deal with the high competition for resources among partners- how the cake can be made bigger and reduce the competition but still collaborate?

The facilitator encouraged the participants to talk openly about these issues during the last part of the last day of the meeting and also in the parallel sessions.

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[34] An example was given about initiative in Niger. It was clarified that there was less money injected for the restoration of degraded land. But, there was a lot of technical support from Nigerian University, IFAD, and a couple of local NGOs.

7 SESSION 5: PARALLEL SESSIONS ON STRATEGIES TO MAKE IMPLEMENTATION AT SCALE HAPPEN IN A TANGIBLE WAY

The sessions were facilitated by the Chairs. The rapporteurs were also selected to can summarise the discussions meant for the report back in plenary. The organisation of the parallel session and the report back by the working groups was facilitated by PICOTEAM.

7.1 Financing Investments

The session was led by Susanne Wallenoeffer (GIZ), Abdelkader Bensada (UNEP), and Philippe Dardel (WB)

Several aspects were covered under the topic on financial investment: Conduct/ draft voluntary guidelines on FLR financing and economics of FLR; and a case study from Ethiopia.

7.1.1 Report from Parallel Discussion

The discussion in the group started with an input presentation by Katalyn Solimosi, UNIQUE on the economics of FLR. The most important message from the presentation was- "*in order to make FLR economically attractive, one has to bring it down to the farm level, even to a level of one hectare*". It was suggested that there is a need to develop a business model that provides an incentive for the people so that they can make a livelihood from FLR.

The group went into a bigger discussion and had some inputs on the kind of investments needed for AFR100 and FLR. Several points were raised:

- Make the difference between grey and green financing
- How investing in the land sectors could have a negative impact for the kind of things that need to be achieved in restoration in general?
- What type of business models should be created to unlock finance and to address the different commodity lines in agriculture and forestry and integrate the livelihood aspects?
- Who is going to take the main risks? Can smallholders be assisted to get insurance for the risks that they take?

The group members thought that the discussion on financing investments was very complex, to the extent that they had more questions than answers. The group came to the conclusion that there is a need to have more discussions on this topic, covering questions like "*how can we ensure that the environmental and social risks that are attached to the FLR investments on the smallholder or multinational level can be addressed in a good way*".

The group further suggested that the financing topic be discussed further under the AFR100 initiative, for example by setting up a working group to look at several aspects: What exists from the forestry initiatives in terms of safeguards; how can this information and experiences be brought together and be collected; and how can it be discussed within the initiative and the broader context.

7.1.2 Comments/ clarifications and wrap-up

- The group agreed that restoration is expensive, and it require a lot of resources and private sector is not coming on board. But the group did not deepen the discussion on strategies:
  - o To bring private sector on board
  - o To understand private sector
  - o To bring about financing

7.2 Tracking AFR100 pledges and FLR Monitoring

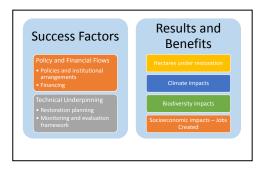**The session was led by Charles Karangwa (IUCN) and Sean DeWitt (WRI)**

Several topics were covered during this session: What monitoring tools are available? barometer framework and guidance; FLR coordination for monitoring; Examples from Malawi, Rwanda, and technical partners, and how to transfer knowledge to countries.

7.2.1 Report from Parallel Discussion

The group defined the difference between monitoring and tracking. Often, the monitoring is happening on the ground to understand the biophysical and socio - economic changes. On the other hand, tracking is something that is much broader (e.g. tracking how policies are evolving, changes in financing, work on the ground etc.).

There were presentations of few interesting tools:

- **Collect Earth** presented by WRI- it is an open source tool developed by FAO. It can be an interesting tool if one does not yet have the data about restoration. It allows people that know the landscape very well to quantify what they have seen on the landscape and to create a base map. It is an affordable tool that leverages best the local knowledge.

Barometer of progress for the Bonn Challenge- presented by IUCN. It is tool that tracks progress of Bonn Challenge and related regional initiatives. Barometer does not only track progress only on the hectares, but also the impact on climate, biodiversity, and socio - economic aspects. Barometer focuses on 3 levels: This is a tool that looks at the policies, finances and planning. It tracks a wide range of aspects that can move AFR100 forward. It was piloted in Rwanda, USA, Honduras and El Salvador.

- **Trends on Earth presented by Conservation International**. It focuses on monitoring the human CCD land degradation neutrality. It brings together the existing global dataset. If you have the local data, you can upload that data into the system to track key indicators such as land productivity and land cover. It is a powerful tool to track indicators for SDG 15.3.1 on land degradation.
- **Global Land Indicator Initiative presented by UN Habited**: The information that was shared was about how to track tenure and land governance indicators. They previewed some tools from the global land tool network. The tool looks at tenure issues, conflict and disputes around land, land administration services, and sustainable land management.

An important point that was made during the session was - *"To make sure any system developed can be aligned with existing country monitoring systems than creating a new one"*. It was also noted that monitoring should generate data that is usable by actors in restoration at different scale, both at national and subnational levels.

There were two country presentations:

- **Malawi- presented by Tangu:** It was mentioned that the country launched the national strategy for forest landscape restoration, which included the goals that range

from alleviating poverty, food security to forest cover. The strategy also has got five key interventions that would be used to achieve the goals. When they put all the ministries together, they had 160 indicators that were needed to be reported on. The government worked through a multi - stakeholder process to get the indicators trimmed down to 30 in number. The indicators are being used to track across the different sectors on how progress has been made on restoration.

- **Rwanda - presentation made by Jean Pierre Mugabo, Head of Forestry Department**: The presentation highlighted the results from the implementation of the Barometer of progress that was adapted to the country needs and monitoring systems. The focus was on how the monitoring process helped tracking progress on restoration focusing on Land; land owners; land investment; and policy. It was interesting to note that there is 690 000 ha in the process of restoration, 44.6% of the money was directly funded by the government while 40% was from joint government and development partners with remaining percentage shared between NGOs and private sector.

The discussions highlighted the importance of reducing new tools introduced to countries but focus on supporting countries to revamp and revive their systems and improve their performance. Too often there are new tools, new ideas that come among but they don't necessary fit with the overall operational system of the countries. Therefore, the main message that came out of the discussion was that there is a need for "*country driven monitoring systems*". There is also a need for systems that are integrated and that leverage the infrastructure that exist in the country.

7.2.2   Comments/ clarifications and wrap-up

- There is no need to introduce a new tool while there are many existing tools and monitoring systems. There is a need to build on what the countries are doing and help in improving restoration indicators.
- The point about monitoring and how best to use the AFR100 initiative to work collectively towards achieving the target goals has not been made very clear during the group discussion. The question that was put on the table for consideration was coming up with agreed and comparable indicators that were developed by the Global Land Indicator Initiative. This is providing an opportunity to use these indicators that have already been approved and the partners don't have to reinvent the wheel.

7.3   Scaling up on-the-ground implementation of FLR in Africa

The session was led by Nora Berrahmouni (FAO), Peter Saile and Anna Rother (GIZ)
The session served to focus on and deal in more detail with several key success factors for upscaling FLR. A group of 35 participants covered a variety of topics through Elevator talks on key success factors for FLR at scale; group work, illustrating success factors with examples from, Kenya, Madagascar, Niger, Rwanda and Senegal.

7.3.1   Report from Parallel Discussion

The group started their session with an elevator talk as a basis for a discussion on factors of success necessary for scaling up of FLR implementation on the ground. The group identified several building blocks for scaling up FLR focused on five topics: a) Enabling policies and policy coherence across sectors; b) politics and policies; c) technical capacity of all actors including communities as change agents for scaling up; d) socio - economic drivers such as using the market value chains to incentivise restoration; and e) effective cross sector coordination and cooperation at different levels (national and local levels). Gender topics were embedded in

the discussions. For each of these topics, a representative from the countries and producer organizations provided inputs through the elevator talks: They presented their case in concise five minute slots. The discussion was very enriching and covered different perspectives on scaling up.

An open discussion brought forward further comments and inputs from the group, including additional aspects based on their own experiences including: The need to consider and use a combination of restoration strategies (protection, sustainable management, managing natural regeneration, planting and sowing using native species chosen by communities); the use of biodiversity as a natural capital for diversification of livelihoods (use multipurpose native species such as wood and non-wood forest products); sustainable production of wood and non-wood forest products (such as charcoal). The group also embarked on a group work based on three different questions. The five groups discussed along the major questions:

- **Question 1***: How to bring about relevant sectors and stakeholders into the process at country and landscape level?* The discussion in the groups led to some responses to this question: Communication and clear communication strategy are key; establish a common vision with the different stakeholders to organise themselves; outline the contribution of each of the stakeholders and foster planning together (who should do what and when); advocacy and enabling environment - government responding to the requests from the local groups.

- **Question 2:** *What are the key bottlenecks you think are issues to broaden cooperation / collaboration at landscape level?* The groups came up with responses to this question: There is a need for more coherence between sectoral policies; policy gaps (Lack of harmonisation and policy transformative projects); political interference can stop processes that have started; no sufficient opportunities for communities in landscape restoration on how to make their lives better; landscape outlook often is related with biophysical context and we usually forget the transcending concern.

- **Question 3:** *What do you want NEPAD to do in the next 1- 2 years to foster cross - sector collaboration and coordination (2 requests)*. Various responses were given to this question: Knowledge sharing platforms - e.g. PANORAMA; support knowledge sharing at local level (provide guidelines for knowledge sharing at local level); increase the number of focal points; open up for the other stakeholders to participate in meetings (e.g. Producers; civil society organisations, women groups, etc.); and appoint coordinators at national level and support them.

The group thought that the answers to the last question would help NEPAD to step in and engage with partners for better communication and more thorough participation.

7.4   Mobilizing Technical Partners and Communities

The session was led by Diana Mawoko (NEPAD Agency/ AFR100 Secretariat) and Kyra Lunderstedt (UNDP- RSA).

Various topics and items were covered during the session including the major issues or challenges faced when mobilizing technical partners and communities, the key principles and approaches to maintain partnerships through FLR solutions, innovations and technologies. Three country experiences were shared, namely; South Africa (Kyra Lunderstedt), Madagascar (Harifidy RAKOTO RATSIMBA) and Ethiopia (Fassil Teffera). Technical Partners were also given the floor and the presenters included; JustDiggit (Wessel van Eeden and Njamasi Simon Chiwanga), Catholic Relief Services (Dadi Legesse) and World Vision (Irene

Ojuok) as well as the Yale Environmental Leadership and Training Initiative (ELTI) (Karin Bucht).

7.4.1   Report from Parallel Discussion

The group presenter said that they discussed and created a common space for the different partners to share their experiences: The experience from South Africa provided an overview of three projects, The GEF5 SLM Project, The TSITSA Project and the Albany Thicket Biome Research and Monitoring Project; Ethiopia provided some insights with respect to preserving the ecosystem services of Lake Chamo and rehabilitation of the catchment area; and the Madagascar experience was from *Programme d'appel à la gestion de l'enviornment* which looked at a shared landscape vision from individual initiatives titled, "*trees to landscapes*".

The technical partners also shared their experiences: Justdiggit highlighted the need for awareness and communication creation among community members as a driving factor in mobilizing the members; CRS and World Vision shared experiences from the work they are doing in various countries and including key principles on transformative resilience, adaptive resilience and absorptive resilience. The need for farmer to farmer learning was noted as the biggest opportunity to capitalise on as government services are mostly limited. A different aspect came in with the training from ELTI, where academia played a very important role in contributing to and providing support with respect to research during the implementation of FLR.

All the experiences stressed the importance of community involvement. There was even a question on "*how to ensure that everyone is involved in the implementation*". The coordination and ownership should come from the people themselves. Instead of looking at the problem, they should also focus on solutions. The ownership came from building up a common vision. It was from the common vision that initiative and projects were able to start. The communities should be at the centre.

The general refection on the approaches used by the partners were summarised as follows:
- All the presentations emphasized shared vision as important - creating vision within the project through sensitisation and campaigning
- Farming based approach / community based approach was important (from Madagascar)
- Consider few people within the village as champions who can transform the restoration processes and mobilise the whole community
- It is important to consider the legislation at the community level and the standards that the community have setup

The interventions by the partners covered several aspects:
- All the interventions were on sustainable land management practices and focused on tree planting
- Some of the interventions were based on the broader technologies - but there is a need to cover the real causes of land degradation in Africa.
- Scoping - it is always the farm scale and landscape scale. It is also important to consider the temporal scale
- Link the interventions with the SDGs - embed the country indicators into the projects that are being implemented to maximise the return on investment
- Embed research in all the developmental business - research could contribute in cost analysis, trade-offs, projecting outcomes of interventions, etc.

The group suggested that more work be done on avoiding land degradation because reversing it is a costly business. There is also a need to actually hear voices of indigenous and native people on the ground as a lot can be learnt from their knowledge.

"When a family has a problem, the family must be the first to start tackling the problem"
(Madagascar presentation).

7.4.2 Comments/ clarifications and wrap-up

- One of the key aspects that is needed to motivate partners and get people involved in restoration activities is incentives- why are the partners coming on board, what is then incentive for their participation, etc. The incentive for the partners is mainly into the agenda that brings the key players together.
- What motivates the community to be entrusted in the agenda of restoring their landscapes is centrally about what touches them most. If they have a problem and the initiative is coming to address those issues; that is a starting point on the discussion of the incentives. At community level, the local people get an incentive to be involved in restoration activities when they see the benefits that they derive- not necessarily them being paid to do restoration activities.
- The importance of vision being led from the community level was also empathised. The community together with the stakeholders should come up with a shared vision for the restoration initiative to be sustainable.

8 SESSION 6: KEY MESSAGES FROM AFR100 ANNUAL MEETING IN NAIROBI

Presentation made by the NEPAD Agency

Mr. Mamadou Diakhite, from the NEPAD Agency presented the key messages prepared from the AFR100 annual meeting in Nairobi:

1. In times of ever-increasing pressure on the resources land, water, and biodiversity, the restoration of degraded forests and lands is more urgent than ever. Bringing back trees into the land offers multiple benefits for sustainable development, the fight against poverty and hunger, for conserving biodiversity and for adaptation to climate change.

2. AFR100 is an African-wide initiative fostering the implementation of a multi-sector landscape approach with 26 countries committed to bring more than 91 million hectares under restoration. During the third AFR100 Annual Partnership Meeting, country representatives and partners in implementation agreed once more that the initiative is a powerful lever to bring forest landscape restoration to scale.

3. Country representatives and partners reinforced their high commitment in fulfilling FLR pledges, shared their experiences in FLR implementation. To achieve FLR at scale, countries endorsed the need for integration of various key sectors beyond forest and environment in FLR implementation from a landscape perspective.

4. Countries call for increased finance from private and public sources for forest and landscape restoration to step up their engagement in and leadership of AFR100 and Bonn Challenge. AFR100 countries also call for financing for FLR to come from various sectors (biodiversity, agriculture, climate, etc.) to address the challenges posed by degraded landscapes. Countries including Rwanda and Malawi are demonstrating their commitment to FLR by allocating domestic budget for restoration. Further, AFR100 Partner Countries have committed to work together to deliver an African

regional restoration proposal to GEF7. Private investments for FLR should adhere to international safeguards and be inclusive.

5. Participants of the third Annual Partnership Meeting endorse the motion to have UNGA declare a "*Decade of Ecosystem Restoration*", as proposed by several African Ministers of the Environment.

These key messages were compiled from different point views and were meant to be presented at the high level of the Global Landscape Forum, held on the 29th and 30th August 2018 in Nairobi.

9 SESSION 7: CLOSING REMARKS

Mr. Mamadou invited a representative from BMU to come and give some closing remarks.

9.1 BMU - Ms. Elke Steinmetz

Elke thanked the organisers and the partners at the meeting for having given her an opportunity to speak few words. From her personal assessment, the meeting was successful[35] and worthwhile for her to attend. She was impressed by the commitment that the countries and the partners have to AFR100.

She gave some more concrete remarks that took the form of a feedback from her own reflection: a) From her personal point of view, she looks at restoration more like landscape and ecosystem care management with a special view to intergenerational fairness- this means restoration is not only forests. b) Listening to the case studies, it was obvious to Elke that the countries have so much to tell. She encouraged the countries to monitor what they do and share their success stories. c) On coordination, she liked the emphasis of a common vision. So far, there has been a lot of focus on shifting from coordination to coherence with doubtful success. Still on coordination, she mentioned that working with the Regional Economic Communities (RECs) in Africa is very important.

Elke announced that within the Bonn Challenge process, there will be a regional meeting with Community of West African States (ECOWAS) in March 2019 organised by IUCN as the main partner. In her conclusion remarks, Elke quoted the words of her state secretary who is committed to restoration, *"We had an era of deforestation and degradation, and we must shift to an era of restoration".*

9.2 AFR100 Secretariat / NEPAD Agency

Mr. Mamadou thanked the participants and the partners for coming to Kenya to attend the meeting. He said that although the meeting was successful, there are still a lot of challenges, most of which were mentioned in the parallel sessions. He invited the African countries who are members of the African Union to come forward and have access to finance in order to address their degradation issues. He said that it was an obligation of the secretariat to connect the countries to financial opportunities. He mentioned that more countries were doing evaluations[36] using ROAM with the aim of looking at opportunities for restoration. He encouraged countries that have not yet done so, to start using ROAM because it is one means of getting funding.

Mr. Mamadou Diakhite invited participants to the cocktail event to be held in the evening after the official closure of the third APM of the AFR100. He mentioned that the event would

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[35] She learned news things, met people with who she can continue networking with, return back to work motivated than she was before, enjoyed the food, etc.

[36] A total of 14 countries have concluded the ROAM evaluations.

be dedicated on mobilising financing in a concrete[37] manner. He recognised Kenya with its 5.1 million ha commitment and mentioned that the country will be one of the first beneficiary of the new funding from the AFR100 partners. Lastly, Mamadou thanked the participants for their contributions and their time during the meeting. He declared the meeting officially closed.

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[37] Discussion to focus on starting with resources from the countries and going to co-financing with bilateral and tapping into the support that could be provided by the private sector and global cooperation that have the consciousness to shift some of their investments into restoration.

10 ANNEXES

10.1 Annex 1: Agenda for the Third AFR100 Annual Partnership Meeting

The Third AFR100 Annual Partnership Meeting Agenda
Scaling African Forest Landscape Restoration
InterContinental Hotel
Nairobi, Kenya,
26-28 August 2018

Time	Agenda Item
	26 August 2018- Field Trip
08:00-16:00	Field Trip to the Wangari Mathai corner, Karura Forest and Brackenhurst Forest/ Brackenhurst Botanic Garden
17:30-20:00	Registration by AFR100 Secretariat
	27 August 2018- Day One
08:00-09:00	Registration
09:00-10:30	Opening Session: Welcome and Keynote Statements **Welcome and Opening Remarks** • Mr. Mamadou Diakhite; NEPAD agency / AFR100 • Bernhard Worm, BMZ • Tim Christophersen, GPFLR/GRC • Wanjira Mathai , WRI • Stewart Magginis, IUCN **Keynote Statements:** • H.E Kebede Yimam, Ethiopia State Minister of Forestry Sector • H.E Mohamed Elmi , Deputy Cabinet secretary
10:30-11:00	• Presentation of AFR100 Achievements and Challenges – the annual report from the AFR100 Secretariat, NEPAD Agency • Announcement of new pledges by Tanzania and Togo
11:00-11:30	Tea Break and Group Photo
11:30-13:00	1. **Transition from Pledges to Implementation, Facilitated by Wanjira Mathai.** *Showcasing successful FLR/AFR100 actions and experiences.* **Kenya**- Alfred Gichu **Madagascar**- Julien Noel **Nigeria**- Ruth Oghale and Ibrahim Inuwu **GIZ**- Susanne Wallenöffer **IUCN**- Mirjam Kuzee **WRI**- Sean De Witt **Q&A**
13:00-14:00	Lunch break
14:00-15:30	2. **Scaling the FLR/AFR100 Movement – Facilitated by Dennis Garrity.** *Linking critical components necessary in success of scaling-up restoration efforts.* **Niger**- Yacouba Seybou **Togo**- Prince Gnama **Sudan** – Ali Osman Hamid **CIFOR**- Hellen Ochieng **WWF**- Geofrey Mwanjela **Q&A**
15:30-16:00	Tea Break

16:00-17:00	**3. Financing Forest Landscape Restoration in Africa - Facilitated by Robert Nasi.** *What are the existing mechanisms for FLR? How to access various mechanism? Importance of increased public (climate) finance for FLR? How is restoration/FLR included in GEF7 and/or GCF funding lines?* **Cameroon**-Christophe Bring/ Anicet Ngomin **Malawi**- Clement Chilima **Mozambique**- Roberto Zolho **Tanzania -** Anna Lawou **Conservation International** - Mariano Gonzalez Roglich **Q&A**
17:00-17:30	Wrap up Day One - Facilitators
17:00	End of Day One
19:00	Cocktail at Reception
	28 August 2018- Day Two
09:00-09:30	Outlook of day two- Facilitators
09:30-11:00	*4.* **Coordination of and Advocacy for FLR/AFR100- Facilitated by Nora Berrahmouni.** *Presentation of Kigali Declaration and Outcomes of the BC/COMIFAC, Highlight landscapes where coordinated restoration efforts are taking place.* **Ethiopia –**Bitew Shibabaw **Malawi-** Tangu Tumeo **AUC/GGWI-** Elvis Tangem **IUCN-** Stewart Maginnis **LPFN-ALAP-** Louis Wertz **Q&A**
11:00-11:30	Tea Break
11:30-13:00	**5. Parallel Sessions: Practical Strategies to Enable Large Scale Implemenation**

	1. **Financing Investments:** **Lead**: Susanne Wallenoeffer (GIZ), Abdelkader Bensada (IUCN), Philippe Dardel (WB) *Code of Conduct/ Draft Voluntary guidelines on FLR financing and Economics of FLR – a case study from Ethiopia*	2. **Tracking AFR100 pledges and FLR Monitoring**: **Lead**: Charles Karangwa (IUCN), Sean DeWitt (WRI) *What monitoring tools are available? Barometer framework and guidance? FLR coordination for monitoring.* Examples from Malawi; Rwanda; and technical partners.	3. **Scaling up on-the-ground implementation of FLR in Africa:** **Lead**: Nora Berrahmouni (FAO), Peter Saile (GIZ) *Elevator talk on key success factors for FLR at scale: Examples from Ethiopia; Kenya; Madagascar; Niger; Rwanda; and Senegal discussions.*	4. **Mobilizing Technical Partners and Communities:** **Lead**: Kyra Lunderstedt (UNDP- RSA) and Diana Mawoko (NEPAD Agency) *FLR Solutions/ Innovations/ Technologies Proposed. Examples from JustDiggit; World Vision; Madagascar; and South Africa*
13:00-14:00	Lunch break			
14:00-15:30	**6. Report from Parallel Discussion**			
15:30-16:00	Tea Break			

16:00-16:30	7. **Lesson Learnt, Key Messages Generated (NEPAD Agency/ Facilitators)**
16:30-17:00	8. **Closing and presentation of key messages** NEPAD Agency Elke Steinmetz (BMUB) Kenya

AFR100 Post -Event Cocktail

19h00	Cocktail reception (by invitation from Conservation International and Global Ever Green Alliance: GEF 7 and other financing for FLR in Africa.

Field Trip Site Description (please bring comfortable clothing, shoes, a hat and sunscreen):

Karura Forest

Karura Forest Reserve is located in the northern part of Nairobi city. At 1,041 hectares, it is one of the largest urban gazetted forests in the world. The forest contains nearly all the 605 species of wildlife found in Nairobi including three types of antelope. It is managed by Kenya Forest Service (KFS). Due to its proximity to a growing city, there have been plans to reduce the forest in favor of housing and other development. However, these plans have been controversial with conservationists. In the late 90's there were housing projects that would have excised portions of the forest. Conservationists, led by Wangari Maathai, the leader of Green Belt Movement who later became a Nobel Peace Prize Laureate, carried out a much publicized campaign for saving the forest. In the late 1990s Karura Forest became also a symbol of controversial land grabbing in Kenya.

Brackenhurst Forest/ Brackenhurst Botanic Garden

Brackenhurst Botanic Garden's mission is to restore and protect native African plant species and ecosystems, in particular recreating native forests, and undertaking targeted conservation programs for rare and/or threatened species. In pursuit of this mission, it has established a native primary upland forest, reclaimed from exotic Eucalyptus plantations. Brackenhurst Botanic Garden began in 2000 with the removal of most of the exotic trees on Brackenhurst land and their replacement with native African trees. The project is managed by a local NGO called Plants for Life International, and is expected to be complete by 2030. It now has a closed canopy forest where a family of Colobus monkeys has taken up residence after an absence of sixty years. It has planted almost 90,000 trees since 2000.Brackenhurst has the largest collection of propagated plants in Kenya.

10.2 Annex 2: Quotations from the AFR100 annual meeting in Nairobi

The following are quotations coming the different sections of the report:

"Nothing is as powerful as an idea whose time has come." (Victor Hugo)

"We had an era of deforestation and degradation, and we must shift to an era of restoration"

"Landscape restoration is costly, but there are bigger costs if the land is not restored"

"Restoration is not only about putting more trees in the landscape, but also about removing invader species"

"Most of the Ministries use the land, but in most cases, only the Ministry of Forest is expected to repair all the damages caused by others"

"We should not create focal points for everything…"

"When a family has a problem, the family must be the first to start tackling the problem" (Madagascar proverb).

"No one should be left behind!"

"Getting the biggest bang for the buck"

"Dear partners of the AFR100, if you want to bring 100 million ha to restoration by 2030, and you have only 12 years, you need to act swiftly, decisively and above all, dig it. Let's scale up … just dig it"

10.3 Annex 3: List of participants

The Third AFR100 Annual Partnership Meeting Agenda

Scaling African Forest Landscape Restoration

InterContinental Hotel

Nairobi, Kenya,

26-28 August 2018

#	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	INSTITUTION/ORGANIZATION	POSITION	COUNTRY	EMAIL
1	Acquah	Isaac	Ministry of Environment Environmental Protection Agony	AFR100 Focal Point	Ghana	icacquah@hotmail.com; iacquah@epaghana.org
2	Adam	Alina	KfW	Advisor	Germany	alina.adam_extern@kfw.de
3	Adata	Margaret	Ministry of Water and Environment	AFR100 Focal Point	Uganda	adatamargaret@yahoo.co.uk; adatamargaret@gmail.com
4	Adjibi Oualiou	Abdoul Razack	Direction Générale des Eaux, Forêts et Chasse	Officier Conservateur des Eaux et Forêts	Bénin	razadjibi@yahoo.fr
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