



afr100



First Regional Conference of the African Forest Landscape Restoration Initiative (AFR100)



11-12 October, 2016

The ELILLY International Hotel, Addis Ababa Ethiopia

WORKSHOP DOCUMENTATION

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This report attempts to document the proceedings of the First Regional Conference of the African Forest Landscape Restoration Initiative (AFR100), held at The ELILLY International Hotel, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 11-12 October , 2016. The report is not a final synthesis, but tries to capture the conference outputs in a non-interpreted way.

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

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

TABLE OF CONTENT

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	VI
FOREWORD BY THE WORKSHOP FACILITATORS	IX
ACRONYMS	X
1. OPENING AND SETTING THE SCENE	1
1.1. OPENING AND WELCOMING REMARKS.....	1
1.1.1 <i>Opening remarks: NEPAD</i>	1
1.1.2 <i>Opening remarks: World Bank</i>	2
1.1.3 <i>Opening remarks: BMZ</i>	2
1.1.4 <i>Opening remarks: BMUB</i>	3
1.1.5 <i>Opening remarks: WRI</i>	4
1.1.6 <i>Keynote address of the AFR100 conference</i>	5
1.1.7 <i>Official opening of the AFR100 conference</i>	6
1.2. INTRODUCTION OF THE FACILITATION TEAM AND THEIR APPROACH	7
1.2.1 <i>Facilitation principles</i>	7
1.3. PARTICIPANT’S INTRODUCTION	9
1.4. PARTICIPANTS’ COMPOSITION AND STANDPOINTS.....	9
1.4.1 <i>Participants’ composition- WHO IS IN THE ROOM</i>	9
1.4.2 <i>Standpoints on provocative statements</i>	11
1.5. UNDERSTANDING THE AGENDA OF THE CONFERENCE	13
1.5.1 <i>Anticipated outputs</i>	13
1.5.2 <i>Overall core questions for the conference to be answered</i>	13
1.5.3 <i>Programme overview</i>	13
1.5.4 <i>Open space session</i>	14
2. COMMON UNDERSTANDING OF AFR 100 AND THE LATEST DEVELOPMENTS.....	15
2.1. OVERVIEW OF AFR 100 BY NEPAD.....	15
2.2. EXPERIENCES WITH NATIONAL ASSESSMENTS OF RESTORATION OPPORTUNITIES AND SUPPORT FOR FLR IMPLEMENTATION	18
2.2.1 <i>Forest landscape restoration experiences in Ethiopia</i>	18
2.2.2 <i>Restoring degraded landscapes and forest landscape restoration in Kenya</i>	25
2.2.2.1 Restoring degraded landscapes	25
2.2.2.2 Forest Landscape Restoration in Kenya	29
2.2.3 <i>Forest landscape restoration (FLR) in Madagascar</i>	34
2.2.4 <i>Restoration in Rwanda</i>	37
2.2.5 <i>Restoring Forest Landscapes in Niger</i>	41
2.2.6 <i>Update on the Malawi national forest landscape restoration assessment</i>	45
2.2.7 <i>Experiences and potentials of Cameroon for the restoration of forests and forest landscapes</i>	49
3. ANALYSIS OF THE CRITICAL CHALLENGES FROM THE DIFFERENT COUNTRIES IN IMPLEMENTING FLR AT SCALE.....	52
4. OPTIONS AND STRATEGIES TO ADDRESS CRITICAL CHALLENGES FOR IMPLEMENTATION AT SCALE IN COUNTRIES.....	54

4.1.	HOW TO MANAGE LAND TENURE AS AN INCENTIVE FOR EFFECTIVE RESTORATION?	54
4.2.	HOW CAN MARKETS AND VALUE CHAINS BECOME INCENTIVES AND DRIVERS FOR EFFECTIVE RESTORATION AT SCALE?	56
4.3.	HOW TO CREATE INCENTIVES FOR COMMUNITY MOBILISATION IN RESTORATION?.....	58
4.4.	HOW TO REACH SUSTAINABLE FINANCING OF RESTORATION AT SCALE?	60
4.5.	HOW TO MONITOR RESTORATION AT SCALE?.....	62
4.6.	HOW TO ORGANISE AND COORDINATE EFFECTIVE RESTORATION AT SCALE AND AT DIFFERENT LEVELS?.....	63
5.	TRANSFORMATIVE ACTIONS TO ACHIEVE THE GREAT LEAP TO MILLIONS OF HA IN RESTORATION	65
6.	INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS: HOW IMPLEMENTATION CAN WORK EFFECTIVELY AT THE DIFFERENT LEVELS	66
6.1.	COUNTRY LEVEL	66
6.2.	REGIONAL LEVEL	68
6.3.	GLOBAL LEVEL.....	69
7.	WRAP - UP / NEXT STEPS	70
8.	WORKSHOP EVALUATION.....	71
9.	CLOSING REMARKS	72
10.	ANNEXES	73
10.1.	ANNEX 1: AFR100 CONFERENCE AGENDA AND OUTLINE	73
10.2.	ANNEX 2: DETAILS OF THE INPUT PRESENTATIONS AND SPEECHES/ KEY NOTES MADE DURING THE OPENING REMARKS.....	79
10.2.1	<i>WRI opening remarks by Sean DeWitt.....</i>	<i>79</i>
10.2.2	<i>Keynote address by Ms. Wanjira Mathai.....</i>	<i>83</i>
10.2.3	<i>Official opening of the conference by H.E. Ato Kebede Yimam Dawd</i>	<i>88</i>
10.3.	ANNEX 3: SHARING OF EXPERIENCES DURING THE OPEN SESSION	92
10.3.1	<i>Restoring Ethiopia highlands - WB video</i>	<i>92</i>
10.3.2	<i>ELOAG partners: ALAP.....</i>	<i>92</i>
10.3.3	<i>Communication, revolving fund and community radio - IUCN</i>	<i>93</i>
10.4.	ANNEX 4: INPUT PRESENTATIONS MADE DURING THE WORKING GROUPS ON SUSTAINABLE FINANCING AND MONITORING OF RESTORATION AT SCALE	94
10.4.1	<i>Komaza addresses Africa's wood supply crisis by growing trees with thousands of small farmers. 94</i>	
10.4.2	<i>GreenPot : Realizing the Commercial Potential of Restoration</i>	<i>100</i>
10.4.3	<i>Novastar ventures.....</i>	<i>103</i>
10.4.4	<i>Collect Earth Mapathon,.....</i>	<i>104</i>
10.4.5	<i>Long-term Monitoring of Landscapes and Practices: Examples from West Africa</i>	<i>115</i>
10.5.	ANNEX 5: FRENCH VERSIONS OF THE INPUT PRESENTATIONS AND WORKING GROUPS MADE DURING THE CONFERENCE	123
10.5.1	<i>Input presentations.....</i>	<i>123</i>
10.5.1.1	<i>Restauration des Paysages Forestiers (RPF)Madagascar</i>	<i>123</i>
10.5.1.2	<i>Restauration des paysages Forestiers au Niger.....</i>	<i>126</i>

10.5.1.3	Vision, opportunités, défis, potentialités et expériences du Cameroun en faveur de la restauration des forêts et des paysages forestiers.....	130
10.5.2	<i>Working groups</i>	131
10.5.2.1	Comment assurer un meilleur suivi de la restauration	131
10.5.2.2	Plan d'action niveau PAYS	133
10.6.	ANNEX 6: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS	135

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction and Background

The African Forest Landscape Restoration Initiative (AFR100) is a country-led effort to restore 100 million hectares of deforested and degraded landscapes across Africa. The initiative complements the African Landscapes Action Plan (ALAP) and the broader LDBA program of the African Union. It contributes to the achievement of domestic restoration and sustainable development commitments, the Bonn Challenge, and the New York declaration on forests among many other targets. It also directly contributes to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Paris climate agreement. Furthermore, it builds on the experience and progress achieved through the TerrAfrica partnership and related landscape restoration efforts.

The AFR100 initiative is still young and is in the process of strengthening the partnership, and leveraging additional resources to scale up successful forest landscape restoration practices in targeted landscapes. To build on these initial processes, the first regional conference on AFR100 was organised with the aim of raising the level of awareness on the importance of restoration, to review success stories, address challenges of bringing forest landscape restoration to scale and enhance a greater level of participation of the public, the private sector, and related agencies in the environmental sector. The conference was attended by over 100 participants representing different categories of partners: Farmers, extension agents, researchers, private sectors, NGOs, government ministries, academics / universities, and the donor communities.

Objectives and Outputs of the Meeting

The goal of the conference was to advance the operationalisation of the AFR100 initiative in the countries and at regional level.

Specific objectives were:

1. To understand the initiative and latest developments, monitor and share the progress, the experiences in the initiative, and identify challenges for implementation at scale level in the countries
2. To develop and share strategies for addressing the challenges and for priority interventions that support the FLR implementation at scale and country level.
3. To identify countries' support needs from a regional and global level for the successful implementation of FLR at scale level.
4. To develop options of institutional arrangements, partnerships and mechanisms for coordination and implementation at scale, country, regional, and global level to agree on modalities.
5. To develop the way forward with priority actions and steps in the country and regional levels

Proceedings of the Conference

To contextualise the conference, input presentations were made to provide an overview of the AFR100 initiative and its developments as a base for the discussions, and to bring everyone to the

same level of understanding. In addition, countries¹ gave reports on their progress and challenges they were facing in the implementation of Forest Landscape Restoration (FLR) at scale level. An additional sharing session was organised in the form of an “open space session²” to accommodate participants who had interesting experiences, but could not get an opportunity to present them during the conference.

After a set of presentations from the countries experiences, participants had an opportunity to distill and analyse the challenges (across the countries) that need to be worked out during the conference. These challenges were clustered and summarised as follows:

- How to manage land tenure as an incentive for effective restoration?
- How can markets and value chains become incentives and drivers for effective restoration at scale?
- How to create incentives for community mobilisation in restoration?
- How to reach sustainable financing of restoration at scale level?
- How to monitor restoration at scale level?
- How to organise and coordinate effective restoration at scale and at different levels?

Participants analysed these challenges by exploring a set of issues and questions: Envisioning an ideal situation for scaling to reach restoration targets; Identifying deeper underlying issues and priorities to be dealt with in the cluster; Analysis of what has worked, what has not worked, and key lessons; generic strategies and processes to apply in dealing with the challenges; networks/key partners to work with and to create synergies; critical knowledge; capacity gaps; and suggestions on rapid learning and exchange across countries and levels.

To elaborate on the options and strategies developed in the earlier session, participants explored transformative actions, triggers, and leverage points that were required to achieve great leaps to millions of Ha in restoration?. They were summarized as follows:

- Publicity, entertainment and communication on a large scale
- Develop the Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) and have them more attractive and accessible
- Aligning financing mechanisms for long-term initiatives and cooperation
- Coordination of actors starting from the communities to the implementers at the national/ government offices
- Land tenure policy
- Innovative insurance to compensate people’s lost land
- Political will and leadership (National and sub-regional) to understand the importance of land restoration
- Private sector involvement
- Benefits/ value added restoration systems to sustain community ownership
- Local champions to drive the restoration processes
- Functioning markets for products and services for restoration -The market should be part of the value chain.

¹ Country presentations were from Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Rwanda, Niger, Malawi, and Cameroon.

² Three cases / inputs were shared during lunch time on the second day of the conference: Restoring Ethiopia highlands (WB video); LOAG partners (ALAP); and Communication, revolving fund and community radio (IUCN).

As part of the wayforward, participants analysed options for institutional arrangements for country, regional and global levels, and for linkages between the levels. They looked at how they would take the issues forward, and the key steps/actions which should be taken in the coming 6 -12 months, and those responsible for the coordination.

To map out immediate future actions from the conference, participants agreed on what would be done and reached a consensus on those who will be responsible for the proposed actions and deadlines. The next steps (not in terms of priority) are:

WHAT	WHEN	WHO
1. Workshop documentation	25 October	PICOTEAM
2. Inform TerrAfrica meeting		Philippe
3. Side event in Marrakesh (high level)		Philippe
4. Database of restoration businesses		Sean
5. Forest and landscape investment forum in Rwanda	May 2017	FAO
6. Platform of focal points		NEPAD
7. Update from countries on progress and plans	End of November 2016	Countries

FOREWORD BY THE WORKSHOP FACILITATORS

The two days conference on the First Regional Conference of the African Forest Landscape Restoration Initiative (AFR100) was indeed challenging but also interesting to facilitate. We hope that we managed to help participants achieve the objectives of the conference and articulate clear processes towards further operationalisation of the AFR100 initiative. The conference enlightened us at PICOTEAM by broadening our knowledge on issues related to landscape approaches, restoration concepts and their operational modalities at various levels.

We would like to thank all the participants for their active participation and dedication throughout the conference. It was really interesting to note that despite the time limitation, key issues were discussed and in certain instances, consensus reached on the way forward. Our special thanks goes to the process steering group, which spent some time in reflecting with us the daily proceedings as well as jointly planning with us the next day's process. Without their direction and ideas, it would have been difficult for us to navigate through the process and make 'loose ends meet'.

We are grateful to have been invited by the organizing team and we appreciate the support we got during the facilitation of the conference. To those, who worked in the background to make this conference a success, thank you! You have made our work very easy and more exciting.

We have really enjoyed working with you all and we wish you all the best in getting into process of implementing the next steps and the action plans you developed.

Best Wishes,

Dr. Jürgen Hagmann , Edward Chuma and Joe Ramaru



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ACRONYMS

AFR100	The African Forest Landscape Restoration Initiative
ALAP	African Landscapes Action Plan
AMCEN	African Ministerial Conference on Environment
ANR	Assisted Natural Regeneration
ARLI	African Resilient Landscapes Initiative
BMZ	Germany's Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development
CI	Conservation International
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FLR	Forest Landscape Restoration
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
INDCs	Intended Nationally Determined Contributions
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
KFS	Kenya Forest Service
MBG	Missouri Botanical Garden
MEEF	Ministry of Environment, Ecology and Forestry
MEH	Ministry of Energy and Hydrocarbons
MPAE	Ministry to the Presidency of Agriculture and Livestock
NCCRS	National Climate Change Response Strategy
NFP	National Forest Program
PFM	Participatory Forest Management
PICOTEAM	People Innovation and Change in Organizations
PSG	Progress Steering Group
ROAM	Restoration Opportunity Assessment Method
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SLEEK	System for Land Based Emission Estimation in Kenya
SNGF	Shiloh National Forest Seeds
SSA's	Sub Saharan Africa's
VSLA	Village Saving and Lending Associations
WRI	World Resources Institute

1. OPENING AND SETTING THE SCENE

This section is about the official welcoming and opening, participant introductions, clarifying expectations and objectives, overview of the programme and agreeing on a joint way forward in the conference.

1.1. Opening and Welcoming Remarks

The opening and welcoming session was facilitated by Dr Agena Anjulo. He recognized the dignitaries, excellencies from the different organisations and countries who were invited at the AFR100 conference including the State Minister for Forest at the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (H.E. Ato Kebede Yimam Dawd). He acknowledged the presence of representatives from the farmers, donors, private sector, government and NGOs.

Agena welcomed all the participants to the First Regional Conference of the African Forest Landscape Restoration Initiative (AFR100). He gave a brief background on AFR100, and indicated that it is a country-led effort to restore 100 million hectares of deforested and degraded landscapes across Africa by 2030. The initiative was conceived to boost the contribution of the African Region to the Bonn Challenge, and New York Declaration on Forests to restore the degraded forest lands. The initiative will help people to get out of poverty, increase food productions, protect biodiversity, help Africa's economy to grow and contribute to the climate adaptation and mitigation. AFR100 builds on a broad platform of existing restoration experiences from partners working in the African continent and globally, such as International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), etc. The AFR100 will leverage strong partnerships to successfully scale up successful forest landscape restoration practices in targeted landscapes of Africa.

In his concluding introductory remarks, Agena said that the conference was aimed at achieving the operationalization of the AFR100 initiative in the countries and in the regions. He then introduced the people who gave the opening remarks (as shown in the order below).

1.1.1 Opening remarks: NEPAD

Remarks by Mr. Mamadou Diahkite, Project Manager, NEPAD Agency

Mamadou first recognised the partners of the AFR100 and indicated that New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD Agency) is working closely with the World Bank, Germany's Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), and World Resources Institute (WRI). He welcomed everybody on behalf of Dr Ibrahim Assane Mayaki, who is the CEO of the NEPAD Agency. He said that the NEPAD Agency is hosting the secretariat of TerrAfrica, which has the experiences of more than 30 years. He shared that the AFR100 initiative was launched in Paris during December of 2015, with high level commitment from BMZ, and NEPAD Agency on behalf of African countries and African Union and the WRI President.

Mamadou shared the following messages with the participants:

- a) The AFR100 was endorsed and baptized by the African Union last in October 2015 in Addis, Ethiopia. There was a very high commitment from the Heads of States, African Union chairperson, and commissioners of Rural Economy and Agriculture. This has shown the African ownership of the AFR100 initiative.
- b) The AFR100 initiative is anchored in the Bonn Challenge, which is the global restoration initiative. Therefore, AFR100 is the translation of the African efforts of the restoration movement that is being seen at the moment.
- c) AFR100 is working under the umbrella of the African Resilient of Landscape Initiative, which is the framework under which AFR100 operates. It has a sister initiative, which is the Africa Landscape Action Plan that was launched in Nairobi during July 2014.

Mamadou appreciated the way the participants have responded positively to the invitation. He indicated that this was a sign of the commitment of the African countries, development partners, research institutions, CSOs, CBOs, and all the African actors. He thanked all the participants for their presence and he hoped that they will make valuable contributions towards building the AFR100, which is still young and dynamic.

1.1.2 Opening remarks: World Bank

Remarks by Mr. Philippe Dardel, Senior Natural Resource Management Specialist , World Bank

Philippe recognised the presence of excellencies and honoured guest, donor agencies, investment communities, technical partners, and civil society organisation invited to the conference. He indicated that the World Bank was supporting the organisation of the AFR100 conference. It believes that the conference will mark important steps towards the full implementation of the AFR100 initiative. The World Bank would further be interested in cooperating with the development partners and the respective countries in turning the commitments that have been made into the national interventions investments.

Philippe shared with the participants that there has been a number of events and development over the years to getting commitments from countries to support the implementation of AFR100. Specifically on behalf of the World Bank, Philippe said that there will be many different sources of funds that could be considered for later investment for AFR100. He mentioned that the World Bank has produced a document called ACBP, which expresses and estimates the Bank focus into the investment in the coming years in the areas that are relevant to restoration. In terms of focus on the programmes that are in the pipeline, about 750 Million Dollars will be committed between 2016 to 2020.

In concluding his remarks, Philippe left participants with the following messages:

- a) It will be useful during and after the conference to emphasise the issues in terms of promoting landscape approach. This means taking into account the different land users present in the landscape (not just forest, agriculture, etc.). This means facilitating and fostering sector collaboration.
- b) There is a need to make efforts in facilitating coordination between the different partners. There are a number of initiatives that exist and coordination will be important to learn from the cases that are being implemented.
- c) The World Bank is prepared to provide some support to the upcoming interventions.

In wrapping up his remarks, Philippe hoped that the discussions from the conference will inform the planning in the upcoming events (such as the one that would be held in Nairobi on TerrAfrica in the second week of October 2016). He wished participants a very fruitful discussion during the conference.

1.1.3 Opening remarks: BMZ

Remarks by Ms. Annelene Bremer, Senior Policy Officer, Division Rural Development, Forest, Land Rights, BMZ

Annelene recognised the presence of the State Minister, excellencies, representatives from AFR100, donor communities, investment agencies and technical partners. She indicated that the global population is growing and the fact that 10 billion people are expected to be living in the future is an indication that there will be a need for 70% of food by the middle of the century. This is true for Africa because its population will double by 2050. Therefore, producing sufficient nutritious food in a sustainable manner will be one of the big challenges that the countries will be facing. She said that restoring forest landscape is not only a matter of environmental protection, but is also a strategy for development.

Annelene said that the German Federal Ministry, which is the Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (in short BMZ) support forest landscape and restoration as an important pillar of the forestry strategy. BMZ focus much on the linkages of agriculture, food security, climate change and landscapes. She said that she was extremely happy to realise that many countries were represented by at least two focal persons from different ministries. This shows that most sectors can't restore landscapes alone.

Annelene said that the 21 countries represented at the conference have already joined the AFR100 initiative. As the hectare figure that has to be restore grow, there will be a high need for investment and capacity building. There is a need to advance and deepen the implementation of the AFR100 initiative. Therefore, the partners do not only need to count the hectares that are committed, but also the areas that have been restored. This means working with different partners: government, technical partners, research institutions, civil societies and private investors.

Annelene mentioned that BZM support AFR100 at three different levels:

- a) Direct cooperation in selected partner countries (e.g. Ethiopia, Cameroon, Madagascar, and Togo)
- b) Support for the NEPAD Agency and the secretariat of the initiative
- c) The future integration of forest landscape restoration as an approach into the bilateral country portfolios

Annelene said that 10 months since the launch of the AFR100 initiative, BMZ is satisfied to see that there are some dynamic developments. She thanked the Ethiopian government and the AU for hosting the conference. She also thanked the organising team of NEPAD and the facilitators for the preparation of the conference. She ended her remarks by requesting the participants to make the AFR100 a success for the economies, for the environment and most importantly for the people of Africa.

1.1.4 Opening remarks: BMUB

Remarks by Horst Freiberg, Co-Head, Forest Conservation and Sustainable Forest Management, Biological Diversity and Climate Change Division, BMUB

Horst appreciated the presence of honourable dignitaries and excellencies invited to the conference: The State Minister, investment communities, donor agencies, technical partners, journalists and all delegates. He indicated that AFR100 provide an excellent example on how all the international initiatives are contributing to the overall and global goal that emanate from the Bonn Challenge. When the Bonn Challenge was started in 2011, it was not expected that this would have such an impact at global level. At that time, there were a lot of key elements that were important:

- a) The CBD decided on the strategic plan of the initial targets- It requested 15% of the degraded areas to be restored.
- b) There was also a global map of opportunities for restoration. The partners took the map and decided to start with 150 Million hectares

Horst said that the Bonn Challenge was organised five (5) years ago together with most of the partners present at the conference. It was found that there was more response from the regions to the Bonn Challenge goal. In this regard, regionalisation was the key outcome of the Bonn Challenge 2.

With regard to implementation,

- a) It is not about the numbers that have been committed for restoration, it is about bringing those numbers down to the ground.
- b) It is the process that has started now that is important, in addition to the commitment, political will, the continuation of activities beyond legal cycles of government (beyond 4, 6, 8 to 10 years).
- c) The countries have different approaches in the manner they do restoration. The countries have to find their ways of doing restoration. In the exchange of the experiences, the countries may find some ways of adapting the things that they are doing.

Horst believes that the landscape restoration can contribute to the implementation of the SDGs by 2030. He encouraged the countries to be open and flexible as they implement AFR100 and adapt it to their needs. Lastly, he indicated that the German government is ready to support the endeavour of the AFR100 initiative.

1.1.5 Opening remarks: WRI

Remarks by Mr. Sean DeWitt, Director, Global Restoration Initiative, WRI

Sean acknowledged the presence of special representatives who are enthusiastic about restoration. He was happy to see that there was about 120 restoration enthusiasts in the room from around the world. He briefly explained through the use of a powerpoint presentation why WRI was investing in restoration. He highlighted that there are a number of benefits coming out of restoration. These are natural forests, sustainably managed forests, agro-forestry and climate smart agriculture. These benefits come in the form of water, air, biodiversity, carbon, food, livelihoods, soil fertility, and etc. These are the foundation of human life.

Sean said that he is astonished by the global progress to restoration. For example, it is just one year since the launch of the initiative but there are already over 21 countries involved. The AFR100 is special in various ways:

- a) AFR100 is Africa owned - there was a meeting in September on the World Forestry congress. During the meeting, 14 countries agreed that there was a need for a regional initiative. They also agreed that they need continental targets.
- b) The initiative is already underway - it exists. Restoration has been done for decades and the best examples come from Africa (e.g. In Tanzania, people have come together to restore the degraded land with the support of the forestry partners; in Ethiopia, restoration of degraded land has been done for 150 years). These initiatives need to happen on a wider scale.
- c) AFR100 is bold and ambitious: There are 700 Million hectares of restoration opportunities in Africa.
- d) AFR100 recognizes shared interests: Restoration is country driven, but there are situations where the administrative boundaries could be cut. For examples, the hydrological basins and agro-ecological zones in Africa bypass the administrative boundaries. It is important for the different countries to be sharing how to best do restoration for the benefit of the regions.
- e) AFR100 focuses on implementation: The AFR100 is bringing together different components that are necessary to make work. Political and financial commitments are important. But, there is a need for the partners to ensure that they are doing the right things, in the right place and with the right resources to make restoration work at scale.
- f) AFR100 is young, fresh and flexible: It is not even a year old. The people at the conference are here to invent and reinvent the rules on how the partners should be coming together to implement the initiative.

Lastly, Sean shared what he wanted to see both for himself and for WRI:

- a) Be more innovative- The African continent is the home of innovation. There is a need to question the way things are being done and do things differently.
- b) Be more inclusive- Finding new partners during the conference period. But, also to make sure that every hectare matters.
- c) Be more courageous- There is a need for ambassadors for the AFR100 from the different sectors.

Sean thanked the participants for their time and attention and wished them well during the deliberations for the two days of the conference.

1.1.6 Keynote address of the AFR100 conference

Remarks by Ms. Wanjira Mathai, Co-Chair, Global Restoration Council; Chair, the Green Belt Movement; and Director, wPOWER Hub

Wanjira indicated that she was privileged to be part of the AFR100 conference. She recognized the presence of the State Minister, Environment and Conservation Secretaries, AFR100 Country Focal points, representatives from the donor and investment communities, representative of NGOs and technical partners, and all the delegates. She said that the presence of the people at the conference re-affirms that there is commitment for a great cause. Indeed the AFR100 partnership is an idea whose time has come and what makes it special is that it is a country-led effort. She emphasized that AFR100 is NOT about creating exotic plantations – But about restoring ecological functionality to our fragile ecosystems, about securing livelihoods, about energy security, about agricultural productivity and about the appropriate trees in appropriate places.

Wanjira indicated that the AFR100 Regional Conference was organized to allow participants to share and hear what some of the critical success factors of existing cases were and how others could achieve the same in other places, at scale. She emphasized that the AFR100 must learn from existing successful restoration initiative, leverage innovative approaches, catalyze actions, engage a range of actors, fill gaps and add value, going well beyond what has been happening to date. *“Business as usual will not get us to our target of 100 ha millions by 2030”*. There was a need for the participants of the conference to develop solutions to address the barriers to achieving restoration at scale: capital, market access, skills, policies, monitoring, etc. The good news is that the skills, tools and some of resources required to realize these goals already exist. But, to achieve the FLR targets at scale will require leadership to create a restoration movement at all levels (national to grassroots level).

Wanjira said that the AFR100 partnership must also focus FLR on people– People should be at the center of FLR implementation. Grassroots communities are a critical component in the formula for success in scaling up restoration efforts. She further said that there is nothing more effective than collective impact. There is a need to engage at the grassroots as well as with a range of civil society organizations, governments, international agencies, and the private sector. In finalizing her speech, she hoped that the outcomes of the first AFR100 gathering would advance the goals for restoration. The plans that were going to be developed and agreed upon to implement the initiative would help partners to fulfil the multiple goals of securing food supplies, improving livelihoods and restoring ecosystem services.

1.1.7 Official opening of the AFR100 conference

Official opening remarks by H.E. Ato Kebede Yimam Dawd, State Minister of Forest at the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.

The State Minister indicated that he was very much privileged to open the AFR100 conference. He started by acknowledging the presence of all excellencies present at the conference, and the representatives of the various organisations or partners: Donor agencies and investment communities; NGOs and other technical partners; journalists and other interested partners; and all the participants. The State Minister said that the Government of Ethiopia was honored to host the AFR100 conference of like-minded countries regarding the importance of trees in restoring degraded landscapes in ways that would help to address threats from climate change and contribute to sustainable development goals.

The State Minister informed the participants that the Government of Ethiopia has prioritized forest landscape restoration (FLR) as one of the key pathways for sustainable development. The government knows that restoring the ecological functions of its landscapes is essential for economic development and achieving food and water security. To this end, restoration will help to realize Ethiopia's Climate-Resilient Green Economy Strategy to achieve middle-income status and have zero net emissions by 2025. The Ethiopian government is building a climate-resilient green economy based on four pillars: agriculture, forestry, power, and transport. Restoration will help the country to:

- Improve crop production, food security, and farmer income while reducing emissions
- Reduce sedimentation of water bodies, contributing to long-lasting power supply
- Use durable wood products in the construction sectors to help store carbon and mitigate climate change
- Re-establish other critically important forest ecosystem services that have been undermined by deforestation, including the conservation of biodiversity

The State Minister indicated that through AFR100, the government of Ethiopia will:

- Access the targeted technical and financial assistance needed to transform landscapes and achieve our goals.
- Connect with innovative technologies and knowledge, and develop a clear pathway to scaling up restoration.
- Benefit from other country's experience

The State Minister also shared the important role that AFR100 will play to take to scale existing successes at country level:

- Enable sharing of successful experiences with small and large-scale projects
- Through the AFR100 partnership, countries can catalyze the policy, institutional, and market shifts needed to enable millions of smallholder farmers and communities to restore their lands.

The State Minister elaborated on the role of government in the restoration efforts:

- Develop policies and regulations that must clearly secure land and resource rights, and enable decentralized governance of land and natural resources.
- Locally enforce rules and by-laws about land use, protection and regeneration of forests, and benefit sharing from improved resource management
- Support communities and farmers with training, technical support, and with small grants and credit for business
- Encourage private sector engagement and give farmers and communities the opportunity to develop business models, scale up forest based enterprises, and gain access to markets.
- Facilitate data sharing to monitor restoration progress and its effects on human well-being.

The State Minister hoped that the countries would take advantage of the conference to define what AFR100 will do for them and how the initiative can best deliver support.

1.2. Introduction of the Facilitation team and their Approach

Jürgen Hagmann said that PICOTEAM, which stand for “People Innovation and Change in Organizations”, has been requested to facilitate the conference. He also introduced his colleagues (Edward Chuma and Joe Ramaru) who were going to help in the facilitation and documentation of the proceeding of the conference. The company has been involved a lot in facilitation, change management, organisational development processes at various levels. The role of the facilitators in the conference would be to support the process for the participants to come up with concrete outputs.

Jürgen indicated that facilitators were not alone in designing the conference process. The Progress Steering Group (PSG), constituted by a cross-section of participants and organizers was setup for the co-management of the conference (see the details of the task in the box). The members of the PSG met in the afternoon before the conference (10th October 2016) and held some discussed that further informed the design of the process of the conference. The discussion built on inputs from two tele-conference that were held to design the programme.

After introducing the names of the initial members of the PSG and the proposed new members, Jürgen urged participants to give feedback to the PSG.

Process Steering Group

A mechanism for co-management of the conference by participants.

Tasks:

- To obtain feedback from the participants on the meeting process and content
- To plan with the facilitators the next day in the evening

Members:

- Mamadou	- Diana	- Philippe
- Peter	- Sean	- Annelene
- Charles	- Tangu	- Julian
- Annisette	- Jürgen	- Edward

1.2.1 Facilitation principles

Jürgen introduced some key facilitation principles to the participants that would ensure an atmosphere that allow free interaction by the participants and the facilitator. He also suggested some core values and rules for the interaction at the tables to the participants:

The core values include:

Inclusiveness-no hierarchy: Jürgen wanted everybody to participate effectively. He promised to make everybody contribute and to give priority to the quiet ones when he sees that they have raised their hands.

Appreciate the difference in thinking: The people at the conference have different backgrounds. There are people with practical experiences and those that are good in conceptualizing the practice. It will also be important that the different sectors and partners learn from each other.

Openness and transparency: Jürgen wanted the conference to have an open dialogue because the process was important for the participants to make the most of it. He urged participants to bring their issues on the table to be discussed.

No defensiveness: Jürgen indicated most of the people may have been involved in the AFR100 implementation. He urged them to take a critical distance and listen to what others say about what they have done. The aim was about sharing of experiences and learning from each other – and learning meant that people were to learn as much from failures and successes.

No Jargon: Jürgen urged participants to use the language which everybody would understand- not too many abbreviations, which may be normal to some and not to the others. He asked participants to use words and statements that were going to create a common understanding and easy to comprehend.

Understanding and accepting reality: Jürgen said that reality is always messy. He urged participants to have regular checks and accept reality as messy as it is and bring new ideas during the conference.

Constructive controversy: The facilitator urged participants to be controversial and criticize things in a constructive manner. The aim was to create a debate and let the people come up with controversial ideas that would challenge their thinking and also trigger double thinking.

Creativity – thinking outside the Box: The facilitators encouraged participants to think outside the usual – to think of different things, new things and things that they never thought of before. He urged them to continue to assess what they have done in order to see if there could be new way of seeing things for the future implementation of AFR100.

Honesty: –Jürgen invited participants to put their issues on the table - “call a spade a spade” in a constructive, positive and forward looking way during the course of the conference.

‘The problems of the world of today can not be solved by the level of thinking that created them’ (Einstein)

Rules for the interaction at tables are:

- **Sit at a NEW TABLE with NEW PEOPLE every half day:** This was meant to make people to sit at different tables when they come back from each of the breaks. At the end of the two days’ conference, one would have talked to everybody in the room.
- **Think first individually and then discuss as a group:** This helps participants to make few notes of their points and ideas and then discuss. In this way, the discussions are enriched as well as the output of the table group.
- **Don’t be dominant - give everyone a chance:** The facilitator encouraged participants to contribute in order to get the views of everyone at the conference. He requested participants to present once when they report for their group work.
- **Encourage the quiet ones.** The facilitator asked participants to observe who was not talking and ask him/her what they think. Usually, the quite ones have good ideas.
- **No speeches, be to the point.** The facilitator urged participants to share their ideas and opinions in a maximum of 2 minutes. This give enough time for the other participants to also make contributions.
- **No computers / smart phones during sessions.** Jürgen said that participants have the luxury to be at the conference face to face, which is the most expensive kind of interaction. With the conference organised for only two days, the facilitators needed 80% of everybody and not 20%. He encouraged participants to only open their computers and do their emails during the breaks.

1.3. Participant's introduction

In order to create an atmosphere of free interaction, it was necessary for the participants to get to know each other beyond names and where they come from. To do so, Jürgen requested participants to sit at tables with people whom they do not work with every day or do not know very well, and find out from each other who they are, what made them tick in their personal and professional life and the three key decisions they would take if they were a Minister of Environment /Forestry/Agriculture in one of the African countries (see the details about the Task in the Box).

Participant's introduction

1. **Make sure you sit at a table with people whom you don't know well.**
2. **Find out from each other: (15 min)**
 - a) Who you are and where your roots are
 - b) What makes you tick: what are you really proud of in your personal and professional life
 - c) If you were the Minister of Environment /Forestry/Agriculture in one of the African countries, and you wanted to restore FLR at scale, what would be the 3 key actions/decisions you would take?

1.4. Participants' Composition and Standpoints

To get a feel of who was represented in the conference and how this may have implications on the discussions, participants were asked to move and stand at a large open space in the room. They were then asked to group themselves according to different categories.

1.4.1 Participants' composition- WHO IS IN THE ROOM

- a) **All people representing different organisations / and sectors. Note that this was an informal "ice breaker" activity; the affiliations below are not a strict representation of all participants' sectors. More than 120 people were in attendance.**

Category of the participants	Numbers
Farmers	5
Extension	7
Researchers	4
Private sector	9
NGOs	19
Government ministries	17
Academics / Universities	1
Donors	2
Others	18

Comments

- About the farmers representation
 - Farmers that are present at the conference are the smallholder farmers
 - Some of the participants are doing farming, but they are also having positions in government and other organisations
 - Smallholder farming is being done on an area of about 2.5 ha

- Reforestation and forest restoration is being done on 50 ha
- Extension service provision
 - There were forest extensionists from Ghana and Malawi , among the group
- Researchers - among the things being done are
 - Mapping and monitoring landscapes
 - Land assessment
 - Forest research mostly in entomology - plant protection
 - Agroforestry
- NGOs and what they do:
 - Supporting grassroots movements on restoration
 - Promoting trees planting
 - State land restoration
 - Landscape restoration projects in Africa
 - WRI Africa engagements
 - Scaling of strategies for the restoration successes

Government Ministries and what they do

- Representation was from Central African Republic, Togo, Uganda, Senegal, Madagascar , Ethiopia, etc.
- Ministry of Natural Resources from Uganda working on forestry management unit , including agroforestry
- Ministry of Environment - Forest risk assessment and mapping
- Ministry of Environment -Forest and climate change
- Ministry of Environment - Ecosystems and restoration services
- Private sector
 - Working with farmers on forestry and engaged with about 7000 - 10 000 farmers
 - Working on forest products with some research institutes
 - Data forestry
 - Energy on agriculture investments
 - Bamboo for restoration - from restoration to plantation
- Academic and universities
 - University of Copenhagen was represented
- Others:
 - Representatives included: FAO, UNEP, NEPAD, WB, GIZ, etc.
 - Coordinate forest and restoration mechanism
 - Journalists
 - Representation from Congo, Mozambique, etc.
- Any category missing
 - Cultural institutions
 - Religious groups
 - Investors

Key messages:

- *The facilitator requested participants to put themselves in the shoes of the categories that were missing and bring forward their views or issues for discussion.*

1.4.2 Standpoints on provocative statements

After getting to know who was represented in the group, Jürgen used some provocative statements as a means of initiating debate on some issues related to objectives of the conference. The statements were read one at a time, and each participant was asked to position him/herself (take a standpoint) in terms of whether she/he (fully agree; agree a bit, don't know; disagree a bit or completely disagree). This exercise was used to explore the diversity of opinions and to set the basis for open discussion throughout the entire AFR100 conference.

Statement 1: “Let’s be honest, it is not possible to restore 100 Million ha by 2030, this figure is just a vision”

Fully agree: Participants who agreed fully with the statement argued that

- This is a decision taken by the African countries
- In Africa, there are improved practices to do restoration of degraded land
- The implementation of AFR100 will require a lot of resources

Agree a bit: Fourteen (14) participants did agree a bit with the statement and they gave the following views

- As a vision, it is a motivation to restore 100 million ha, but need resources
- There is a difference between having to restore the land and to put the plan for restoration. At the moment, we have to recognize that there is plan to restore the 100 million ha, but it does not necessary mean that it would happen according to what has been planned.
- The vision to restore 100 million ha is very challenging and stimulating. The challenge is to put up a process to reach to the vision of restoring 100 million ha. It needs the engagement of the government ministries, including the Ministry of Finance and those working on conservation.
- It is possible to restore 100 million ha if there is a coordination of existing big programmes that are currently working in silos in the African countries

Disagree completely: Eighteen (18) participants did not agree fully with the statement and they gave the following views

- It is possible to restore 100 million ha because there are a lot cases and examples that have restored degraded land at a large scale in Africa. There are farmers in Niger and Tigray (in Ethiopia) that have managed to restore degraded land on a large scale under extremely harsh conditions. These cases provide some best experience in the whole world on how restoration could be done at a large scale.
- Restoring large area of land is not always about money - it is about catalyzing processes to reach farmers and for them to decide to invest in tree based landscape restoration initiatives

Disagree a bit: Twenty four (24) participants did not agree fully with the statement and they gave the following views

- As a vision, it is possible to restore 100 million - But it is about how one defines restoration. You cannot restore some areas completely because in some cases, one may have lost the biodiversity. However, restoration can be done to some extent.

- It is possible to restore 100 million ha. But, there are some challenges that need to be addressed to reach this vision: Political commitment, mobilization of the grassroots, synergies of the existing initiatives, and etc.

Key message:

- *Participants we encouraged to further discuss the issues that had emerged*
- *The conference will also be about highlighting the challenges, existing practices and the processes to restore degraded land. The event will also provide an opportunity for the participants to define how the restoration process can be made to work in the countries.*

Statement 2: “To make AFR100 to really happen and work successfully, we need a fairly radical change in the way we do business”

Disagree completely: Three (3) participants did not agree fully with the statement and they gave the following views

- Disagree with the notion of having radical change in doing business. The change should not be about replacing things that have been done and the manner in which they have been implemented. There is a base to make AFR100 a success. For example, the partners have to look at what is there and what has been planned.
- There is no need to radical change things. It could just be about how the things could be done better, thus building on the traditional approaches that were used. One may not know the monster that would be developed if one takes a radical change approach.

Disagree a bit: Five (5) participants did not agree fully with the statement and they gave the following views

- In Africa, people believe that it is good to improve a bit with time. If partners would go to the communities and sell AFR100 as a radical approach, people may be reluctant to be involved in the initiative
- Take what people are doing and integrate it in the AFR100 framework so that the people could be confident that the initiative would work

Fully agree: Majority of participants agreed with the statement arguing that

- The radical change mean being transformative. But, this does not mean discarding what is already happening around restoration. This means that if the technology is being tested to ensure restoration, the impact will not happen overnight.
- For the sustainability of the initiative, farmers and their communities should look at the enterprises as business

Agree a bit: Twelve (12) participants agreed a bit with the statement giving the following views

- There is a need for attitudinal change at the level of the foresters. At the moment, foresters continue to plant trees because they see that as part of their profession. They don't see farmers being able to protect and manage the forests.
- There is enough experience on restoration that the AFR100 initiative can build on

Key – message:

- *It is easy to say that there is a need for change and doing business unusual. But, it is important to clarify what is being meant by business unusual and radical change.*

- *The discussion during the conference should clarify and articulate the kind of changes that will be needed to do restoration and how it should be implemented.*

Statement 3: “We have too many initiatives on restoration already, the value added of AFR100 will be very limited”

In between or do not know: seven (7) participants were indifferent and presented the following views

- It could that the AFR100 initiative could be different from the others that have been implemented before

Disagree completely: Majority of participants did not agree fully with the statement and they gave the following views

- It is Africa owned
- AFR100 has a nice and well developed methodology for the countries to implement with easy
- Some of the initiatives have been implemented on a pilot base and they have lack of resources to upscale. It is hoped that the AFR100 will upscale the current cases, including the pilots that have struggled to reach a scale.

Key – message:

- *There is a need to explore the cases that are already taking place and see how the AFR100 could build on existing initiatives and help others to reach a scale, while at the same time trying to do things differently.*

1.5. Understanding the Agenda of the conference

1.5.1 Anticipated outputs

The conference was aimed at advancing the operationalisation of the AFR 100 initiative in the countries and at regional level.

Specific outputs of the conference were:

1. Update on AFR100 and challenges faced in countries
2. Strategies for effectively addressing challenges
3. Country support needs
4. Arrangements and partnerships for coordination and implementation at scale at diff. levels
5. Steps for the way forward

1.5.2 Overall core questions for the conference to be answered

The overall core questions that were meant to be addressed by the conference were:

1. How to successfully implement FLR at scale in the countries?
2. How to organise implementation in countries and the support to countries?
3. What needs to be done in the next 6-12 months?

1.5.3 Programme overview

In line with the objectives of the conference, Jürgen presented the overview of the programme as follows:

Sessions	Tuesday (11 th October 2016)	Wednesday (12 th October 2016)
8 ³⁰ Session 1 10 ³⁰	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opening and setting the scene 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working groups on the challenges
	Tea/ coffee break	Tea/ coffee break
11 ⁰⁰ Session 2 13 ⁰⁰	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overview of AFR 100– brief recap of the process Country experiences on restoration and analysis of the challenges 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report back of working groups and discussions
	Lunch break	Lunch break
14 ⁰⁰ Session 3 15 ³⁰	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Country experiences and analysis of the challenges 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Way forward: planning for action and coordination: country level, regional level and global level
	Tea/ coffee break	Tea/ coffee break
16 ⁰⁰ Session 4 17 ⁰⁰	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Country experiences and analysis of the challenges 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Next steps Workshop evaluation Closing
Evening	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cocktail 	

1.5.4 Open space session

During the open space session, a number of people shared experiences, and this provided an opportunity for participants to learn from some of the practical methods/ approaches that are being used and are working in different contexts. This session was organised to accommodate participants who had interesting experiences but could not get an opportunity to present them during the conference. Jürgen indicated that the participants could get self - organised and convene a session for the sharing of experiences during lunch time (see the topics that were shared).

The full details of the input presentations made during the open session have been documented and can be seen from the Annex 3.

Open space		
Input/presentation		
1. WB: Restoring ET Highlands		Video
2. ECAg. Pastors: ALAP	5'	Talk
3. IUCN: Comm. Kvolun fund, Farm Radio		Talk/Video

2. COMMON UNDERSTANDING OF AFR 100 AND THE LATEST DEVELOPMENTS

This section looked at the background and an overview of the AFR100 initiative and its developments to provide a base for the discussions and to bring all the participants to same level of understanding.

2.1. Overview of AFR 100 by NEPAD

Presentation made by Ms. Diana Mawoko, Junior Technical Advisor, NEPAD Agency

First African Forest Landscape Restoration Initiative (AFR100) Regional Conference

NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency

Diana acknowledged the presence of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change in Ethiopia; African Union; BMZ/GIZ; World Resources Institute; and World Bank. She shared the presentation outline: Background; political context of AFR100; purpose; governance structure; AFR100 website; and next steps.

Diana gave the background of the AFR100 as a Pan-African, country-led initiative aimed to bring 100 million hectares of degraded lands into restoration by 2030. It accelerates restoration to enhance food security, increase climate change resilience and mitigation, and combat rural poverty. It is an initiative that works within the framework of the African Resilient Landscapes Initiative (ARLI). It works with various platforms and leverage experience from Africa-led partnerships. It was conceived as a partnership platform to boost the contribution of the African region to the Bonn Challenge and the New York Declaration of Forests, to the ARLI and other initiatives to restore degraded and deforested land. The initiative directly contributes to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Paris climate agreement.

On the political context of AFR100, Diana said that the initiative responds to the AU mandate to bring 100 million hectares of land into restoration by 2030. With respect to the ownership by the AU, the AFR100 responds perfectly to the AU mandate to bring 100 million hectares of land into restoration by 2030. In addition, the AFR100 connects African political leadership with a robust package of financial and technical resources to accelerate large-scale FLR across Africa.



According to Diana, the AFR100 partners have several roles:

- Raise awareness and build coalitions for national FLR partnerships.
- Identify, analyze, and scale successful restoration experiences with an emphasis on grassroots innovations (e.g. FMNR).
- Map restoration opportunities, prioritize landscapes for FLR investments, and assess policy and institutional barriers to implementing FLR at scale.
- Build local counterparts' capacity to conduct cost-benefit and financial analysis and work towards coherence between sectoral policies.
- Build restoration around promising value chains.
- Leverage funding, including from impact investors, and facilitate investment.

- Develop and provide technical assistance to countries as they implement restoration strategies and action plans.

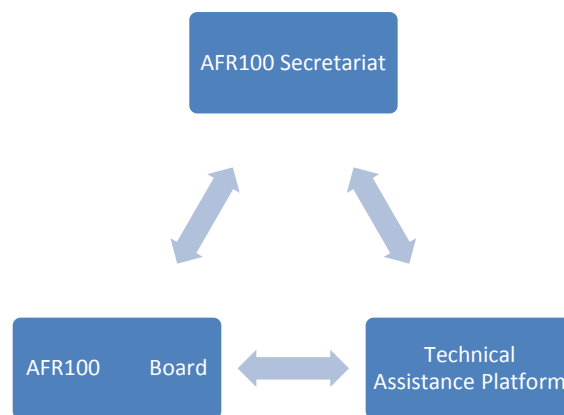
Attention to economics, gender, and governance underpin all of these efforts.

Diana highlighted some rationale for the establishment of the regional Initiative: To have Africa owned initiative; to amplify the restoration agenda; to improve coordination of technical support; to facilitate learning exchanges and regular convening, to source innovating funding (Impact Investors, climate finance, etc.); to categorise financial resources (Domestic budgets and resources, donor contribution, impact investors, and commercial investments) and to prepare countries or foster readiness project implementation and increase capacity to absorb all the funding.

Diana said that 21 countries are currently committed to restore 63.3mHa. Following the launch of the initiative, some countries formalized their restoration targets (e.g. Kenya) and a further 3 countries joined (CAR, Mozambique, and Ghana). All the 46m ha have now been committed under AFR100. Recently, Tanzania, Morocco, Senegal, and Cote d'Ivoire have approached AFR100 to express interest in joining the initiative; Morocco would be the first North African country to sign on. Generally, the demand has expanded rapidly for technical and financial assistance to achieve scaled up implementation of FLR. There are signs that country demands for technical assistance through AFR100 are outpacing available financial and human resources. Therefore, engagement from additional financial and technical partners will mitigate the risk of having countries without support.



Diana shared the initial governance structure as composed of the AFR100 secretariat, the board and the technical assistance platform. The structure has been established to catalyze national efforts and to provide support where needed. The AFR100 Secretariat has well defined roles: facilitate/coordinate regional perspective of restoring degraded and deforested land; and deepen engagement with countries/ RECs and other partners; enhance the governance structure, harmonized with TerrAfrica and ARLI; hold technical and high level conference/ meeting; and secure resources to meet growing demand.



In concluding her presentation, Diana said that the AFR100 Website has been created, although it is at its initial phase. The countries still have to decide what they want to display on the website. In the case of Rwanda, the website has been used to map out the priority interventions and align them with domestic

targets. For more information, visit the new AFR100 website (URL: www.goo.gl/oqcAsZ) Username: afr100. Password: afr100preview.

Lastly, Diana indicated that the next steps of the intervention are part of the objective of the conference and they would have to come out from the deliberations and discussions that would be held over the two days.

Reactions to the presentation

- Plantation has not been left out as part of the restoration during the presentation. The presenter could not give all the examples. But it is one of the major components of the restoration in many countries.
- There is a need for the restoration group to be thinking about the criteria or guidelines for more explicit forest and landscape restoration. The people should know what AFR100 is all about and not reversing the successes of the initiatives by resorting to more damaging action such as land grabs.
- The role of the RECs in the AFR100 initiative: The RECs have been invited to the first regional conference because the relationships with the regional bodies have to start. The RECs would also be involved in the future engagement.
- On the governance structure
 - There should be a connection with the other initiatives that exist in the region. There has to be some mechanisms of connecting with programs such as TerrAfrica, etc. The more initiatives there are, the more potential for the success of the restoration movement.
 - The governance structure is still at its initial phase and there is no AU representative at the moment. Attempts will be made to see how more people and initiative would be incorporated in the governance structure
- The countries came with the figures on the land to be restored through an assessment process and they decided to pledge the number of hectares that should be targeted.
- The farmers should feature more in the initiative because they are the first investors. They put the land, time, and money into restoration. The AFR100 is aimed at working in the countries and see the implementation of the initiative being felt on the ground.
- Regarding the issue of adding the word “Bonn Challenge” to the AFR100 logo? It was felt that because the initiative emerged from the Bonn Challenge, acknowledge is implied for the “Bonn Challenge”.
- Mechanisms for the measurement and monitor the interventions is something that the AFR100 is working on.
- The AFR100 initiative would like to see information sharing strategies or dissemination of best practices being done. Already the website has been launched to facilitate the sharing of information and experiences, and to provide a platform for peer to peer learning. In addition, a knowledge management system is something that AFR100 is looking to implement and this will be linked with the TerrAfrica initiative.

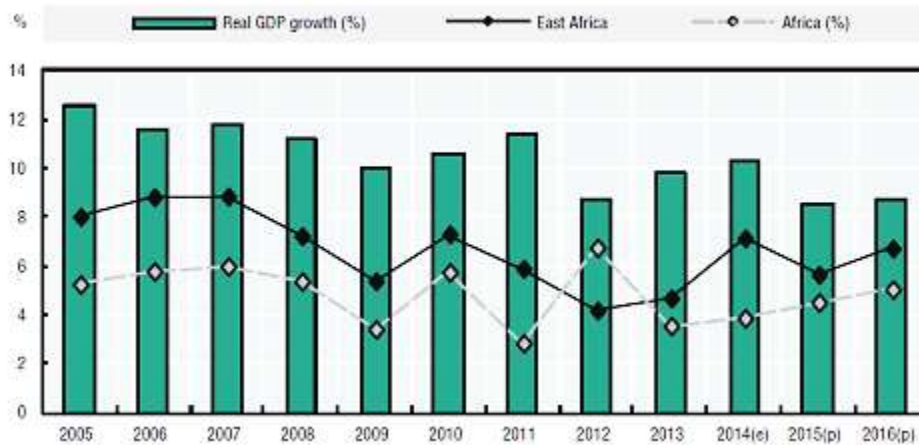
2.2. Experiences with national assessments of restoration opportunities and support for FLR implementation

This section covers reports from countries on their progress and challenges in implementation of FLR at scale.

2.2.1 Forest landscape restoration experiences in Ethiopia

Presentation made by Dr. Yigremachew Seyoum

Dr. Yigremachew started his presentation by giving the background on Ethiopia: Latitudes 3° and 15°N, and longitudes 33° and 48°E; population about 100 million; the country has a Federal parliamentary, with 9 regions and 2 cities; and the agriculture is the mainstay of the economy. According to the IMF, Ethiopia is ranked as one of the five fastest growing economies in the world. During 2010-2015, the GDP grew by 10.1%, reached USD 61.54 billion and per-capita income increased to USD 690. Agriculture, industry and service sectors account to 41, 16.3 and 44% to the GDP, respectively.



Dr. Yigremachew said that the government of Ethiopia is serious about restoration for several reasons: A large proportion of the population depend on natural resources; the pressure from increasing population; failure of previous policies, strategies; land has been degraded (Loss of biodiversity, shortage of water resource, shortage of food, feed and fire, and loss of productivity-poverty and food insecurity).

Through the use of pictures, Dr. Yigremachew illustrated some huge achievement in restoration during the period 2010-2015? For example, more than 12 million ha of land has been rehabilitated during this period.

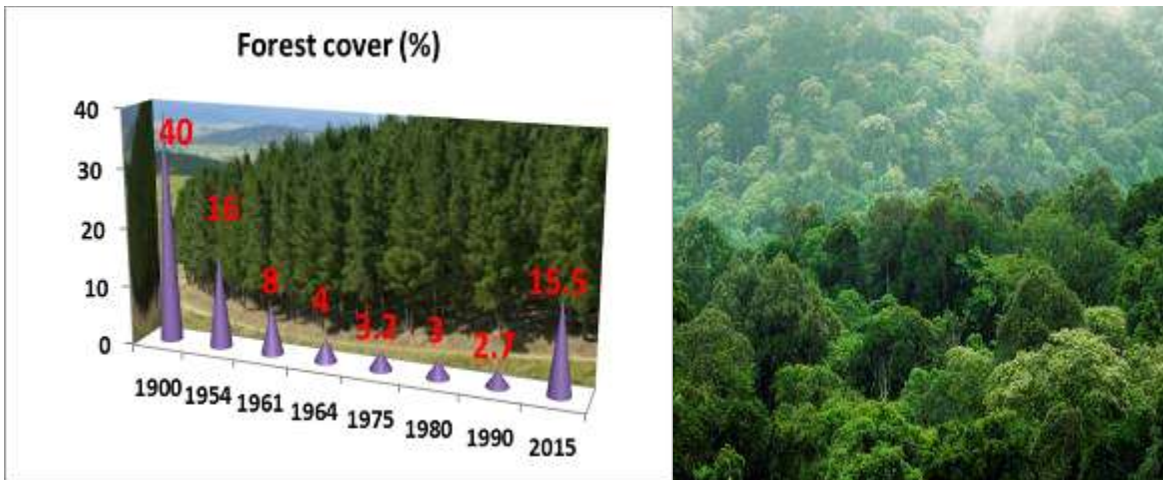




Rehabilitation with community based water-shade development program. The local people have been consulted during the planning and the implementation of the restoration process.



There has been some observation that the forest cover increased to 15.5%. This is a huge achievement as compared to the 1990s, where the forest cover was just about 3%.



Dr. Yigremachew shared the best forested land landscape restoration practices in Ethiopia:

- a) Exclosures- it is one of the best practices in Ethiopia. Exclosures are areas socially fenced from wood cutting, grazing by domestic animals and other agricultural activities with the goal of promoting natural regeneration of plants and rehabilitating formerly degraded communal grazing lands. Exclosure contributed to the change in vegetation cover and millions of has have been rehabilitated with this practice.
- b) Plantation expansion: Total plantation about 900,000 ha, with 131,000 ha being state owned enterprises. Smallholder plantation covers 769,000 ha, and this accounts for more than 85%. This is showing a steady increase because of growing DD for pole and firewood, improving infrastructure, and conducive policy environment. In addition, the DD for wood and non wood products is predicted to grow more with the involvement of the private sector
- c) Participatory forest management (PFM)
 - The government and local communities co-manage forests
 - As a mechanism, PFM is adopted in 1.2 millha
 - Cooperatives established to manage forests through PFM
 - Mainly involve in production of NTFPs
 - A large group of communities are organized into cooperatives to produce wild coffee, honey, incense, essential oil.

Dr. Yigremachew highlighted the fact that forest-based enterprises in Ethiopia are cooperatives established to manage forests through PFM. These cooperatives are involved in forest product trade mainly non-timber and few of them timber/wood from natural forests (e.g. in Adaba-Dodolla) and plantation forest (e.g. Mojo and Chilimo). There are hundreds of such cooperatives, including Village Saving and Lending Associations (VSLA) and business groups established under PFM to generate income from forest-based products. A large group of communities are organized into cooperatives to produce wild coffee, honey, incense, essential oil. Some are also engaged in eco-tourism.

d) Agroforestry

- The integration of trees and shrubs into agriculture has developed during subsequent millennia into a number of indigenous agroforestry systems
- Indigenous agroforestry systems cover 576,000 hectares in SNNPR
- Parkland and Multistory agroforestry systems have been playing tremendous socioeconomic and ecological roles



These Agroforestry systems are supporting high rural population density- well over 700 persons per km²

Dr. Yigremachew said that traditional agroforestry systems is playing significant role in sustaining the agricultural production systems in Ethiopia. Parkland agroforestry systems were proved to improve soil fertility and crop yield in different parts of Ethiopia. Multistory home garden agroforestry systems were found to provide ecologically and socioeconomically sustainable agricultural production systems by improving species diversity.

Income contribution of the different AF components, Gedeo, SNNPR

AF component	No of households	Reported mean annual cash income (Birr)	Percent contribution
Coffee	116	23847	45
Avocado	120	13500	20
Banana	115	5983	11
Mango	122	5198	10
livestock	60	2325	4
Enset	22	1284	2
Maize	10	510	1

Dr. Yigremachew indicated that the Government of Ethiopia has increased its focus on sustainable environmental management and development over the past decades. This is reflected with the incorporation of several environmental and development issues in the Constitution, as well as the adoption of various strategies, policies and proclamations related to sustainable development.

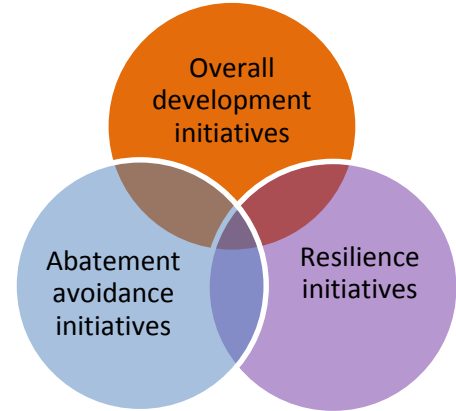
Dr. Yigremachew highlighted factors for Ethiopia's success of restoring degraded landscapes:

a) Policies, strategies and directives

- Ethiopian Constitution (1995)
 - Vests the right to ownership of land and other natural resources in the hands of State and people
 - Land may not be subject to sale or other means of exchange
 - Guarantees the right of Ethiopian 'peasants' and 'pastoralists' to free allotment of land and not to be evicted therefrom
- The national rural development policy and strategy (November 2001)
 - Recognized agriculture-led economic development
 - Efficient use of land resources
 - Rehabilitating degraded lands and forests is one of the specialized development interventions
 - Natural resources serve as source of income to the local community
 - Benefit sharing rights of the community
- The Environmental Policy of Ethiopia
 - The policy included: Soil management and sustainable agriculture; forest and tree resource management; and genetic, species and ecosystem biodiversity conservation and management
 - Clarifies the responsibilities and mandates for sustainable conservation, development and utilization of natural resources.
- Forest Development, Conservation and Utilization Policy, 2007
 - The main objective of this policy is to meet the forest product demands of society and increase the contribution of forest resources to the national economy through appropriate management.
 - The policy envisages enhancing the forest sector economic contribution by promoting the engagement of the private sector and farmers.
- Rural Land Administration and Land Use Proclamation No. 456/2005
 - Restricts farming in hilly areas with slope exceeding 60%
 - Prohibits free grazing in areas with SWC and encourage cut and carry system

- States that degraded lands shall be enclosed from human and animal interference and provision of compensation to the land owners
 - Forest Development, Conservation and Utilization: Proclamation No 542/2007
 - Issued to enforce the policy
- b) The GTP and CRGE

- The GTP is an ambitious plan that envisages the country's GDP per capita would grow from 378 USD in 2010 to 1271 USD in 2025. Green economy will help realize its ambition of reaching middle- income status before 2025. It has a vision to propel Ethiopia into middle income country status by 2025 (378 USD in 2010 to 1271 USD in 2025.). The CRGE of Ethiopia is an overarching economic development strategy of Ethiopia which is adopted in 2011. It is aimed at addressing issues reacted to the adverse effects of climate change and the green economy.



- Ethiopia's CRGE
 - Abating around 250 Mt CO₂e in 2030-NDC to decrease in GHG emissions of up to 64% compared to BAU
 - Of the total planned emission reduction of 130 Mt CO₂e offered by forest sector
 - Forest development and management 40 Mt CO₂e
 - Reduce demand for fuelwood through fuelwood efficient stoves and other cooking technologies 50 Mt CO₂e
 - Minimizing pressure from agriculture 40 Mt CO₂e
 - The strategy aims at reversing land degradation, protecting existing forests and increasing forest cover.
 - The best enabling environment ever in the history of the country!!



c) Other Key Factors for success

- Awareness creation: *"we don't want to inherit degraded land"*
- Local level training
- Public mobilization
- Effective organization: Organized development army structure, evaluating their daily performance
 - Formulating and scaling up best practices: Best practices identified and enriched with lessons for wider scaling up; and experience sharing visits to policy makers, experts and the community



Dr. Yigremachew also shared with the participants the impacts of restoration initiatives in Ethiopia:

- Creates additional farming land
- Source of grass for animals and sale
- Contributed to increased income
- Provided job opportunities for jobless youth and Women
- Source of fodder and fuel
- Includes other social and ecological impacts: Reduced risk of flood; improved access for water; improved biodiversity; and better aesthetic values.

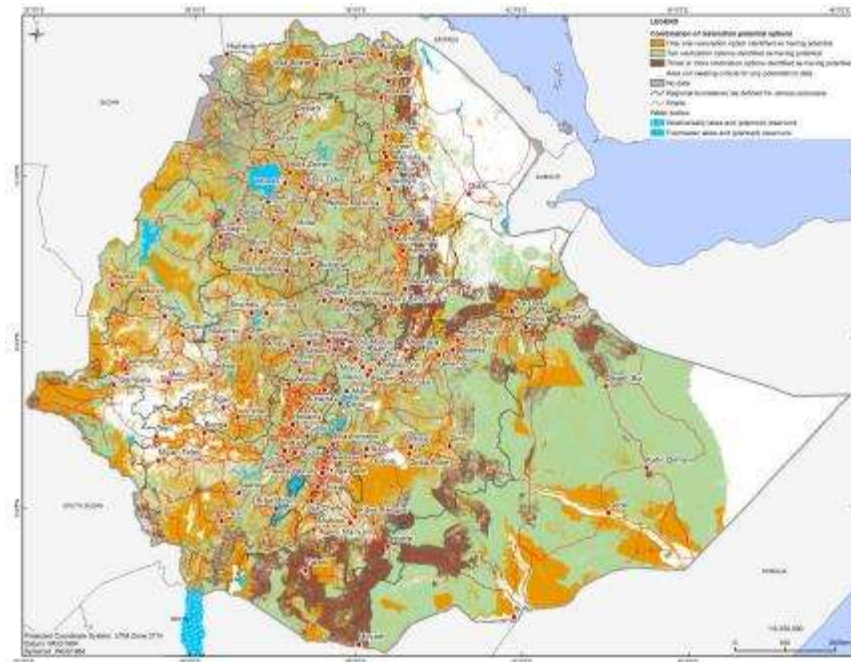
Dr. Yigremachew highlighted the challenges and constraints with respect to restoration:

- Colonization by invasive species
- Shortage of land with increasing population pressure
- Lack of linkage between producers and industries
- Lack of value chain and markets
- Lack of database
- High investment cost and long *gestation period*
- Lack of National land use (*current ongoing effort*)
- Vertical and horizontal institutional coordination
- Lack of Research technologies and knowledge
- weak enforcement of benefit sharing laws and regulations
- Lack of objective based management

Dr. Yigremachew mentioned the ongoing initiatives that are currently being implemented:

- There are several initiatives undergoing in Ethiopia
- SLM of the MoAN
- MEFCC: CRGE targets at rehabilitating 7 million ha of land before 2025; and Ethiopia pledged to restore 15 million ha
- Forest sector capacity development program
- National REDD+ (OFLP)
- AAD project which is an integrated rehabilitation and livelihood initiative is under launching with FAO
- MEFCC-GIZ biodiversity targeted initiative
- Building the foundation for Forest Landscape Restoration at scale
- National Potential and Priority Maps for Tree-based Landscape Restoration in Ethiopia:
 - A significant initiative to realize Ethiopia's visions restoring degraded *landscapes-commitment to the Bonn Challenge and AFR100 of restoring 15 million hectares by 2030.*
 - Identifying and locating the different tree-based landscape restoration options
 - Quantifying the potential of each restoration option
 - Stimulate dialogues among sectors
- Target the use of limited resources
- Approach
 - Challenges: Habitat fragmentation/loss of biodiversity; forest degradation; loss of soil fertility; and overgrazing/free grazing
 - Potentials: Restoring (secondary) natural forest/woodland; restocking degraded natural forest; and agri-silviculture

- Combined potential for tree-based landscape restoration



- Ethiopia has 82 million ha of potential for tree based landscape restoration
- Priority assessment revealed that:
 - 11 million ha of degraded land deserve top priority and should be restored within short period of time
 - 18 million ha of degraded land deserve secondary priority and should be restored within medium time frame
 - 25 million ha of degraded land should be restored in the long-term

Dr. Yigremachew acknowledged that partners that have been involved in the restoration initiatives: Royal Norwegian Government ; WB; DFID; BMZ-GIZ/KFW; BMU; EU; FAO; UNDP; WRI; Clinton climate initiative; and others not listed in the presentation.

Dr. Yigremachew concluded his presentation by highlighting the following key points:

- Restoration of degraded landscapes is top priority
- Ethiopia Joined Africa's AFR100 initiative and is aimed at contributing and sharing experiences (e.g. Policy and institutional set up; public mobilization and organization; and proven technologies).
- Ethiopia will directly contribute to part of the target by restoring about *15 million ha* of land
- Ethiopia expects several things from the partnerships: To learn from landscape restoration practices of other countries; benefit from resource opportunities provided by public and private financiers; and integrated activities in restoring cross border ecosystems.

Dr. Yigremachew acknowledge that some pictures from earlier presentation of SLM/MoAN were used in the presentation.

Reactions to the presentation

- Community mobilisation in Ethiopia was done by making the local people realise the consequences of land degradation. Because the community use the land for agriculture and for mainly livelihood, they would not want to see their land being degraded. The awareness creation makes them to take action and see the need to restoring their land. At the moment, farmers contribute 30 to 40 days of free labour per year to restore their land. Once they see that the impact of restoring their land is rewarding, they get encouraged to use sustainable agricultural practices so that they don't reverse the gains.
- Data on the costs of restoration in Ethiopia is not yet available (as far as the presenter is concerned). But, there are estimations of financial resources that have been mobilised from the partners and as well as what has been contributed by the local communities.
- There are indicators that are helping the practitioners to know that a certain amount of hectares have been successfully restored. For example, there is more vegetation cover, wild animals are coming back, non - productive land is now being used for agricultural activities.

2.2.2 Restoring degraded landscapes and forest landscape restoration in Kenya.

Two presentations were made for Kenya: Restoring degraded landscapes and Forest Landscape Restoration in Kenya.

2.2.2.1 Restoring degraded landscapes

Presentation made by Dr. Alice Kaudia, Environment Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Natural Resources and Regional Development

Alice shared her presentation outline: Scope and perspective; background to restoration needs assessment; actions to date; and way forward. She indicated that much of her presentation will use pictures to illustrate the work that they did with regard to restoration.

Alice started her presentation by giving the scope and perspective of land degradation (using pictures):

- a) Unsustainable agricultural land use.



b) Dry and red-water rivers (picture on the right is the Mogor river , in Narok county, Kenya)



c) Dry silted lake Magadi- example



d) Solid and effluent waste management



Alice shared how they managed to get restoration done:

- Strengthen land and natural resources governance and benefit –sharing
- Have functioning policy and legislative framework
- Win the confidence , commitment and investment capacity of local communities and the private sector
- Have functioning markets for green growth based products

Alice also gave a small background to Kenya restoration needs assessment:

- The practitioners are bound constitutionally to ensure that there is a clean, healthy and safe environment for all,
- In 2011, through Global Green Growth Forum, there were several activities that were implemented such as the one that focused on Sustainable Financing of Landscape Restoration.
- Going back to the Bonn Challenge, they looked at the restoring of degraded forests. They have used tree based restoration approaches and other approaches to restoration
- They are also looking at the restoration process in terms of enabling adaption to and mitigation against climate change

Alice shared the action that have been done to date

- Completed needs assessment and intervention based on tree-planting: A least 5.1 Million Ha have been planned to be done by 2030
- Piloting landscape approach in restoring agri-pastoral landscapes in partnership with private sector
- National Solid Waste Management is being implemented across 48 county governments
- Promoting purposeful restoration: Thus, defining restoration for clean environment , resource efficiency, green jobs, poverty eradication, climate change mitigation adaptation.



Suswa-Lake Magadi Migori catchment restoration program

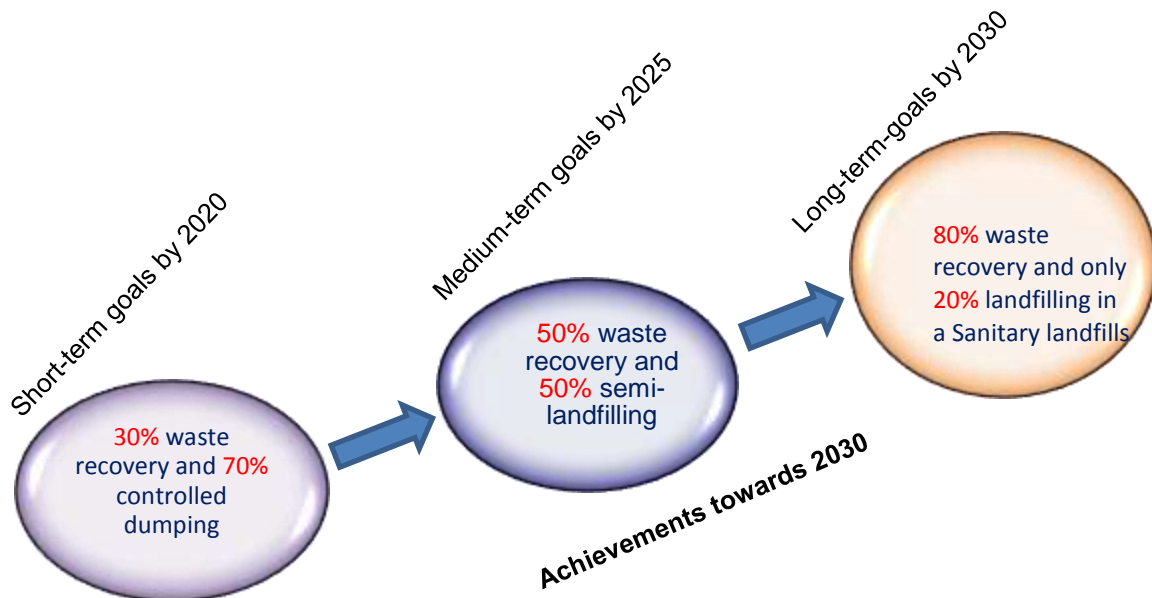
Alice said that in some areas, multi- layered agricultural land use is being promoted to finance land scrape restoration for food, nutrition and environment security . The programme is promoting short duration crops such as soybean and that is multi - layered with bananas and mangos. This model enables the farmers to earn a living in the short term and the long term. The farmers are also encouraged to save 2% of their net income and invest it in restoration.



Alice Kaudia's showed her small scale demonstration farm and indicated that she was presenting what she is practically doing.

In terms of the way forward, Alice indicated that they are strengthening Public –Private –People Partnership so that they are able to have an investment model such as equity financing. They are also trying Eco-Entrepreneurship as a concept. This will foster for evidence-based practical, transformative investments by local communities especially youth and women.

Alice also gave some example where they want to go? (The preferred state)



Alice said that they would like to have 80% waste recovery and only 20% landfilling in a sanitary landfills by 2030. They would also like to have zero waste principal by 2030. This means having full resource recovery from waste hence creating wealth, employment, and reducing pollution to the environment.

2.2.2.2 Forest Landscape Restoration in Kenya

Presentation made by Gideon Gathaara, conservation secretary - State Department of conservation, ministry of environment & natural resources, Kenya and Alfred gichu, senior assistant director, Kenya forest service, Kenya

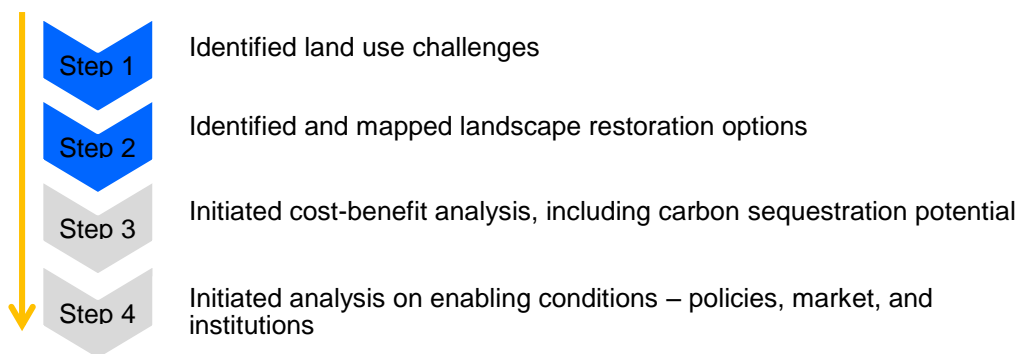
Gideon indicated that Kenya is not doing forest restoration because it is being pushed; they are doing it out of interest. He said that the aim of Forest and Landscape Restoration activities in Kenya was in several ways: To restore function and productivity through tree development, natural regeneration, and improved land management; to regain ecological integrity and enhance livelihoods in deforested and degraded landscape; and to restore ecosystem and habitat connectivity for migratory wildlife and support to livelihoods.

Gideon mentioned that Forest and Landscape Restoration is a key strategic approach for the Government of Kenya in response to:

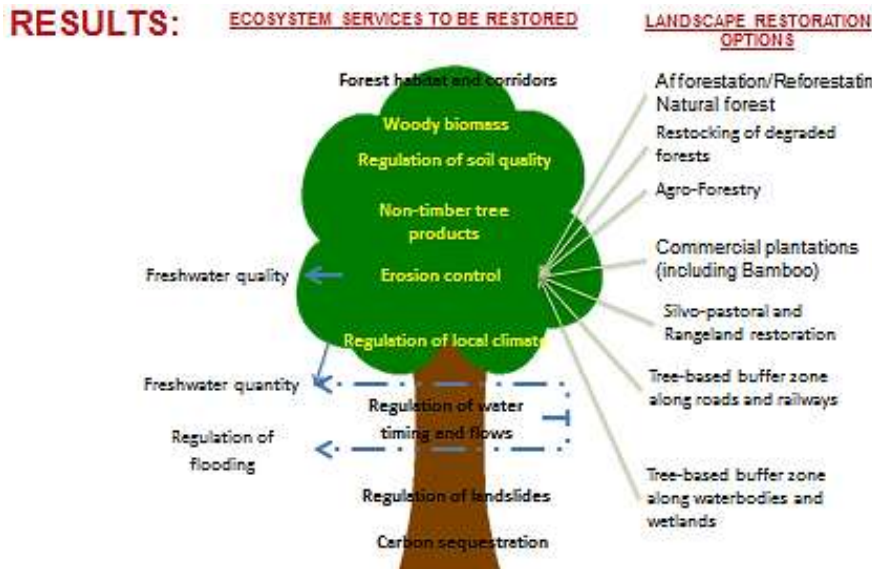
- The attainment of 10% forest and tree cover target set in the Constitution of Kenya and Vision 2030
- Forest sector support to Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) and National Climate Change Response Strategy (NCCRS) goals
- The Bonn challenge commitment of 150 Million hectares by 2020 and later extended to 350 million hectares by 2030 globally by the New York declaration on forests
- The CBD Aichi commitment to restore 15% of degraded lands by 2020
- The African Forest Landscape Restoration Initiative (AFR100) during the CoP 21 in Paris
- Realization of SDGs especially Goal 15

Gideon also shared the FLR opportunities assessment: Kenya has carried out a national assessment of FLR challenges and opportunities through a multi-stakeholder process towards the goal of 10% tree cover target. The assessment was coordinated by the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources through the Kenya Forest Service (KFS). The support for this assessment was provided by Clinton Climate Initiative, WRI, and GBM. Funds were provided by the German Ministry of Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB).

In terms of the process, Gideon indicated that the Restoration Opportunity Assessment Method (ROAM) developed several steps:



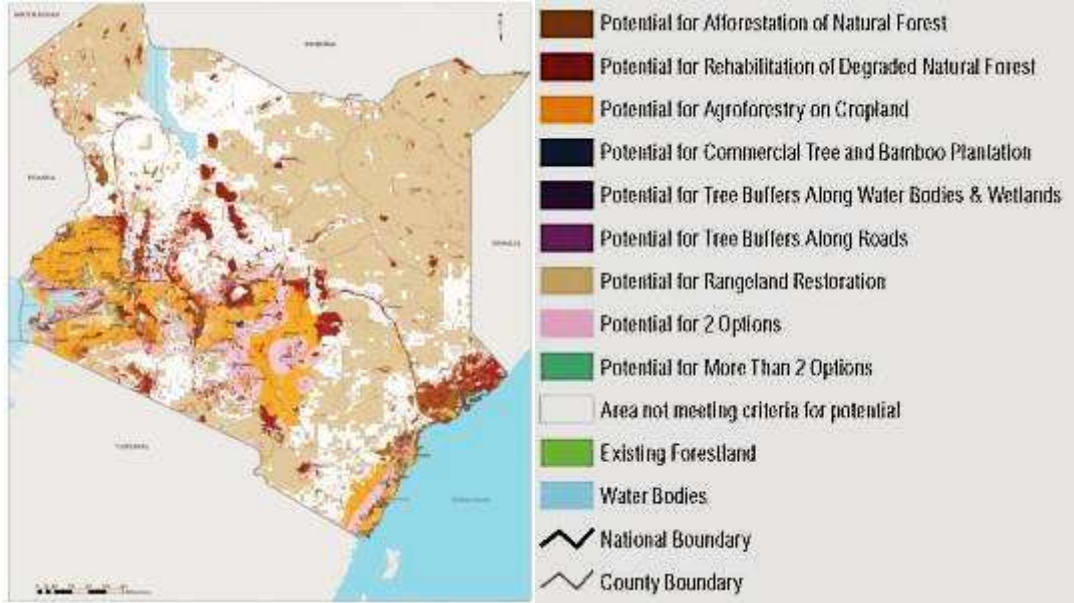
Gideon mentioned that they have identified the challenges with respect to common land use:



Gideon indicated that 7 priority landscape restoration options were identified and mapped based on a detailed assessment criteria developed by the national FLR stakeholders:

1. Afforestation and reforestation of natural forests
2. Rehabilitation of degraded natural forests
3. Agro-forestry
4. Commercial plantations (including bamboo)
5. Silvo-pastoral and rangeland restoration
6. Tree-based buffer zones along water bodies and wetlands
7. Tree-based buffer zones along roadways

Gideon said that they 7 Priority landscape restoration options for Kenya which have been identified and mapped:



Total area is under restoration is 38.8 million ha (Tree-based restoration: 13.1 million ha and rangeland restoration: 25.7 million ha). Below is the landscape restoration target.

RESTORATION OPPORTUNITY	TOTAL AREA (MILLION HA)	RESTORATION POTENTIAL (MILLION HA)	PROPORTION IMPLEMENTED BY 2030	TOTAL RESTORATION TARGET FOR 2030 (MILLION HA)
Forest Lands	4	5.2		1.0
Afforestation/reforestation of natural forests and tree-based ecosystems		1.3	10%	0.1
Rehabilitation of degraded natural forests		3.5	20%	0.7
Buffer zones along water bodies and wetlands		0.1	50%	0.1
Commercial tree and bamboo plantations in unstocked forests		0.3	25%	0.1
Croplands	9.9	7.6		2.1
Farm forestry with less than 10% tree cover		2.7	50%	1.4
Farm forestry with tree cover between 10% and 30%		2.2	20%	0.4
Commercial tree and bamboo plantations or agroforests on cropland		2.7	10%	0.3
Rangelands	42.6	25.7		1.9
Silvo-pastoral and grasslands restoration		25.7	7.5%	1.9
Roads		0.3		0.2
Tree buffers along roads		0.3	50%	0.2
Other (Wetlands, Settlements, Barelands)	2.7	n/a	n/a	n/a
TOTAL	59.2	38.8		5.1

Preliminary conservative analysis suggests that under this scenario, the carbon sequestration potential could be more than 130 Mega tonnes of CO₂-e by 2063 (Source – SLEEK)

Gideon said that they adopted a programme called System for Land Based Emission Estimation in Kenya (SLEEK) to collect data for climate change. This will enable the programme to also have some carbon estimation in terms of crops, forests, and other land use systems.



Establishing baselines and tracking emissions from the land-based sector

Gideon mentioned that a national stakeholder's forum undertook preliminary assessment on enabling conditions for scaling up restoration work in Kenya and it was led by the State Department of Natural Resources. The aim of this assessment was to identify enabling factors/conditions required to support restoration at scale. Priority themes were highlighted across landscapes: enterprise and market conditions development; institutional conditions; knowledge; finance; incentives ; and benefits. There were 5 key recurring issues from the diagnostic assessment:

- Development of alternatives that address competing demands on forest resources (herbs, grassing, charcoal, timber, etc.)
- Policies and legislation that define institutional framework, incentives, roles, responsibilities and coordination
- Capacity building and incorporation of local knowledge
- Access to resources – financial and human resources
- Establishment of effective monitoring, evaluation and reporting systems

The programme has initiated a detailed National FLR stakeholder mapping exercise. The aim of this exercise was:

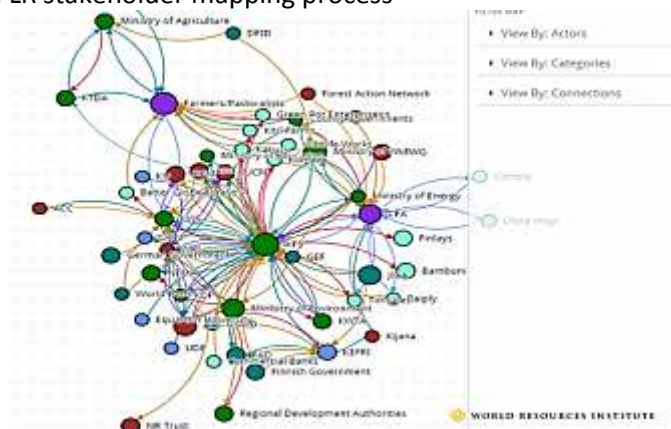
- to identify the main stakeholders involved in the FLR in Kenya, how they are linked to each other, and how they can influence the scaling up process
- provide information on who to engage with (and how to engage them) in addressing the key enabling factors identified in the diagnostic assessment

The restoration process involved participants mapping the national FLR stakeholder integrated linkages in Kenya

1. Who are the actors involved?
2. What are the types of links?
3. How are the actors linked?
4. How much interest do the actors have in the issue?
5. How much influence do the actors have?



Results of the national FLR stakeholder mapping process



Key FLR planned activities on achieving the 5.1 million ha target for AFR100 in Kenya are:

- Carrying out cost benefit analysis on the 7 landscape restoration options
- Completing analysis of enabling conditions for FLR implementation
- Mobilizing stakeholders, resources and creating awareness
- Establishing linkages between National and County level FLR assessments, target setting, resources mobilization, implementation and coordination
- Developing a monitoring and evaluation system

The activities follow the completion of identification of land use challenges and FLR Opportunity Assessment Mapping.

The National Forest Program (NFP) will be published before end of 2016. NFP goal is to sustainably manage, conserve, restore forests and allied resources for growth and climate resilience:

- NFP is a strategic framework for policy, planning and implementation
- FLR is aligned to the NFP 8 clusters on: forest productivity, forest governance, forest & climate change, forest financing, forest for energy & water, and forestry education, training and research

Some Examples of current FLR projects in Kenya

- a) Support to SME in private forest development by the Government of Germany and GoK through a signed MOU
- b) A 6 years' project on restoration of 2 of the 5 major water towers funded by the EU



Picture shows Embobut Forest – Elgeyo Marakwet

Main challenges for FLR implementation in Kenya:

- Financial resources
- Awareness
- Synergies and coordination
- Access to markets and incentives for FLR
- Harmonization of policies and legislation for mainstreaming sectors
- Inadequate research

- Monitoring and reporting system

In conclusion, Gideon suggested the AFR100 roles in helping address these challenges?:

- Resources for carrying out cost benefit analysis
- Completion of the analysis of enabling conditions for FLR implementation
- Mobilization of stakeholders, resources and creating awareness
- Establishing linkages between National and County level FLR assessments, target setting, implementation and coordination
- Developing a monitoring and evaluation system

These are key AFR100 roles in supporting Kenya's FLR implementation and coordination at the regional level.

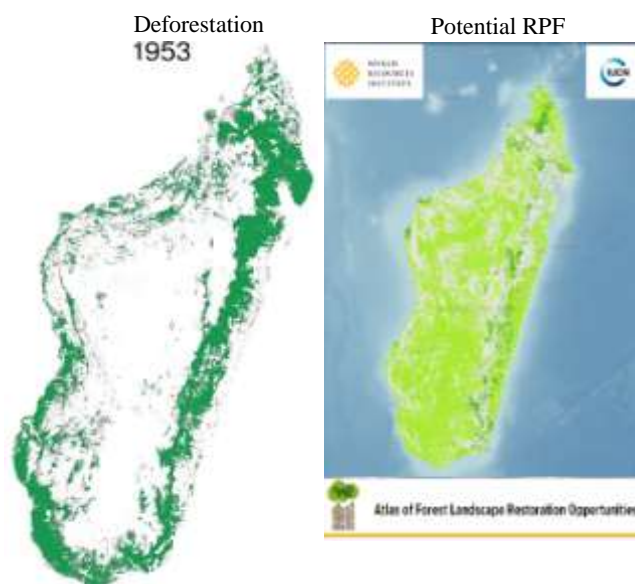
Reactions to the presentation

- People should be careful when they discourage the planting of exotic species, because most of the stable crops such as maize and cassava are not originating from Africa. Kenya alone has more than 300 exotic species in the country, most of which were introduced through government programmes. On the other hand, people should not over plant exotic species at the expense of the local ones. But, there has been programmes to eliminate some of exotic species such as eucalyptus, which takes a lot of water from the soil.
- Land right in the rural areas is an important success factor for effective land restoration. It is important that the initiative have some element of the right rights.

2.2.3 Forest landscape restoration (FLR) in Madagascar

Presentation made by Mr. Rakotoarisoa Julien Noël, Forestry Engineer, Ministry of Environment , Ecology , the Sea and Forestry

Rakotoarisoa started his presentation by giving the context in Madagascar: Alarming deforestation, clearing (unsustainable agriculture); illegal logging (wood energy needs); mining; and population growth. He also shared the expectations for the RPF: Transform degraded land ecosystems resilient and multifunctional; sequester significant amounts of carbon; strengthen the supply of food-food and water resources; and preserve biodiversity in massive Woodland country



Rakotoarisoa indicated that a study that was done based on the methodology MEOR IUCN has identified 5 RPF priority options for Madagascar:

1. Reforestation on degraded land with rapid growth for wood energy production and prime
2. Restoration of degraded natural forests by enrichment or protection
3. Reforestation of much impoverished agroforestry landscapes (Often steep) to receive agricultural products
4. Restoring degraded pine forests, to restore old plantations for industrial purposes;
5. Restoration of degraded mangroves. That will depend on wood production, fishery products and protection sides.

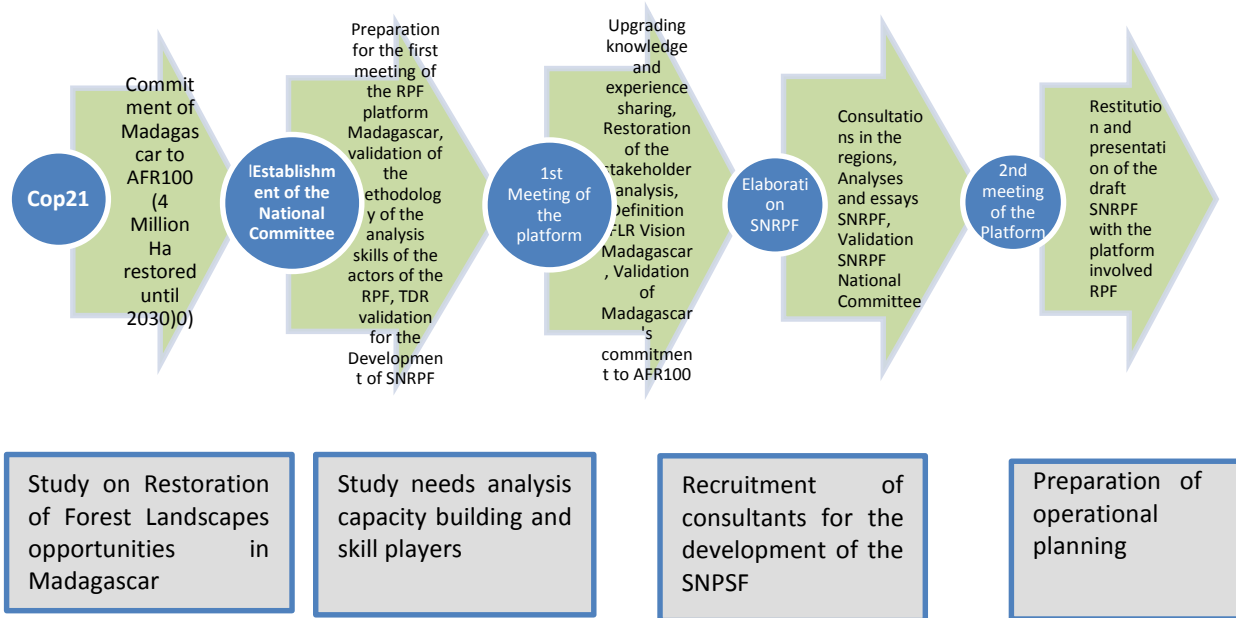


Mangrove reforestation



Plantation agroforestry

Steps undertaken during preparatory phase



Some examples of RPF experiences:

- Reforestation on degraded land: BVPI Programme (Watershed and Irrigated Perimeter) (2000 Ha); and IVR (Reforestation by Individual Villagers) (9700 Ha)
- Restoration of degraded natural forests: WWF: 200,000 Ha (landscapes); CI (371 000 Ha) (landscapes); and WCS: 372,470 ha (landscapes)
- Restoring agroforestry Landscapes: PLAE (Erosion Control Programme) (15 000 Ha)
- Pine restoration of degraded lands: Reforestation perimeter of the Haute Matsiatra (Mandaratsy) (3000 Ha)
- Mangrove restoration: NGOs Blueventures, and GIZ (170 Ha)

Challenges to overcome and to achieve the commitment

- Problem of scaling
- Weak and close monitoring devices
- Intersectoral coordination: not yet effective land management to the interests of the sectors working for development
- Research on sustainable financing mechanisms for FLR

Perspectives / needs

- Strengthening the capacity of stakeholders
 - Upgrading of knowledge, particularly on the concept of landscape
 - Territorial planning in landscape arrangement
 - Technical aspects in relation to different options of RPF
- Implementation of the SNRPF
 - Strengthening dialogue and coordination across sectors- and interinstitutional arrangements
 - Identification of areas and targeted landscapes and evaluating options -Adapted to RPF
 - Development of Operational Action Plan and its implementation
- Expectations of Madagascar in relation to AFR100
 - Exchange of experiences and capacity building
 - Sustainable funding mechanism for FLR
 - Standardization of achievements and accounting mechanism, in relation to commitments that have been made

Rakotoarisoa ended his presentation by highlighting stakeholders of the RPF that are involved:

- The National Committee RPF:
 - Ministry of Environment, Ecology and Forestry (MEEF)
 - Ministry to the Presidency of Agriculture and Livestock (MPAE)
 - Ministry of Energy and Hydrocarbons (MEH)
 - Ministry to the Presidency of the Presidential Projects. Regional Planning and Infrastructure (M2PATE)
 - Program Anti Erosive (PLAE)
 - Superior School of Agronomy (ESSA / forests)
 - Shiloh National Forest Seeds (SNGF)
 - Conservation International (CI)
 - Missouri Botanical Garden (MBG)
 - WIMAWOODS company
- The technical and financial partners:
 - GIZ, KFW
 - World Bank
 - European Union
 - AFD
 - FAPBM
 - Tany Meva Foundation

Reactions to the presentation

- The cost of restoration was the real costs and not estimates. These costs include some resources that were needed for doing some activities such as community surveillance. The costs were also for monitoring to avoid human intrusion in the areas that were already restored

- There was a lot of commitment shown by the different stakeholders, including government, which was able to support the monitoring and control of activities to protect the areas that have been restored.
- The restoration process is not only about working on degraded land, but is an entire mosaic of activities that integrate agriculture and forestry activities. The team developed indicators that will help the partners involved in the restoration processes to be able to monitor the impact they would like to see.

2.2.4 Restoration in Rwanda

Presentation made by Mr. Dismas Bakundukize, Director of Forestry Management Unit, Rwanda Natural Resources Authority

Showing the map of Africa and the ambitious commitments made by the different countries, Dismas indicated that Rwanda was one of the first countries in Africa that pledged to restore 2 million hectare.



In 2014, Ministry of Natural Resources with support from IUCN and World Resources Institute completed the assessment of Forest Landscape Restoration Opportunity Assessment for Rwanda. This comprehensive report made an impact on the ministry because it made a strong case for Rwanda to restore degraded land.

According to Dismas the national assessment has six main components:

1. Stakeholders and stock taking
2. Geospatial mapping
3. Economic case
4. Carbon case
5. Enabling conditions and strategy development
6. Financial mapping



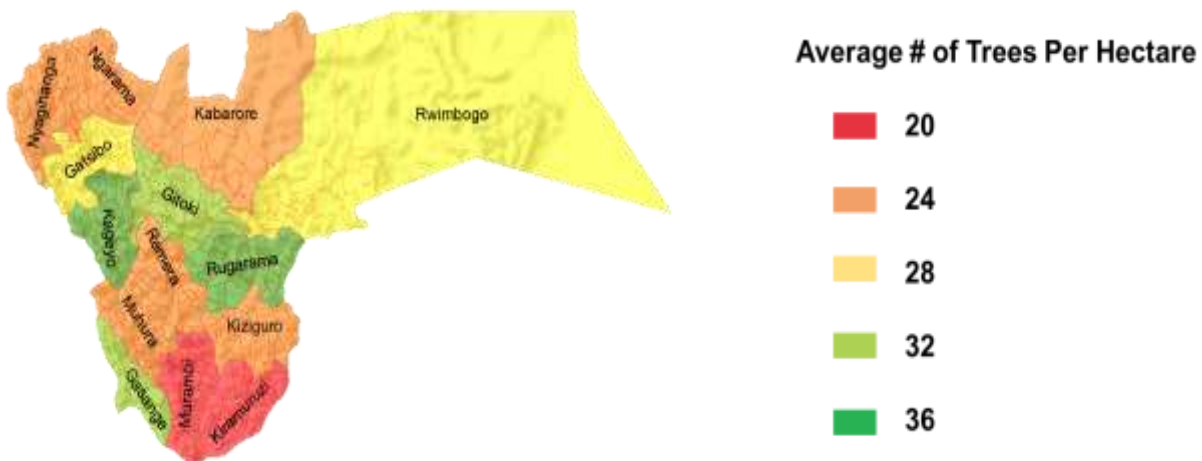
Rwanda hosted the event that led to the development of the Kigali declaration of forest and landscape restoration in Africa. The event was aimed at mobilizing the attention to the importance of restoration and to encourage other African countries to be involved.



Rwanda uses the districts to pilot its restoration initiatives. It has established district-level baseline for two purposes: Measure and report on restoration over time against district, national and international targets; and use Collect Earth and participatory methods to visually interpret satellite images.

Data collection was done using satellite imagery, which was very different than using GIS/remote sensing specialist sitting in DC. To collect data using the tool, Rwanda organize over 30 extension officers, forest officers, GIS specialists at University of Kigali. These are people who are familiar with the land in Gatsibo. They were given one day training on how to use the tool.

Dismas indicated that data was also collected and analysed for decision making purposes.



Existing socioeconomic data collected in the districts is analysed so that after the implementation of the restoration activities, some comparison could be made to see the impact.



Source: National Institute of Statistics Rwanda

Dismas said that the two districts were chosen to Pilot restoration programs. The following are parameters about the districts:

- 18,000 ha in 2 districts
- 2.6 million seedlings supplied with the support from BMUB



Piloting FLR through multiple benefits investments at the district level had to be done through the use of sustainable approach:

- FLR Technical packages: Multiple benefit Investments/business models/business cases around the identified interventions.
 - Identification of the priority landscapes.
 - Staking out the available opportunities underway within the priority landscapes through mapping, surveys, development of business models and economic analysis.
 - Success implementation =Success story
- Expand restoration initiatives to other districts (scale-out), resource mobilization, learning and knowledge exchange

Rwanda hosts the IUCN regional Hub on FLR for Eastern and Southern Africa that provides policy, technical and financial mobilization support to countries across the region. This team led district level priorities mapping, business model and economic analysis.

Setting up and weighing the criteria should be consultative. Priority districts example are:

- Proximity to wetlands-lakes, rivers & swamps
- Level of degradation
- Targeting high risk zones (steep slopes <40%)
- Land consolidation
- Opinion from local leaders (Local Knowledge)

Varied species seedlings are prepared in anticipation of the rainy season for planting. Part of the seedlings will be planted along the newly created bench terraces on the right picture. This will protect the wetlands downslope from siltation and thus the ecosystem functions will be enhanced. Another part of the seedlings will be used to create woodlots on the sloping empty hillside.



Reactions to the presentation

- Regarding the level of integration with the existing platforms and political institutions at sub - regional level, Rwanda do will feed into other declarations and regional groups involved in forest restoration.
- Over 21 countries have already signed and the ministers of Natural Resources and Evironments have shown high level commitment. Other countries are still being encouraged to join.

2.2.5 Restoring Forest Landscapes in Niger

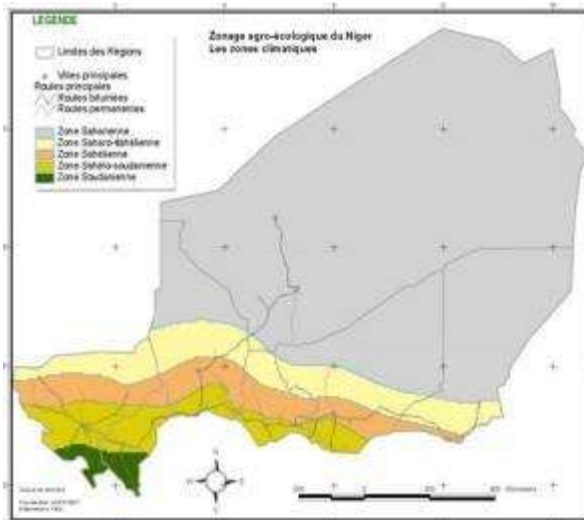
Presentation made by Mr. Yacouba Seybou, Director of Forest Landscaping , Reforestation and Restoration of Lands, Ministry of Environment of the Urban Safety Plan and Sustainable Development

Yacouba outlined his presentation plan: Introduction; brief introduction of agro-ecological zones; main threats to forest landscapes; ongoing process for forest landscape restoration; good forest landscape restoration practices; lessons learned; challenges for setting a scale restoration activities for forest landscape; and AFR100 roles for scaling restoration activities in forest landscapes.

Yacouba gave an introductory background about Niger, and indicated that it covers an area of 1,267,000 km² of which 3/4 is desert. The population of 17,129,076 inhabitants (RGP 2012) is concentrated in the narrow band Sudan with a density of nearly 100 inhabitants / km². The national population growth rate of 3.9% is supported over the last decade. Forests and other wooded land are in sharp decline over the past 20 years. According to the FAO, the forest area has decreased from 741 000 ha in 20 years or 38% of the existing area in 1990, the other wooded land of 1.2 million ha or 26% since 1990.

In addition to the background about the country, Yacouba gave a brief introduction of agro-ecological zones in Niger:

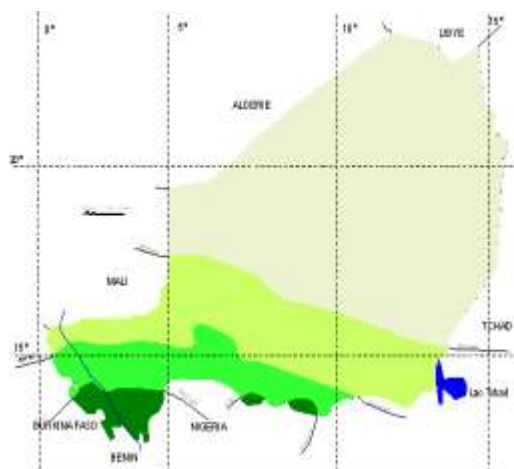
- North, an arid area of Saharan climate (less than 200 mm)
- A transition zone climate Saharo Sahelian (300 to 200mm)
- The center, a semi-arid Sahelian climate (600 to 300 mm)
- Southwest, a climate transition zone Sahel Sudanese or Sudanese north from 750 to 600 mm
- The Southeast, a Sudanese climate of sub-humid and high rainfall 750 mm



Yacouba highlighted the main threats on forest landscape

- Continuous degradation of forest resources: From 1975 to 2013, forest loss has a total of 3.6% per year or about 111 578 ha / year due, among other things:
 - Agricultural clearing. It is estimated that the loss of forest area was in the order of 40 to 50% profits mainly from agriculture
 - Strong dependence of wood fuel population. The sustainable wood fuel supply is 2 million tonnes per year in 2012 to demand estimated at 4.9 million tonnes, a levy on the forestry capital of 2.9 million tonnes of wood
- Low knowledge of the state forest landscape: 2004-040 law on forestry regime in Niger has established the principle of a national forest inventory every 10 years.

- Formations steppiques sahariennes
- Formations mixtes nord-sahéliennes
- Formations mixtes sud-sahéliennes
- Formations savaniques de la zone nord soudanienne



1. Ongoing process in Niger on sustainable land management

1.1. National commitment

1.1.1. Strategic Framework for Sustainable Land Management (2029 horizon)

- Expected physical achievements: scaling shares of SLM to about 3.2 million ha of degraded land treated.

1.1.2. Strategy for food security and sustainable agricultural development (3N Initiative "Nigeriens Nourish Nigeriens" 2016-2020)

- Expected physical achievements of 1.6 million ha of degraded land treated

- 1.1.3. Landscape Restoration Initiative African Forest "AFR100" (2030)
 - Expected physical achievements: 3.2 million ha of degraded land processed using several techniques and technologies
- 1.2. State of implementation of commitments
 - 1.2.1. Physical achievements
 - Previous physical achievements: 673 339 ha to 8 million ha in RNA
 - Physical achievements since the commitment: 116 754 ha of which 32 779 ha in RNA
 - 1.2.2. Implementation tools commitments
 - Adoption of the Action Plan 2016-2020 of the I3N
 - Editing and publication of the atlas of land use in Niger
 - Implementation of the project to build the foundation for making the scale of Forest Landscape Restoration (three ongoing studies will better know the scale and the impact and the role of communities in its adoption).
2. Good forest landscape restoration practices
 - Management practices of the most common land used for forest landscape restoration forestry concern half moons, sylvopastoral benches, stone bunds, assisted natural regeneration (ANR), tree plantations under the program village, and wood .
 - The RNA has given satisfactory results that deserve to be scaled up.
 - The area planted by the RNA has almost doubled to 4.146 million ha to over 8 million ha from 1990 to 2010

Some examples of good forest landscape restoration practices



- 2.1. Key determinants promoting the adoption
 - The existence of stem and potential stocks of forest seeds in the fields.
 - The many benefits of trees to practitioners.
 - The support provided by technical and financial partners: training, exchange of experience, incentives.
 - The ease of assimilation of technology and its relatively low cost.
 - The voluntary commitment of communities to protect and peer to peer training.
 - Changing the relationship between forest departments and communities; through improved communication, awareness and easing the implementation of current legislation.
 - The acquisition of monetary value by trees and integration as farm property, so with a character more and more private.

- The constraints imposed by the land pressure which require producers on the one hand to move towards intensification and secondly to diversify sources of income.
- The mixed results of plantings and cost effectiveness relative to the RNA.

2.2. The practice of RNA

- The main role of the technician in promoting RNA is firstly to argue to convince the hesitant and resistant and also provide answers to questions from those in practice and seek to improve.
- The practical implementation of the RNA field should not in principle obey standard standards, although indicative of how the technician can advise the producer. The practitioner must be sovereign in the choice of species, location, density, processing mode, etc.
- Each producer must make decisions based on the aims or objectives it. RNA is not a fixed practice; it varies from one region to another and even from one field to another
- The technician must assist in decision making especially in some silvicultural treatments allowing it to avoid competition, improve fertility and soil moisture, diversify its fleet and terms to increase yields

2.3. Some results

- Reducing the number of seedlings (3-5 to 1-2 before following the adoption of the practice), thus reducing seed loss for households;
- An increase yields of millet grains varies from 32 to 165 kg / ha for an RNA of less than 3 years, from 59 to 220 kg / ha for the RNA of 3 to 6 and 120 to 210 kg / ha for the NAS 6 to more;
- Improving the availability of fodder and wood for adoptive households, with 30-45 kg of fresh material of air feed per day;
- The increase in household income (70 000 FCFA per year for some) through the sale of products and by the RNA products.
- Satisfaction of wood energy needs and services of wood;
- Restoration School of the environment.

NORTH COAST NIGER

19 km of the Niger-Nigeria border12 km Niger-Nigeria border



Lessons learned

- The NAS is a convenient inexpensive and easy to be adopted by producers. It allows an improvement and diversify agricultural production especially in a context of declining soil fertility. This is good common practice, be able to scale to the level of poor family farmers to significantly improve their productivity.

- The establishment of a national monitoring and supervision system in areas where the RNA is practiced is possible to have a significant impact on the adoption and improvement of living conditions of vulnerable populations. This device must be established at national level to generalize the practice.
 - The effective involvement of administrative and traditional authorities particularly in advocacy promotes scalability of the NAS. These authorities can contribute even financially internalize and practice in the implementation of their investment plans.
 - The sharing of large-scale results (workshops, exchange visits, use of websites, formation etc.) helps generate interest in the practice with others and even policy makers.
 - The success of the RNA offers mainly generating activities development prospects of earnings around the timber and non-timber forest products.
3. Challenges for setting a scale restoration activities forest landscape
- Mismatch between funding levels and the extent of land degradation problems (in most cases, funding levels do not allow to undertake major actions to meet the challenges).
 - Complexity of procedures and the slow mobilization of innovative financing
 - Inadequate technical and operational capacity monitoring in terms of the dynamics of land degradation and evaluating the impacts of restoration activities
4. AFR100 roles FOR setting SCALE ACTIVITIES FOREST LANDSCAPE RESTORATION
- Support for the accurate assessment of restoration opportunities of forest landscapes
 - Support for the mobilization of innovative financing including carbon funds for the benefit of local communities involved in forest landscape restoration through assisted natural regeneration
 - Support to the operationalization of the database on forest landscape restoration
 - Facilitating access to information and technical and technological innovations concerning restoration of forest landscapes

Reactions to the presentation

- Three quarters of the country landscape is pastoral, one is tempted to think that the focus on rehabilitation should be less on forestry. But, the program has subdivided the restoration into the protection of the pastoral land and forests
- On the pastoral land, the communities know how to manage restoration and they have adopted and adapted some of the technologies

2.2.6 Update on the Malawi national forest landscape restoration assessment

Presentation made by Ms. Tangu Tumeo, Communication and Info sharing point for restoration commitment , Ministry of Natural Resources, Energy and Mining.

Tangu indicated that when they started with the programme in October 2015, their idea was to restore deforested and degraded landscapes by 2030 through. This was planned to be achieved by scaling up improved management of forests and natural resources. In addition, the sustainable land management practices would focus on tree-based restoration practices that contribute to increased food security, is resilience to climate change, has watershed protection and improved water supplies and has increased production of forest products and biodiversity conservation.

Tangu presented the main challenges for FLR implementation in Malawi as:

- Limited alternative sources of livelihood
- Lack of extension messages highlighting clear cost-effective restoration practices and their benefits
- Poor coordination leading to fragmented implementation by government and donor funded projects
- Continued deforestation in forest/wildlife reserves (charcoal production and agricultural expansion)



In term of the timelines for ROAM application in Malawi, Tangu said that Malawi expression of interest in AFR100 and FLR: was done in November 2015. The pilot application of Restoration Opportunities Assessment Methodology (ROAM) in Liwonde happened in October 2015 – February 2016. Other activities have been planned to take place in 2016:

- Launch of the NFLRA: February 2016
- Formation of the task force and working groups: April 2016
- Stakeholder consultations and data collection: June - September 2016
- Data analysis: September – October 2016
- Upcoming assessment activities:
 - Stakeholder Validation workshop: November 2016
 - Donor coordination meeting: November 2016
 - NGO coordination meeting: December 2016
 - Meeting with Parliamentary committee: December 2016

Tangu said that one of the things that they wanted to see the programme doing was to make sure that the assessment was gender responsive FLR. In addition, the programme will have added Value by:

1. Increasing efficiency and effectiveness
2. Ensuring the incorporation of important knowledge, skills and experiences
3. Enhancing sustainability
4. Increasing impact in livelihoods/ensure distribution of benefits
5. Guaranteeing compliance with human rights standards
6. Preventing increasing gender inequality

With the support from IUCN and FRT, the programme piloted Her Farm Radio (HFR) initiative which seeks to ensure that radio serves the needs of all farmers, women and men.

The assessment started from the districts and that enable the programmes to identify the landscape challenges identified through stocktaking:

Biophysical Challenges	Socioeconomic Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor and declining soil fertility • Soil erosion • Poor water management/ retention • Deforestation and forest degradation • Increasing frequency of climate shocks (drought/flood) • Water shortage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poverty • Food insecurity • Limited land-holding sizes • Limited income sources/periods • Limited energy sources • Increased burden on women-led households

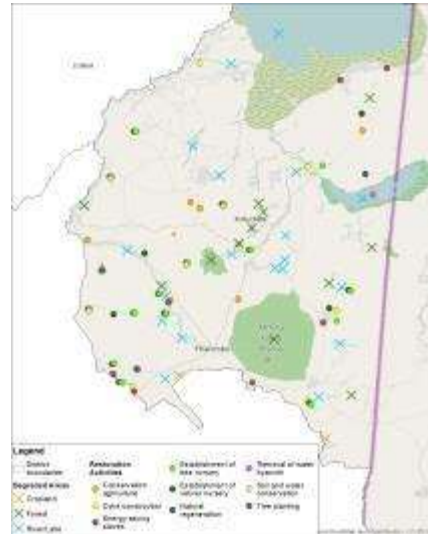
Tangu shared the sample stocktaking results for Phalombe district

a) Primary drivers of deforestation/degradation:

- Charcoal production
- Fuel wood collection
- Inadequate law enforcement
- Encroachment
- Soil erosion
- Pit sowing

b) Successful restoration activities to date:

- Tree planting
- Natural regeneration
- Tree nursery establishment
- Soil and water conservation
- Vetiver nursery establishment
- Conservation agriculture
- Energy-saving stoves (fish drying/cooking)
- Removal of water hyacinth



Tangu said that the programme also went further to look at the districts and areas where things are working and not working. Thus, this gave them some diagnostic overview of FLR from consultations:

Motivating factors	Key success factors	Barriers to adoption
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disasters- droughts and floods • Poor soil fertility • Water scarcity • Land scarcity • Financial gains 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strong community commitment / leadership • Training and access to extension messages • Strong governance institutions • Access to land and farm/nursery inputs • Mainstream restoration value chains • Incentives to limit restoration leakage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contradictory approaches • Lack of ownership • Fires • Lack of awareness/ weak extension • Community dependence on projects

After the assessment, the programme managed to identify the National TARGETS to address with restoration

- Improved food security
- Increased energy sources (biomass, hydro)
- Improved water quality and quantity
- Enhanced climate resilience

The districts also came up targeted FLR practices with potential for scaling up

- FMNR/Agroforestry:
- Community forests and private woodlots:

- Forest reserve management:
- Soil and water conservation:
- Water resources management:



Tangu shared the main outputs/outcomes of the NFLRA- what Malawi want to see:

- a) Documents
 - National FLR Strategy and Action Plan
 - FLR Investment Plan
- b) Actions that Malawi want to see being implemented:
 - Targeting of priority landscapes
 - Addressing barriers and improving enabling conditions
 - Enhancing cross-sectoral collaboration
 - Expansion of communication and outreach to scale-up
 - District level guidance to prioritize FLR interventions
 - Mainstreaming of FLR approach in development programs
 - Exploiting synergies to achieve a range of SDGs/related targets

Tangu said that the programme is also answering the question on “how upscaling of restoration would help Malawi”. That would be addressed by various means:

- Boost productivity of croplands and forests to improve food security and increase supplies of charcoal and forest products
- Diversify and intensify rural production systems and increase resilience to climate change
- Improve gender equity and reduce poverty for vulnerable households
- Protect critical watersheds and improve water supplies for drinking, irrigated agriculture, hydropower
- Enhanced natural resources management and biodiversity

Tangu said Malawi is also committed to the resolutions from Africa High Level Bonn Challenge Roundtable (July 2016, Kigali). During the meeting, participants resolved to:

- Collaborate together as a community of practice around FLR;
- Encourage other African countries and Africa’s Regional Economic Commissions to review the benefits and opportunities that can flow from FLR and to make direct contributions to the Bonn Challenge;
- Engage further with the private sector and seek to catalyze social corporate responsibilities to accelerate restoration efforts;
- Develop cross-border agreements on FLR;
- Adopt the Kigali Declaration on Forest Landscape Restoration.

Malawi’s particular interest is bullet number 2 and 4.

Through its Ministers, Malawi also supports the Kigali Declaration on FLR in Africa:

- Acknowledging that African countries are among the most affected regions in the world by effects of climate change
- Recognizing that FLR has an important role in the pursuit of sustainable development in African countries, *by maintaining and rebuilding countries' natural capital in order to deliver essential societal and economic benefits to rural and urban communities alike.*
- Recognizing that FLR is an effective mechanism to operationalize key elements of global processes, *notably the Sustainable Development Goals, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Aichi Targets, and the United Nations Convention on Combating Desertification.*
- Aware that FLR offers multiple benefits that align directly with African nations economic growth & poverty reduction plans.

Malawi is also committed to the AFR100 initiative and the Bonn challenge: "Restoring 4.5 million hectares of degraded land will set Malawi on the path to a climate-smart future."

Tangu ended her presentation by highlighting what could be AFR100 role in FLR implementation in Malawi?

- Technical assistance to government of Malawi to help scale up restoration initiatives, including support for enhancing multi-stakeholder approach, communication and outreach
- Assistance to mobilize increased public and private sector funding for scaling up restoration
- Support taskforce to harness top political (x-sectoral) support for restoration
- Setting up a monitoring system to track progress in achieving successful implementation of FLR at scale
- Documenting actual cost-benefits strategies and economic impacts of FLR

Reactions to the presentation

- Malawi has put a lot of efforts in the past years in improving maize production. The country is doing well on maize production, but that is not being done in a sustainable way. Government is starting to question whether the strategy of using subsidies is the best way to go.
- The introduction of subsidies has made people to clear more land and removing the forests to produce maize. That in itself has had negative effect and destabilised the restoration efforts
- The targeted land of 4.5 million ha is huge and it is about 50% of the total area of Malawi. But, the Ministry is questioning why 4.5 million ha while Malawi has 9 million ha that are degraded.

2.2.7 Experiences and potentials of Cameroon for the restoration of forests and forest landscapes

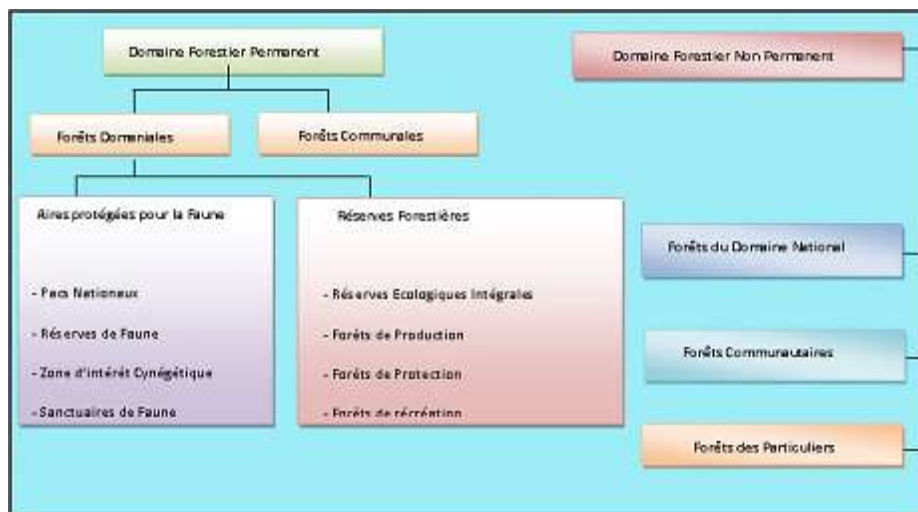
Presentation made by Dr. Christophe Bring, Chef de Division des Etudes, des Projets et de la Coopération, Ministry of the Environment, Protection of Nature and Sustainable Development

Christophe started his presentation by highlighting the opportunities and challenges in Cameroon with respect to restoration of forests and forest landscapes.

- Net deforestation rates of 0.14% and net forest degradation rate of 0.01%
- Wood energy and NWFP (83% of the population rely on biomass for energy) and that is mainly benefiting the informal sector
- Illegal exploitation

- Program emerged to address the issues after it was identified that at least 2.02 million hectares of forest has been destroyed.
 - In the far North , the degradation value is 3,316,770 Ha
 - In the North is 1663410 Ha
 - In Adamawa is 3244900 Ha

Christophe indicated that there is an increase in the rate of degradation and deforestation in Cameroon. This is unfortunate because 83 %of the population depend on the natural products.



Christophe shared the vision and strategic action steps, operational and technical aspect of the programme:

- Emergence of Cameroon Vision 2035 / MDG achievement to "ensure environmental sustainability"; ECSD → Strategically
- National Action Plan to Combat Desertification (PAN / LCD): SIF and CII, Pursuit Sahel Green project
- 2020 Strategy on forests and wildlife Subsector: Exploitation of forest plantations / Concept of the 2nd generation of Forestry / PNDPF
- Land Availability: 500 000 hectares, 20 000 hectares of plantations to achieve a year on a cycle of 25 years / duty operation forestry production and forest with the objective to get 10,000 to 15,000 hectares of plantation / year: i.e. 50 ha / UFA / year ; term perspective: 100-150 ha / UFA / year
- Continued REDD + (national strategy under development) and implementation of several pilot projects

As part of the vision, Christophe indicated that the country will have a plan of action to deal degradation through projects that started in 2008. The second generation of the projects focused on reforestation on 5 million ha. The project pursued their strategy of piloting to develop the experience. A lot was achieved: Restored 8 million ha in five years; reduced the usage of wood as a source of energy by the local communities. Additional information about the projects / actions performed and experiences in favor of the RPF is as follows:

- National Reforestation Program: 25637.625 Ha 2006 to 2015
- Modernization from the chain of wood energy value strategy in the region of the Far North / wood energy Project: 8020 Ha Restored since 2011

- PAN / LCD) "Project Green Sahel": 23,500 Ha restored (3.56 million seedlings planted) 101,650 improved stoves distributed from 2008 to 2015
- PAN / LCD) "Project of Development of the Watershed of the Benue" Objective: 10 200 km² 250 Ha reforested from 2010 to 2014
- Implementation of the national strategy for sustainable management of mangroves and coastal ecosystems of Cameroon: Objective: 1000 Ha, or 8 ha (already restored via BIP) 6 ha already developed (with municipalities)

The project identified challenges and expectations AFR100 :

- Lack of coordination / monitoring / capitalization of several actors multitudes initiatives
- Budgetary constraints / grants usage optimization
- Strengthened operational capabilities ANAFOR and recovery area to them transferred
- Cultural and ecological diversity and landscape units: complexity of the restoration mosaic

Some suggestion of the potential roles of AFR100:

- Monitoring / coordination support for funding initiatives
- Exchange of technical experience and successful approaches for RPF
- Promotion of lobbying and fundraising

The future prospect were identified as follows :

- National process of internalization of the initiative
- Declaration of the area to engage in the process (connection with Bonn Challenge)
- Establishment of an intersectoral working group for monitoring the implementation of the process in Cameroon.

Reactions to the presentation

- The project is finalising a plan that will illustrate how much land is planned to be restored as part of the AFR100. In the coming months, Cameroon will declare its commitment to the AFR100.
- From the studies, it look like degradation is on a scale of more than 8 million ha, which is more than half of the country. Based on the work that has been done, it shows that a lot has been achieved including awareness creation, and identification of action point to be implemented. However, innovative approaches would be needed to make the rapid progress in making degradation to a scale that has been targeted and planned.

3. ANALYSIS OF THE CRITICAL CHALLENGES FROM THE DIFFERENT COUNTRIES IN IMPLEMENTING FLR AT SCALE

After a set of three presentations on the country experiences, participants were requested to analyze the inputs/ reports in their table groups (see the task in the Box). The outputs were visualized on cards and presented in plenary. These challenges across countries were clustered to represent critical issues that were needed to work out in the conference for effective implementation of FLR at scale:

Analysis of Presentations

Looking at the country presentations and your own experiences with FLR in practice,

- a) What are the 2 most critical challenges we are facing in implementation at scale?
- b) Formulate as 'HOW TO.....'

Max 2 cards per table!!!

a) How to manage land tenure as an incentive for effective restoration?

- Land tenure management
- Land tenure
- How to secure land and resource tenure?
- How to deal with demographic pressures and land tenure issues?
- Land tenure: long term investment and land ownership.
- How to secure long term tenure for effective restoration?
- Availability of land: Prioritisation, coordination of land issues and intensification of agriculture
- The incidence of annual wildfires in restoration programs

b) How can markets and value chains become incentives and drivers for effective restoration at scale?

- Strengthen products and markets for restoration
- Access to markets value chains
- How to create conditions for green markets (value chains)
- How to add value to FLR
- How to create incentives and small businesses

c) How to create incentives for community mobilisation in restoration?

- How to balance livelihoods needs versus restoration needs?
- How can we better understand factors that influence smallholder land use decision?
- How to link restoration with livelihoods of communities to secure ownership?
- How to ensure community involvement, ownerships and empowerment?
- Incentives for community mobilisation
- How to address rangeland restoration in dryland ecosystems (e.g. Northern Niger)
- How to get people actively involved in restoration and utilise local knowledge?
- How to undertake restoration despite migration patterns (Pastoralism)?
- How to stop /mitigate open grazing as a driver for degradation?

d) How to reach sustainable financing of restoration at scale?

- How to mainstream into national budgets?
- Access to resources and finance?
- How to enable initial financing of community driven restoration?

- How to increase the priority of restoration among competing multiple demands for finance?
- Access to finance
- How to mobilise sufficient resources and partners for impact upscaling?
- How to cut down costs of restoration?
- How to reduce costs, increase benefits and reduce time needed to generate a positive return?

e) How to monitor restoration at scale?

- How to monitor and quantify economic, social, and environmental benefits of restoration at scale?
- Evaluation of dynamic restoration
- How to undertake restoration (with or without exotic species)?
- How to base restoration activities in effective land use planning?

f) How to organise and coordinate effective restoration at scale and at different levels?

- Synergies and coordination at all levels (e.g. national and sub - regional)
- Common vision for coordination of forestry and agriculture
- Intersectorial coordination (e.g. Forest, agriculture, energy , water, mining, infrastructure and finance)
- Strengthening coordination among the countries
- How to establish effective collaboration for undertaking restoration?
- How to bridge research, extension and restoration initiatives?
- Motivate political commitment and implementation
- How to increase awareness and commitment to FRL implementation?
- Securing a continued buy in from decision makers and wider range of stakeholders
- Weak political commitment
- Good governance: Transparency on how to resources are used
- Good leadership
- How to make policy favourable for restoration?

Reactions, comments and clarifications

- The observation on the challenges is that most of them can be addressed through the use of the ROAM methodology (e.g. stakeholder engagement)
- So far, the programmes have focused on forest restoration as a concept, but it will be good if much efforts would be put on other issues such as degraded landscapes

4. OPTIONS AND STRATEGIES TO ADDRESS CRITICAL CHALLENGES FOR IMPLEMENTATION AT SCALE IN COUNTRIES

This section dealt with the articulated challenges and participants developed strategies and actions to reach scale in implementation of FLR at country level. To effectively work on each cluster of the challenges, the facilitator gave a task (see the detail of the task in the Box), which participants did through their self-organized groups.

Group Work on Challenges for AFR100 implementation at scale

1. Looking at the cluster you have chosen, how would an ideal situation for scaling to reach restoration targets look like? (*conditions and critical success factors required....?*)
2. What are the deeper underlying issues and priorities to be dealt with in this cluster / topic to move towards an ideal situation?
3. Around those issues and challenges you identified,
 - a) What has worked well so far? (*cases where this has been successfully dealt with?*)
 - b) What has not worked very well?
 - c) What are the key lessons (*if you had to start again what would you do differently?*)
4. What are the generic strategies and processes you would apply to deal with these challenges and transform the system to leverage and trigger large scale restoration action (*short and long term*)?
5. What other networks / initiatives / platforms / key partners would you work with to create synergies in triggering this transformation at what level - and how would identify them and work with them?
6. What are the critical knowledge and capacity gaps which hinder large scale implementation? (*come up with 2-3 learning questions*)
7. How do you suggest effective and rapid learning and exchange across countries and levels and how could that be best organised within AFR100?

TIME: 2 hours – please come up with a visualized summary presentation (*flipcharts or electronically*)

Please choose a FACILITATOR

Please nominate a rapporteur who writes a 2-3 page summary report for the documentation.

Choose a presenter and present the outcomes of your group in plenary in max 10 minutes

4.1. How to manage land tenure as an incentive for effective restoration?

Participants for this working group represented the following countries: Niger, DRC, Cameroon, and Kenya. Participants started by sharing their experience before attempting to answer the questions. The full report back was presented as documented below:

- i. **An ideal situation for scaling to reach restoration targets**
 - Land tenure is no longer a barrier but an incentive for FLR implementation
 - There is clarity about the role of the state as managing authority and transparency in the process
 - Legislation is harmonized among sectors and targets
 - Land management is effective and participatory at different levels, providing flexible structures to adapt to changing conditions (seen as a process)

- ii. **Deeper underlying issues and priorities to be dealt with in this cluster / topic to move towards an ideal situation?**
 - Sustainable restoration is particularly challenging in non-classified state forests, because there is an open access use (easier in classified state lands or private lands because of clarity in rights)
 - Address competing land use practices and negotiate conflicted interests and overcome power inequalities (e.g. agriculture, grazing, mining, real estate, land grabbing)
 - Enforcement of land use policies
 - Balance control of government in restoration initiatives with community and private activities (there have been cases of expropriation of community lands for large scale restoration in Cameroon)
 - Ensure active community participation
- iii. **Around those issues and challenges identified,**
 - a) **What has worked well so far?** (cases where this has been successfully dealt with?)
 - Local conventions or bylaws are local approaches to provide tenure security and empowerment to communities, e.g. Kenya Community forest association
 - Farming contracts in forest reserves, e.g. Niger
 - Community concessions in non-classified state forest for sustainable fuel production (Niger)
 - Partnerships between community groups and governments, NGOs and development partners
 - Support restoration on private/leased lands, e.g. plantations or farmer managed natural regeneration (Niger)
 - b) **What has not worked very well?**
 - Effective restoration around urban areas and cities
 - Cases where the state claims large areas of land for restoration formerly used by communities (without formalized tenure rights the non-classified land belongs to the state), no or little involvement of local communities leads to conflict and/or failure
 - Often the relationship between state institutions and communities is conflictive, lack of information, participation and transparency
 - Community management approaches without devolution of land title or without land management
- iv. **Generic strategies and processes to apply for transforming the system to leverage and trigger large scale restoration action (short and long term)?**
 - Support integrated land use planning at different levels, ensuring participation of all stakeholders and sectors
 - Clear and exact mapping of restoration areas including information on land uses and tenure regimes in the different units
 - Identify areas of potential tenure conflicts
 - Focus on areas with little conflict potential (e.g. with clear rights or tenure arrangements), provide conflict resolution mechanisms in those identified to be conflictive
 - At national level provide transparency on which land use type what restoration activity is planned
 - Provide information on tenure to all stakeholders at different levels, share best practice examples and identify success factors

- Try to develop and adapt practical solutions for FLR implementation at local level, look at mechanisms to upscale or transfer them into other areas and communities (identify success factors) – national tenure reforms extremely challenging and slow.
- v. **Networks / initiatives / platforms / key partners to work with in creating synergies and trigger transformation?**
 - Partnerships are key at all levels
 - Can ensure transparency, sharing of information and best practices
 - Mediation and support to mitigate unbalanced power situations
 - Important role of civil society organizations
- vi. **Effective and rapid learning and exchange across countries and levels: how could that be best organised within AFR100?**
 - Exchange programs for sharing best practice and mutual learning from experience
 - Comparative analysis and documentation of best practice where land tenure has been an incentive for FLR
 - Provide platform and network to exchange information and experience, documents and studies and provide the opportunity to reach out to experts in other countries
 - Network for National FLR focal points (e.g. virtual and/or meetings, exchanges)

Reactions, comments and clarifications

- Business as unusual - The group thought that several new things came from their group work:
 - Land tuner is a broad topic. The suggestion was not to have an overall solution to land tuner , but to find best practices for tackling the AFR100 implementation
 - Part of the problem is that people turn to look at these issues as a massive tuner issue. The suggestion would be to
 - Look at something that can be very useful in terms of the country specific situation
 - Look at the different tenure regimes that exist in the country - some are about the land but some not about the land
 - Build on the successes from other countries on land tenure that have proven to work (examples from Kenya, Tigray in Ethiopia)
- When it comes to implementation, the implementers should agree on which kind of land restoration should take place: Should it be on state land, trust land, private farms, etc.

4.2. How can markets and value chains become incentives and drivers for effective restoration at scale?

The group reported the output of their group discussion as documented below:

- i. **An ideal situation for scaling to reach restoration targets**
 - Farmers would have access to a numbers of value chains that would sustain their livelihoods and allow them to thrive
 - Value chains would contribute to broad restoration goals and not undermine them
 - Most important value chain would be identified and assessed (i.e. how large is the market, who are the players, how do you access the market?)
 - Strategic markets are identified
- ii. **Deeper underlying issues and priorities to be dealt with in this cluster / topic to move towards an ideal situation?**
 - “Green” degrading value chains (e.g. shade grown cocoa) and develop new “green” value chain

- Land tenure need to be integrated into value chain/ access to resources need to be defined
- Safeguards and governance systems created to ensure longevity and sustainability of value chain

iii. **Around those issues and challenges identified,**

What has worked well so far?	What has not worked very well?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private management of resources • Securing markets for products that contribute to restoration goals • Having clear objectives and land use plans • Ensuring communities receive a fair share of value 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not having a long term plan for the whole value chain • Communal management of resources • Failing to involve local communities

- **What are the key lessons (if you had to start again what would you do differently?)**
 - Balance community rights and state input
 - Ensure land rights and enforce land use planning
 - State should not withdraw completely because it needs to enforce the rules
 - State should focus on long term investment
- iv. **Generic strategies and processes to apply for transforming the system to leverage and trigger large scale restoration action (short and long term)?**
 - Involve private sector early in the process of creating value chains
 - Engage communities early
 - Develop cooperatives, outgrower schemes and other market based farmer enterprise
 - Landscape level planning and enforcement for all sectors
 - Provide extension, outreach and value chain information to communities (e.g. farm radio) and information about other value chain participants
 - Market transparency and feedback to the producers
- v. **Networks / initiatives / platforms / key partners to work with in creating synergies and trigger transformation?**
 - Fair trade / certification organizations (e.g. Tropical Forest Alliance)
 - Chamber of commerce , trade agencies, government ministries focused on trade and commerce
 - Impact investment /Green investment networks/ Venture capital
 - Don't forget rural markets
- vi. **Critical knowledge and capacity gaps which hinder large scale implementation? (come up with 2-3 learning questions)**
 - Quantification of resource base
 - Lack of financial management
 - Lack of marketability of different products
 - Lack of knowledge about new production systems
 - Better dissemination and use of existing information
 - Infrastructure for processing and transport
- vii. **Effective and rapid learning and exchange across countries and levels: how could that be best organised within AFR100?**
 - Focused regional meetings on specific value chain

- Collection and exchange of information on best practices
- Learning networks / communities
- Publications of case studies

Reactions, comments and clarifications

- The aspect of certification is very important, because without it, the local people involved in selling agricultural products cannot get higher market values. Certification can be obtained cheaper by organising the community to come together and share the costs of certification for their products to fetch higher values at the markets. There several organisations that could link up with farmers and set the conditions for them to reach their markets. These organisations could also support farmers to go about getting certified.
- To entice the investors, it is important that the government play a role of developing the infrastructure, and that include the roads, communication, value addition processing depots, etc.).
- There is an investment event for forest and landscape that will take place in 2017 in Rwanda. There could be a platform to discuss these kinds of issues as part of the process of putting country future plans.

4.3. How to create incentives for community mobilisation in restoration?

The groups shared the output of the groups as compiled below:

- i. **An ideal situation for scaling to reach restoration targets**
 - Stratify 'Community' define each groups need, understand the 'communities' based on their on the different roles played:
 - Land ownership: HH land, communal land, private land, customary land
 - Social-economic situation: landless into wealthy farmers, marginalized, land size, beekeepers, pastoralists, livestock keepers,
 - Roles: charcoal makers, religious/community leaders; champions Sawadogo
 - Needs - differentiate commonalties and differences in needs
 - Attitude towards the environment: using bad practices and need to be educated OR involved in restoration
 - Need to be 'inclusive and include all groups (pastoralists, small farmers youth, widows, etc.)'
 - Address needs of specific groups
- ii. **Deeper underlying issues and priorities to be dealt with in this cluster / topic to move towards an ideal situation?**
 - The group did not work this question
- iii. **Around those issues and challenges identified,**
 - a) What has worked well so far? (cases where this has been successfully dealt with?)
 - Communal revolving fund – success in incentivizing (200km river banks) in Uganda
 - Revolving fund Ethiopia; Classify groups including landless (beekeepers and grass harvesters)
 - Landless youth given access to communal land for beekeeping Kenya
 - Government program can work only if they meet the needs of the community - but process can be long term 20 (Ethiopia)
 - Community champions versus extension workers

- Radio shows – Uganda (FLR), Burundi (coffee), Namibia (solar radios)
- Radio shows – Uganda (FLR), Burundi (coffee), Namibia (solar radios)
- TV is agriculture – Kenya ‘shamba shape up’ transforming agriculture
- Urban – rural linkages
- b) What has not worked very well?
 - Government designed programmes with little communal ownership not ultimately sustained (CAR)
 - Without initial investment restoration work, including communal investment
 - Agroforestry often requires cross institutional collaboration between agriculture and forestry
 - No one reads press releases – must use adapted tools, radio much better for communal work
 - Building poles of eucalyptus (often very good) on fertile land? Ethiopia, Rwanda. But Kenya buyers not buying eucalyptus anymore, there is an issue.
 - Legal provision (cannot harvest native trees) value chain later
 - Tree survival rates – National tree planting days (not anchored in a social infrastructure, species selection)
- c) What are the key lessons (if you had to start again what would you do differently?)
 - Must have champions/community movers/leaders but need to be embedded in long-term – supported by government extension (including religious, cultural leadership)
 - Must meet short term community needs (alternative/complementary activities), e.g. beekeeping grass
 - Address diversity of community make up
 - Overall strategy and plan and providing guidelines
 - Community learning from each other (cross visit) (Kenya-Ethiopia cross visit, Burundi-Colombia, Ethiopia -China) – very powerful tool but challenging (cost logistics)
 - Sharing inspiring lessons e.g. via documentaries
- iv. **Generic strategies and processes to apply for transforming the system to leverage and trigger large scale restoration action (short and long term)?**
 - Must have good extension system that crosses different sectors (inclusive agriculture and forestry)
 - Must not have a project approach – projects have to contribute a long term programme; develop community structures and assets
 - More diverse planting
 - Bring science into mobilization – agricultures multi sector approach
- v. **Networks / initiatives / platforms / key partners to work with in creating synergies and trigger transformation?**
 - Government
 - other communities of places/of interest – Kenya ambassadors to restore the Karura Forest
 - Financial platforms,
 - Science/research

Don't forget:

 - Cultural, Customary or Religious institutions with difference strengths and weaknesses, and offer different opportunism in different societies:
 - Idir - social gatherings in Ethiopia

- vi. **Critical knowledge and capacity gaps which hinder large scale implementation? (come up with 2-3 learning questions)**
- Habitual practices – bad, not bad or habitual? need to understand decision making
 - Bush Encroachment, Invasive Alien Species (Prosopis was the last restoration wonder plant causing huge problems in many countries). Need for risk analysis, precautionary principle and humility in our recommendations
 - Challenges of integration different policies coming from different ministries, extension workers from different programs,
 - Lack of Business planning needed for investment access
 - on value chains, market access, value addition
 - Aggregating absorbing financing – how to scale up from 400 farmer group to 1,000 or 10,000
 - Lack of knowledge on the functionality of different landscapes; upstream and downstream users, mechanisms, PES, co-investment in ecosystem services
 - Climate information is a big missing gap
- vii. **Effective and rapid learning and exchange across countries and levels: how could that be best organised within AFR100?**
- Knowledge tours
 - Web platforms
 - Campaigns to build awareness
 - Use champions or community movers
 - Traditional media: Radio as best with widest outreach, TV shows to link rural and urban issues.

Reactions, comments and clarifications

- The groups avoided repetition and used some of the lessons as strategies- that is why in their presentation, they wrote “see above”. For example, things like the revolving funds and mobilisation through radio, etc. are part of the strategy
- It is important to build bridges with organisations that exist and are involved in community mobilisation and development issues (some of these strategic NGOs could be Care, World Vision, Save the Children, Oxfam, etc.). These NGOs could mobilise the resources and they also have a lot of people in the field doing community mobilisation.
- Sometimes at community level, one could consider using performance based incentives (such as revolving loan schemes) where the people or communities could get some rewards as an incentive for best practices in restoration work. But , incentives should not only be focused on finances. Together with the communities, practitioners could explore some social benefits that are important in catalysing restoration.
- Sometimes it could be important for the community to promote consultation at a broader level and involve different communities (e.g. water shed level). That will make sure that there is consistency in the approach across the neighbouring communities.

4.4. How to reach sustainable financing of restoration at scale?

The group looked at the finance in a much broader lens. But, then put much emphasis on the private financing options, which are some of the underexplored areas. Detail of the presentation was reported as documented below:

i. **Event Recap**

- The group had a great discussion with 20-25 people
- There were short presentations by the resource people:
 - Komaza (Tevis Howard): “Virtual” plantation of 7,000 smallholders in Kenya to plant trees
 - Green Pot Enterprises (Kuki Njeru): Gated Community of Forests and large-scale partnerships
 - NovaStar Ventures (Andrew Carruthers): Looking for “breakthrough” ideas that deliver multiple returns
- ii. **How to scale**
 - Build ecosystem of businesses and investors
 - Financing for restoration
 - Government providing supportive policy
- iii. **Building the Ecosystem**
 - Building ecosystem of businesses and investors in restoration
 - Can bring innovative approach to restoration
 - Produces cash flow: sustainable change can last even when funding runs out
 - How do we build the 10 big “Google’s” of restoration
- iv. **Financing for Restoration**
 - Special financing mechanism for restoration
 - 10-20 year time horizon for restoration
 - No interest for first few years to align with cash flow profile of restoration
 - From niche to mainstream
 - Commercial markets are huge. How to tap a tiny piece of that?
- v. **Role of Government**
 - Create enabling environment for restoration
 - Kenya government recognizes private sector as core driver of restoration
 - Provide early funding for special vehicles like Tree fund
 - Brings other investors on board
 - Streamlining process and aligning incentives
 - Tax policy
 - Multiple layers of government
- vi. **Future Partnerships**
 - More collaboration between public and private sectors
 - E.g., World Bank multi-stakeholder coalition
 - Use of research institutions within country
 - Engaging finance experts (e.g., insurance)
 - Inclusiveness and equity in benefit-sharing
- vii. **AFR100 Actions**
 - Build a pipeline “funnel”
 - Where are the 100 enterprises in Africa doing restoration work?
 - Setup an investor “selection committee” to identify the top 20 and provide incubation/acceleration
 - Support the development of a special finance vehicle for restoration for Africa
 - Initial funding by AFR100 partners
 - Agree on big, bold architecture as a group

Reactions, comments and clarifications

- Process wise, the group felt that going through seven questions was a bit challenging and agreement was reached to put the elements emerging from the experiences and discussion on the slides.
- There are several options of taking restoration to scale: One way of going about is to take the contracting route. One may have a lot of contractors, who in the future may decide to consolidate their efforts. Another way is to focus on small and medium enterprises at a much broader scale.
- There is a major effort within FAO right now that is funding facilities and working with producer organisations to reach millions of farmers.
- Sometimes the impact might be outside where the initiatives are happening. For examples, with the Ethiopia highlands, it provides 80% of the water for Egypt. The countries with the rivers that are on the highlands could provide sponsors with the objective of preventing siltation, improving water infiltration, reducing soil erosion, etc.

4.5. How to monitor restoration at scale?

The presenter listed participants who were part of the working group:

- Mvongo Nkene Mikhail (GIZ / PropFE Cameroon) Rapporteur
- Buecha abaya (MEFCC)
- Abdelkader Bensada (UNEP)
- Mamadou Diakhite (NEPAD)
- Annelene BREMER (BMZ / Germany)
- McGuire Douglas (FAO): Moderator
- Julien njel Rakoroarisao (PF-Madagascar)
- Messay Sirtayew (Echnoserve Consulting / Ethipie)
- Taiku Geda (MEFCC / Etrhipie)
- Karin Allgoeuer (GIZ / BFP)

The group brainstormed and got ideas on how to track, and develop elements and milestones

- Have pre introductory information (starting position)
- Collect / monitor incremental changes using the tools for collecting and analyzing data
- Learn and gradually adapt the monitoring mechanism
- Communicate and share the results (database, report, atlas, etc.) and scale-up / support decision making

i. For the parameters and data types to consider

- Consider the biophysical aspects (national and local): vegetation, soil, and hydrology
- Consider socio-economic aspects: soil / plot occupations, types of crops; level of poverty, domestic energy, housing, jobs, etc- as a key factor in the landscape approach
- Governance and politics: There should be a policy guideline that support the restoration, regardless of political commitments and orientations, including priorities

- ii. **Some key points:**
 - Harmonize approaches taking into account the context and specificities of different sectors and sub-sectors in a landscape approach
 - Affordability / feasibility: cost of tools to use and necessity of strengthening the capacity of actors
 - Example for biophysical data, "Collect earth" is a recent tool proposed by FAO, open source, easy to use and can have access to images in Google Earth.
 - This tool could be adopted / normalized, but adjustments can be made according to country contexts. So it important that the tools are open and leaving the decision making to individual countries.
 - Other tools: Invest; VitalSigns; Collection
- iii. **Critical knowledge and capacity gaps which hinder large scale implementation?**
 - For the bio physical appearance: existence of several tools, but there 'difficulties for the other two settings (socio-economic and governance)
 - Infrastructural problem for connection to the scale of micro landscapes, across localities (internet, etc.)
- iv. **Some suggestions for learning and exchange of experiences**
 - Involve all the key players in making decisions for the choice of the monitoring mechanism set up in country
 - Standardization globally might be necessary and boost AFR100 by: Considering a system level (global flexible, more accurate regional and local)
 - But the monitoring system will have to be agreed to by all stakeholders (private, politicians, communities, etc.) without favoring one of the actors; consider all types of sector, according to a landscape approach
 - Ensure that AFR100 have all the information on the various mechanisms already in place and used by various other institutions
 - Take into account the cost-benefit assessment for different options and monitoring mechanism thereunder
 - Important to have a leading institution for monitoring and evaluation in each country and that share the results with other actors / institution. It may be more appropriate to have a neutral institution (e.g. universities). However, the decision should be taken at the country level
 - At the local level players must be selected that provide the lead (structure, NGOs, etc.) for the collection of monitoring data
 - The monitoring aspect must take account of the emission of greenhouse gases and AFR100 must see how to work in this direction; funding for the green economy

4.6. How to organise and coordinate effective restoration at scale and at different levels?

The group presented the output of their discussion as documented below:

- i. **Institutional anchoring**

- The sectoral departments that are in charge of environment and forests have challenges in managing coordination with other government departments and partners. It will require a higher institution, such as the Prime Minister to address the issue.
- There is a challenge in that the coordination and the planning process are sometimes run in parallel (for example in Ghana and Togo)
- If one take the example of Madagascar, one see several things to learn:
 - The coordination process was set up by the Ministry of Environment and Forests to establish the National Coordinating Committee
 - There is a restricted steering committee
 - National platform of restoration of forest landscape has been established to facilitate dialogue. But , there is lack of political dialogue
- Similar and common experiences from Malawi and Rwanda were shared
- There is an inter-ministerial committee for political and technical dialogue
- ii. **Technical Committee**
 - The National Committee is established for Political aspects
 - There is a need for a common strategy. FLR address the different strategies (of each institution)
 - There is a problem of coordinating the various focal points of different themes
 - 2 ministries (Environment and Forests) for Cameroon
 - TerrAfrica topic
 - Tools promoted analysis
 - Consolidate strategies on a single framework for national and IPs
 - Use powerful existing structures
- iii. **Coordination committee**
 - Tools to use existing processes -not create a new framework
 - Who will be the leader?
 - Create multinational forum (which included the private sector)
 - Dialogue with the private sector to see its contribution
 - Consideration of the private sector
 - TFP coordination
- iv. **Implementation: Integrate populations; the private sector**
 - Principle
 - Consultation with the private sector
 - Taken into account in the strategy
 - Dialogue with the banking or financial sector
- v. **Strategy that addresses the degradation factors**
 - For populations at country level
 - Find the platforms that integrate restoration
 - Foster on how. capacity building (improve tools)
 - Need joint intercommunity (consistency)
 - Accountability of commons (decentralization).
 - At regional and international level
 - initiative multiplicity problem
 - Several sectors meet.
 - International regional coordination of initiatives: We need a platform partner (e.g. TerrAfrica covering the management of natural resources)
 - To the question of forest landscape restoration

- Take the hat landscape
- This is the country that must structure all happens at international level
- vi. **Recommendation at the country level:**
 - Avoid the multiplicity of the focal points or not even create
 - Where there are different focal points, there has to be a platform or a synergy for coordinating the initiatives

Reactions, comments and clarifications

- The technical partners have to organise themselves to coordinate the different initiatives. The partners need to complement each other instead of fighting about who should coordinate who. Experience in many countries is that the different ministries cannot coordinate themselves.
- There is a need for the partners to reach a consensus on the process of implementing the initiatives and clarify the roles

5. TRANSFORMATIVE ACTIONS TO ACHIEVE THE GREAT LEAP TO MILLIONS OF HA IN RESTORATION

Having developed options and strategies on how to address the critical challenges for implementation at scale, participants were requested to think about things that would create transformative actions. They brainstormed in their table groups and the facilitator helped to visualize their outputs in plenary.

Transformative actions to achieve a great leap to millions of Ha in restoration

What are the real transformative actions, triggers, leverage points we require to achieve the great leap to millions of Ha in restoration?

Please brainstorm in your tables!!!

Summary of the transformative actions:

- Publicity, entertainment and communication on a large scale
- Develop the Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) and have them more attractive and accessible
- Aligning financing mechanisms for long-term initiatives and cooperation
- Coordination of actors starting from the communities to the implementers at the national / government offices
- Land tenure policy
- Innovative insurance to compensate people lost land
- Political will and leadership (National and sub - regional) to understand the importance of land restoration
- Private sector involvement
- Benefits / value add restoration systems to sustain community ownership
- Local champions to drive the restoration processes
- Functional markets for products and services for restoration -The market should be part of the value chain.

Reactions, comments and clarifications

- The ideas are good. But they needed to be defined at a later stage on HOW to do all these.

- Maybe there is a need to go and learn from other cases of how these transformative actions could be implemented in practice.
- There is also a need to be exposed to the cases outside Africa (e.g. Vietnam and China)
- The real transformation is when local people are able to influence their own people, own the initiatives and scale the successes on their own
- There is a need for motivation / incentives at different levels: Private sector, government, and institutional society
- The transformative issues should be analyzed in the different countries to assess the progress on restoration and explore the opportunities for further action

6. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS: HOW IMPLEMENTATION CAN WORK EFFECTIVELY AT THE DIFFERENT LEVELS

This section explored options on institutional arrangements for country, regional and global level fora / platforms and the linkages between the levels. It also looked at key steps / actions which should be taken in the coming months and those responsible for the coordination.

6.1. Country Level

Two groups (Anglophone and Francophone) were organised for the in country wayforward and coordination mechanisms.

Wayforward: Country level

1. How do want to take the process forward in terms of:
 - a) In-country coordination and management of the process?
 - b) Technical challenges?
2. What are the key steps / actions countries should take in the next 6 - 12 months , which outcomes/ deliverables?
3. What support do you require - from which level?

A. Report back by the working group: Anglophone

Question from the task	Group outputs
1. How do want to take the process forward in terms of: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) In-country coordination and management of the process? b) Technical challenges? 	Basis for coordination <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Coordinate sectors for the agricultural resource management ● Set up a secretariat or a working to coordinate ● Stakeholders mapping - Instead of secretariat and working group Technical challenges <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Representation should be experts and have technical knowhow? ● Skills support (extension at local and national level you need high level skills such as engineering solutions) ● Suggest setting budget for restoration ● Assess the enabling conditions ● Set responsibilities
2. What are the key steps / actions counters should take in the next 6 - 12 months, which outcomes/ deliverables?	Kenya <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Conduct community based analysis Ethiopia <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Develop working guidelines ● Cascade / mainstream to landscape ● Training on M&E Mozambique

Question from the task	Group outputs
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify flagship project based on achievements or stage of development need <p>Malawi</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish the baseline (current level) Consensus on the assessment outcomes Set up monitoring by stakeholders
3. What support do you require - from which level?	<p>Mozambique</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government to endorse the programme and unlock the support (technical and finance) and buy in from community \ <p>General for the country level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mobilization of funds Setting up an M& E system Support from NEPAD, regional and global institutions Support for enhancing community and outreach programmes

Reactions, comments and clarifications

- One of the actions (depending on the country), is to create secretariats that would coordinate or create working groups

B. Report back by the working group: Francophone

Question from the task	Group outputs
1. How do you want to take the process forward in terms of: a) In-country coordination and management of the process? b) Technical challenges?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On the aspects of coordination <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need for establishing an institutional arrangement through the formation of a National Committee (or other name) Each country must position itself on the level on which the RPF must get over other themes (e.g. REDD, Desertification, NDA)^o If possible, strengthen the skills of existing committees instead of creating another committee On the technical challenges <p>Before addressing the technical challenges, it is necessary to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collect existing data (how to have measurable data) Define the restoration actions <p>Once this information is collected, one can now define the technical requirements from the expectations of each country</p>
4. What are the key steps / actions countries should take in the next 6 - 12 months, which outcomes/ deliverables?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of the Coordinating Committee Assessment of capacity building needs and actors skills Development of a country action plan
5. What support do you require - from which level?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project installation repository Technical and financial support for the operation of the national committee Upgrading of knowledge of other ministries on the commitments to AFR100 Creation of a virtual platform for meetings and exchanges between focal points

6.2. Regional Level

Wayforward: Regional level

1. How do you intend to create coherence and convergence amongst yourselves and the different initiatives?
2. How do you want to take forward issues best dealt with at global level and support countries / regions?
3. What are the key steps / actions in the next 6 - 12 months , which outcomes/ deliverables, who coordinates?

The group was composed several partners, that included IUNC, the RECs.

A. Report back by the working group

Question from the task	Group outputs
1. How do you intend to create coherence and convergence amongst yourselves and the different initiatives?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use regional institutions with comparative advantages (e.g. CILSS). Examples of institutions are OSS, IUCN. • Use new method of learning. e.g. , Annual leaning workshop of the BRICKS / SAWAP • IUCN also uses regional FLR hubs, which are learning platforms and some of them are online courses • Kenya / UNEP proposed the following actions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Convening powers (e.g. UNEP- EBAFOSA) ○ Africa center technology studies ○ African Ministerial Conference on Environment (AMCEN) agenda to get support from the Ministers of Environment of regular basis • Work with restoration practitioners and champions at local level • Provide support to academia on FLR need / network
2. How do you want to take forward issues best dealt with at global level and support countries / regions?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restoration of services for countries and act on the financial and technical queries and needs • Build on existing regional and sub - regional coordination bodies • Have Africa wide strategy (like GGWI), through AU, RECs, AMCEN, CAADP, etc.) • Take stock of existing capacities to support countries (e.g. a strong secretariat as a reposition (Network/ NEPAD/ TA) • Examples: Technical FLR hub: IUCN/ WRI who are supporting 11 countries on ROAM
3. What are the key steps / actions in the next 6 - 12 months , which outcomes/ deliverables, who coordinates?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • COP 22- UMA countries being sensitized to join AFR100 • Define FLR strategies through the RECs- ACCAS, SADC, ECOWAS, COMESA, UMA, etc. • Support in resource mobilization for the countries to each prepare 2-3 FLR bankable proposals • Mapping of institutions active on FLR with respect to strategies, programmes and projects • Think tank on FLR to be set up in Africa • Raising awareness for more countries to join AFR100

6.3. Global Level

Wayforward: Global level

1. How do you intend to create coherence and convergence amongst yourselves and the different initiatives?
2. How do you want to take forward issues best dealt with at global level and support countries / regions?
3. What are the key steps / actions in the next 6 - 12 months , which outcomes/ deliverables, who coordinates?

A. Report back by the group

- a) How to create coherence and convergence amongst the global partners and the different initiatives?
 - Action for the global level is for knowledge sharing and coherence
 - Make sure that restoration stays on the agenda and that people have knowledge on it
 - Global partnership on restoration - also encouraging partnership
 - Have a secretariat where different organization are contributing their time
- b) How to take forward issues best dealt with at global level and support countries / regions?
 - Strengthen the partnerships
 - Have a better global network focusing on issues of legal systems , food security, migration, etc.
- c) The key steps / actions in the next 6 - 12 months , outcomes/ deliverables, who coordinates?
 - Strengthen the global partnerships
 - Investing in some strategies, such as communication strategy.
 - Look at the things that cut across the different countries: Community mobilization, finance, etc. There is a need to get some good examples from the countries to share on these cross cutting issues

General discussion after the three group reports:

- At the country level, there is one question that is not answered: what countries will do as they go back.
- It has to be clear what is the linkage in moving up and down from landscape to country and from regional to global. One could take the advantage of institutions that are working at different levels: For example, FAO is working at country, regional, and global level. So, it could make sure that these linkages at different levels exist and are functional.
- By working through the RECs , there could be harmonization that is needed and that could provide more support from the countries on the restoration activities.

7. WRAP - UP / NEXT STEPS

In order to agree on the next immediate steps after the conference, the facilitator asked the participants in plenary to define what need to be done. The actions (not in terms of priority) are documented below.

WHAT	WHEN	WHO
8. Workshop documentation	25 October	PICOTEAM
9. Inform TerrAfrica meeting		Philippe
10. Side event in Marrakesh (high level)		Philippe
11. Database of restoration businesses		Sean
12. Forest and landscape investment forum in Rwanda	May 2017	FAO
13. Platform of focal points		NEPAD
14. Update from countries on progress and plans	End of November 2016	Countries

Additional comments / elaborations

- The workshop document will be developed. It is a reference document that would help people to know what was discussed in details
- There is a need to bring innovative things that would trigger the support from the RECs
- It would be good to know who are the companies that are doing restoration in the countries-database of business
- The forest and landscape investment forum in Rwanda will be attended by more than 500 people and it will provide a space to match restoration opportunities with investors
- All the countries are at the different stages of implementation. Each country will share / advance the work that they have been doing in the next six months so that some assistance could be organized.
- Things in the pipeline:
 - In the next two months - 55 people will be placed in October on a programme of building champions that will be supported by Yale University
 - Encourage cross country learning and exchange platform - IUNC will be facilitating cross country learning and exchange in El Salvador. People will be looking at the economic return from restoration.
 - In December, AFR100 will have a specialized technical committee. There is a need of a report that will be read during the specialized committee
 - Ethiopia Ministries (Ministry of Agriculture , Fisheries , Livestock) have identified restoration options as part of strategy
 - There is a need to do stock taking on what is going on already in most of the countries.

8. WORKSHOP EVALUATION

The facilitator presented a task for the evaluation of the conference (see the details in the Box). Participants in their table groups discussed and one of the members reported on the outputs in plenary. Opinions by the participants are documented below:

Conference evaluation

1. What I / we really liked in this conference, was?
2. What I / we did not like in this conference was?
3. The key messages we take home from this conference are?

Report back through one speaker !!

a) What I / we really liked in this conference, was?

- Focus on an ambition
- Mixture of participants
- Putting faces on the names
- Variety of countries
- Keynote of the event
- Networking - good mix of participants
- Sharing of experiences
- Opportunities to share experiences
- Sharing of country experiences
- Extracting the key challenges
- The method of conducting the workshop
- Good facilitation
- Quality of moderation
- Workshop was interactive
- Good organisation of the conference- Quality of the emails sent to the participants

b) What I / we did not like in this conference was?

- Too many presentations with little discussion
- Not enough time to discuss the issues during the group discussions
- Too narrow session: Seven questions could have been structured better
- Like to see more private sector , government and local communities
- Did not have a recap of what was happening at the ground level
- Opening ceremony was too long
- Time management: Not enough time for the working groups and too many tasks
- Time - participants could not keep to the time
- Long time on our feet during the second session on the first day
- Additional day would have been useful
- Partner representatives
- Clarity of and the results want not there
- The meeting room was not good - the pillars reduced the space of the room

c) The key messages we take home from this conference are?

- FRL is possible
- Stakeholder engagement is vital for FRL
- Need for more interactions to clarify the process and implementation strategies
- Number of element and challenges have been identified to intensify the implementation of restoration in the countries

- All the activities for restoration have been identified and a number of stakeholders have promised to engage in the AGR100 initiative

9. CLOSING REMARKS

Edward Chuma

On behalf of PIOCOTEAM, Edward thanked the participants for their full participation during the two days. Edward also thanked the Process Steering Group members who made themselves available in the evenings to reflect and plan for the next day. He also thanks the people who were running around behind the scenes and making sure the conference was a success.

Mamadou Diahkite

On behalf of the coordination team of AFR100, Mamadou thanked the country representatives who came to the conference. He also thanked all the partners who joined the conference and hoped that more of the technical agencies will join in the future.

Mamadou left the participants with one main message: *"We are here as a coordination team to build an enabling environment for the countries to develop bankable projects. Projects that would attract investors (both public and private).* Mamadou promised participants that the team will get back to them with a calendar of work so that by the time there will be a similar meeting, each country would have one or two projects that could be shown to the general public or private investors and try to tap into the global funds.

On this note, Mamadou thanked the participants and declared the conference official closed

10. ANNEXES

10.1. Annex 1: AFR100 conference agenda and outline

**Outline of the
First Regional Conference of the African Forest Landscape Restoration Initiative (AFR100)
October 11-12, 2016
Addis Abeba, Ethiopia**

1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

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

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

AFR100 has been launched and will build a “platform for implementation” that provides technical support and facilitates financing for partner countries. In its initial project phase, AFR100 is in the process of building up and strengthening the partnership, and leveraging additional resources to scale up successful forest landscape restoration practices in targeted landscapes.

The aim of the AFR100 (the African Forest Landscape Restoration Initiative) technical conference is to raise the level of awareness of the importance of restoration, review success stories, address challenges of bringing forest landscape restoration to scale and enhance a greater level of participation of the public, the private sector, and related agencies in the environmental sector.

2. OBJECTIVES AND ANTICIPATED OUTPUTS OF THE WORKSHOP

The convening aims to advance the operationalization of the AFR 100 initiative in the countries and at regional level.

Specific objectives are:

6. To understand the initiative and latest developments, take stock of and share the progress and the experiences in the initiative and identify challenges for implementation at scale in the countries
7. To develop and share strategies for addressing the challenges and for priority interventions supporting FLR implementation at scale at country level
8. To identify countries’ support needs from regional and global level for successful implementation of FLR at scale

9. To develop options of institutional arrangements, partnerships and mechanisms for coordination and implementation at scale, at country level, at regional level and at global level and agree on modalities
10. To develop the way forward with priority actions and steps in the countries and regional levels

3. THE ANTICIPATED STRUCTURE OF THE WORKSHOP (THE 'PROCESS MAP')

The meeting will follow a logical, analytical process in which each steps is a building block towards the desired outputs of the meeting. The following flow of the meeting is anticipated:

Step 1: 'Setting the Scene': Official opening, participant introductions, clarifying expectations and objectives and overview of programme, bringing out controversial issues, agree on the joint way forward in the workshop.

Official opening remarks (5 min each max)

1. NEPAD (Mr. Mamadou Diakhité)
2. World Bank (N.N.)
3. BMZ (Ms. Annelene Bremer)
4. BMUB (Mr. Horst Freiberg, Statement to Bonn Challenge)
5. WRI (Mr. Sean DeWitt)
6. Keynote by Ms. Wanjira Mathai (**15 min**)
7. MEFCC Minister H.E. Shiferaw Teklemariam (opens the meeting officially)

Group photo

Step 2: 'Where are we in the AFR100 initiative?' In this step, an overview of the initiative and its developments will be provided as base for the discussions and to bring everyone to same level of understanding. Then we will get reports from countries on their progress and challenges in implementation of FLR at scale. We will analyse the challenges across countries and cluster them as the critical issues we need to work out in the meeting.

Input presentations in this step:

Overview presentation of AFR 100 by NEPAD (**20 min**)

Country progress presentations (Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Rwanda, Niger, Malawi and Cameroon, **each max 10 minutes!**)

Critical output of this step: common understanding of AFR 100 and the latest developments, the progress, challenges from the different countries in implementing FLR at scale, emerging issues and opportunities.

Step 3: 'How can we successfully implement FLR at scale in the countries?' In this step we will deal with the articulated challenges and develop strategies and actions to reach scale in implementation of FLR at country level.

Input presentations in this step:

The different groups dealing with different challenges might have a 5-8 min kick-off presentation e.g., Economics by M. Verdone; Monitoring by Gray Tappan; and others who have expertise and experience on a given topic. These presentations can be informal and do not have to be power point.

Critical output of this step: options and strategies on how to address the critical challenges for implementation at scale in countries, resource and capacity requirements, role and needs of different levels of support from regional and global level.

Step 4: 'How to organise implementation at country, regional and global level most effectively to ensure country implementation can function well through coordinated support? This step will explore options of institutional arrangements for country, regional and global level fora / platforms and the linkages between the levels. We will explore future partnerships which are required and we will decide on modalities which can work.

Critical output of this step: institutional arrangements / models how implementation can work effectively at the different levels (in-country process, and regional / global support), agreed modalities to move to the next stages, clarification of roles of different actors in supporting countries.

Step 5: 'What needs to be done in the next 6-12 months to take forward the initiative at the different levels? In this step we will identify key steps and actions which the countries can build their planning on, and concrete steps which the support platforms will carry out in the next 6-12 months.

Critical output of this step: clear steps and actions to move forward

From a facilitation point of view, we will stimulate an open and informal atmosphere, which fosters creative thinking and challenging the status quo, while building on on-going work as much as possible.

Looking at the issues in this workshop, it is obvious that a cast in stone programme will not bring out the best of the potential in the group. Therefore, this process and programme will be managed flexibly and adaptively to accommodate the emerging issues and interests of the group and to make maximum use of the time and energy of the participants. In case there are other priority areas coming up during the workshop, changes will be taken into consideration or small task groups can work on such issues. If no major changes occur, the following overview programme will be the basis for the workshop management and facilitation.

4. ANTICIPATED OVERVIEW PROGRAMME

The anticipated overview programme will be:

10.10.2016		
All day	Arrival of participants at venue, Addis Ababa, ETH	
14:00	Workshop Process Steering Group Meeting	
17:00 – 20:00	Pre-registration	
11.10.2016		
08:00-8:30	Registration	
08:30 –9:30	Opening ceremony <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. NEPAD 2. World Bank 3. BMZ (Annelene) 4. BMUB (Horst Freiberg, Statement to Bonn Challenge) 5. WRI 6. Keynote by Wanjira Mathai (15 min) 7. MEFC Minister H.E. Shiferaw Teklemariam (opens the meeting officially) 8. Then Group photo 	Nepad
09:30-10:30	Setting the scene: participant Introductions and warm up	
10:30-11:00	Coffee break	
Session 2: 11:00 – 13:00	Presentation of AFR100 – brief recap of the process Experiences with national assessments of restoration opportunities and support for FLR implementation Country presentations 10 min each Round table analysis of presentations	NEPAD (Mamadou Diakhité) Ethiopia Kenya Madagascar
13:00-14:00	Lunch break	
Session 3 14:00-15:30	Country presentations - part 2 and analysis	Rwanda Niger Malawi Cameroon
15:30 – 16:00	Coffee Break	
Session 4: 16:00-18:00	Group work on critical challenges 5-6 groups (some with kick-off presentation)	
Evening: 18:30– 20:30	Workshop process steering group meeting Cocktail Reception with Poster Session – Information Sharing displays for participating AFR100 countries and partners	Adjacent to meeting rooms
12.10.2016		
Session 1: 8:30-10:30	Recap of first day and agenda for second day Report back of first days working groups	

	Second round of working groups on critical issues. Group 1: Financing Group 2: Monitoring and reporting Group 3-5: on critical challenges identified	
10:30-11:00	Tea/coffee break	
Session 2: 11:00-13:00	Concurrent Working Groups Report back of working groups and discussions	
13:00-14:00	Lunch break	
Session 3: 14:00-15:30	Way forward: planning for action and coordination: country level, regional level and global level (working groups) Report back and further inputs	
15:30-16:00	Coffee break	
Session 4: 16:00-17:30	Open issues Next steps Workshop evaluation Closing	

5. WORKSHOP FORMAT AND FACILITATION

The facilitator

The workshop will be facilitated by Dr. Jürgen Hagmann - professional facilitator from the *Institute for People, Innovation and Change in Organisations* (PICOTEAM) in South Africa and Kenya. Dr. Hagmann has been in the field of rural development and natural resource management at all levels for a long time ranging from field level to donors and political processes and he has worked on Landscape Restoration before. He will be supported by his colleagues Edward Chuma and Joe Ramaru from Zimbabwe and South Africa.

The interaction process

The process will build fully on the open, lively interaction and debate among participants in a least formal way in order to create the most fruitful learning atmosphere. Therefore maximum time is given to discussions in plenary and working groups to thresh out issues in depth and to advance the conceptual thinking and share practical know-how.

The workshop depends fully on the commitment of the participants with their experience and knowledge. As long presentation sessions would defeat the purpose of the workshop to develop joint strategies in interaction among the participants, we will keep presentations at an absolute minimum and enhance interaction after each presentation through small buzzing groups in order to increase the opportunities of everyone to articulate him/her-self and contribute effectively.

Process steering group for feedback and co-management of the workshop

The workshop will recognise the different interests of the main stakeholders and adequately represent those in the program and the content of the workshop. The main organisers have set a frame, which will be further refined and adapted through comments from participants before the workshop and through a 'process steering group' at the workshop. This group will consist of

a cross-section of the participants and stakeholders who represent the whole group well. The group will be selected by the main organisers along criteria of representation and notify the members before the workshop.

Members of the process steering group are requested to be available in the late afternoon before the workshop and work with the facilitator on the final details of the workshop procedure. During the workshop, the group members will reflect every evening on the course of the workshop, on participant's impressions and concerns and the resulting necessary adaptations from day to day. Through this procedure it is possible to harness the best energy of the group and be focussed but flexible to accommodate the interests of the participants as best as possible. The programme will provide room for flexibility and will not be rigid. This process-oriented procedure allows the participants to take an active role in co-creation of the process, responsibility for the success of the workshop and ownership of the outcomes.

In the evenings we will establish **ad-hoc synthesis groups** if necessary, which can bring some key outputs together and this serves as a jump start for the discussions in the next morning.

Workshop Documentation

All outputs produced in the workshop will be documented in a comprehensive workshop documentation through the co-facilitator and rapporteurs and synthesizers (the last two will be from the group) and made available to the participants soon after the workshop.

6. EXPECTATIONS FROM PARTICIPANTS

Sharing of materials

We would like to encourage participants to bring along interesting materials, reports, brochures and posters which can be shared through an *'information market'*. Posters can be put up throughout the workshop. In addition, there will be room for *display of interesting materials and publications*. Besides sharing and discussing in the working groups, time will be made available in form of *'open space'* to share information and experiences informally among participants.

10.2. Annex 2: Details of the input presentations and speeches/ key notes made during the opening remarks

10.2.1 WRI opening remarks by Sean DeWitt

Welcome to the AFR100 conference

The many benefits of restoration



- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|
| • Water | • Wood | • Food | • Food |
| • Air | • Livelihoods | • Livelihoods | • Livelihoods |
| • Biodiversity | • Forest products | • Soil fertility | • Soil fertility |
| • Carbon | • Carbon | • Carbon | • Carbon |



1. AFR100 is African owned

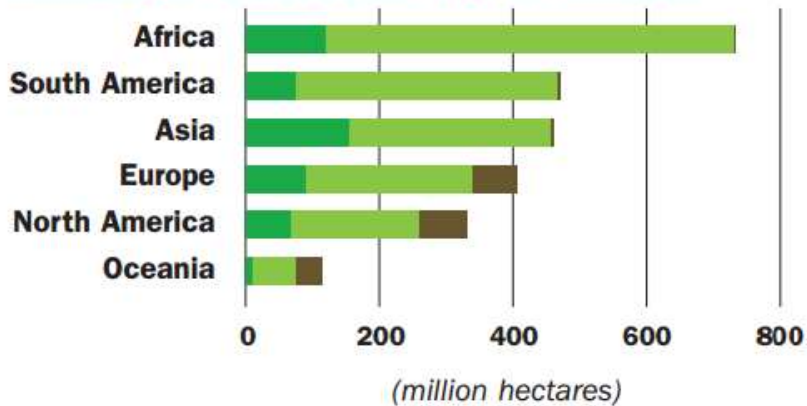


2. It's already underway



3. AFR100 is bold and ambitious

Africa has the greatest land area with forest and landscape restoration opportunities.



4. AFR100 recognizes shared interests



5. AFR100 focuses on implementation



6. AFR100 is young, fresh and flexible



20 million hectares total pledged

Brazil: 1 million ha

Costa Rica: 1 million ha

El Salvador: 1 million ha

Rwanda: 2 million ha

USA: 15 million ha

Source: WRI 2013

From a previous presentation and also personal communication



<http://www.apafri.org/activities/Bhutan2013/bhutan/presentation/m7%20d%20-%20restoration%20and%20bonn%20challenge%20may%202013.pdf>

What I want to see from myself and WRI

1. Be more innovative
2. Be more inclusive
3. Be more courageous

10.2.2 Keynote address by Ms. Wanjira Mathai

Remarks by Ms. Wanjira Mathai

Co-Chair, Global Restoration Council

Chair, the Green Belt Movement

Director, wPOWER Hub

- Thank you for that generous introduction
 - Our host,
 - (H.E. Dr. Minister Teklemariam, Minister, for Environment, Forest & Climate Change)
 - (and Dr. Minister, thank you for the leadership role Ethiopia continues to play in the AFR100 Partnership)
 - Environment & Conservation Secretaries
 - AFR100 Country Focal points
 - Representatives from the donor & investment community
 - Representative of NGOs & other technical partners,
 - Distinguished Guests
 - Ladies and Gentlemen
-
- Good morning!

What a wonderful day and what an amazing gathering this is! Thank you all for making the time to come to the beautiful city of Addis Ababa to celebrate and re-confirm our common commitment for Forest & Landscape restoration.

Minister Teklemariam and your Ministry, thank you very much for hosting this inaugural **African Forest Landscape Restoration Partnership (AFR100)** Regional Conference. The **significance** and **timing** of this conference is symbolic of our collective commitment to Forest & Landscape Restoration.

It is for me a **privilege** really to be here to deliver this keynote address – As an African, it is a moment of **great pride**. I know this is my movement and I intend to be a part of it **every step** of the way.

We are after all here to re-affirm that commitment, motivate, inspire and energizing each other for this great cause. Indeed the AFR100 partnership is an idea whose time has come.

I bring you greetings from the Global Restoration Council, which I co-chair with the distinguished Former PM of Sweden, Mr. Goran Perrson, a group of restoration enthusiasts who are **committed** to catalyzing and sustain a global movement for restoration. You have our commitment to do whatever is necessary to make the AFR100 Partnership a resounding success.

What makes AFR100 so **special** is that it is a country-led effort. We will hear much more about the strategies for coordination & implementation in the coming days but suffice it to say that we

must ensure that this movement to restore 100M Ha by 2030 receives the prominence and visibility it deserves.

Let's celebrate today because we've come a long way already - consider this - AFR100 was Launched formally at **COP 21** in Paris to add momentum to the

- **Bonn Challenge**, a global commitment to restore 150 million hectares of land around the world by 2020,
- the **New York Forest Declaration** that builds on and extends the Bonn Challenge to 350 million hectares by 2030, and
- the **African Resilient Landscapes Initiative** (ARLI), and contributes to the Sustainable Development Goals.

I would also like to acknowledge here today:

- the **Kigali Declaration on Forest Landscape Restoration in Africa** that came out of the Bonn Challenge regional meeting in July 2016, as well as the
- **WRI's sponsored motion to the World Conservation Congress** – (this was in Sept 2016) which was approved in support of Forest Landscape Restoration in Africa.

We welcome all these great outcomes that continue stimulate action and affirm the great importance we place on **Forest and Landscape** restoration.

Excellencies, Ladies & Gentlemen, allow me to recognize and **congratulate all the countries** that are represented here today for the **bold targets** and **commitments** you have made for landscape restoration in your countries. My own country Kenya just launched our national Forest & Landscape Restoration Program backed by impressive objective analysis of what needs to be done.

For those countries that are still thinking about it. **STOP! Just do it.**

I hope today and tomorrow will mark the day **YOU** made **your** commitments. The next few days will inspire and motivate you to join us. I know the NEPAD and WRI teams have everything you need to ensure that you don't leave Addis with your commitments still unknown. We need you for this movement to succeed.

But **what** do we really mean by restoration?

AFR100 is NOT about creating exotic plantations –

- it is about restoring ecological functionality to our fragile ecosystems,
- it is about securing livelihoods
- It is about energy security
- It is about agricultural productivity
- It is about the appropriate trees in appropriate places.

Excellencies , Ladies & gentlemen, AFR100 is about enhancing shared prosperity and human dignity. Nothing could be more important. Especially in these days of Africa Rising.

We know the statistics –

Africa's **population is expected to nearly double by 2050**, increasing demands on already-scarce soil and water resources and exacerbating existing challenges. More people will mean increased food and energy demands.

We also know that African countries have **experienced the world's most extreme land degradation**.

- Approx. 65 % of Africa's land is affected by degradation...
- Approx. 6 million hectares of productive land is lost to degradation in Africa every year.
- Africa has the 2nd highest deforestation rate in the world

This degradation is **hindering Africa's sustainable economic development** and its resilience to climate change

- Approx. 3 % of GDP is lost annually from soil and nutrient depletion on farmland
- Studies already show that food demand in Africa **will double** by 2030... We face major challenges in securing the **food, water and energy** supplies needed to support this growing population.

The issues of climate justice too must be remembered - Africa stands to be **disproportionately** affected by the impacts of climate change even though we have had the least to do with it in the first place. We must move, and **we must move fast**.

With the largest restoration opportunity of any continent in the world, Africa will lead the way, with initiatives like AFR100, and reverse this **cycle of degradation**.

As the Director of the wPOWER Hub at the Wangari Maathai Institute, I know just how much the restoration agenda will positively impact on energy security.

Today, (with the exception of South Africa) woodfuel, in the form of firewood and charcoal, supplies 80% of Sub Saharan Africa's (SSA's¹) primary energy needs.

There are alternatives like solar and LPG, but the pressures of increasing populations and urbanization all but guarantees that the demand for biomass fuels will continue to rise.

So **landscape restoration** is about much more than tree-planting... it is about restoring essential ecosystem functions.

Functions such as

- Food security
- Water catchment
- Fertile soils
- Fuel Wood
- Carbon storage
- Poverty and livelihood improvement, and bio
- Biodiversity

What does success look like?

The good news is that restoration efforts have already **proven successful** in several African countries. We are not starting from scratch as some of these initiatives have provided excellent learning opportunities...

Sean Dewitt presented some of the compelling examples around.

- **Food and Water Security:** we have all read from the people of Niger how increasing trees in farm increased crop yields by 15-30%.
- **Increase Climate Change Resilience:** In Tigray, we have seen how restoration efforts expanded dry season farming from 40 to 40,000 hectares over the past 20 years. I went there and was moved to tears when I saw a well which previously needed a pump to draw the water from the depths of the earth, no longer needed it because the water table had risen and water was just gushing out unaided!
- **Protection of Biodiversity:** In Malawi, increasing trees on farms have slowed deforestation by reducing the need to cut existing forests
- **Boosting Productivity:** In Niger, it has been documented that women used to spend 2.5 hours a day collecting firewood from sparse landscapes. Now, they spend only 0.5 hours by pruning on-farm trees.

This AFR100 Regional Conference **will** allow us to share and hear what some of the critical success factors of these stories were and how we could achieve the same in other places, at scale.

Indeed AFR100 must learn from these existing successful restoration initiative, leverage innovative approaches, catalyze actions, engage a range of actors, fill gaps and add value, going well beyond what has been happening to date.

The target of 100M ha by 2030 is ambitious *but so are the circumstances – never before in the history of mankind has it's very survival been challenged by it's own actions.*

I have heard my colleagues say that to accommodate the doubling population that is coming will require more than tripling the current annual rate of restoration of all projects COMBINED....

Business as usual will not get us to our target of 100 ha millions by 2030.

We therefore must develop solutions for address the **barriers to achieving restoration** at scale: capital, market access, skills, policies, monitoring....

This will require **financial resources, technical expertise, collaboration** and **leadership** from the Governments. The good news is that the skills, tools and some of resources required to realize these goals already exist... we have learned how to do this from our various projects.

BUT to achieve the FLR targets at scale will require **leadership** to create a **restoration movement at all levels** – national to grassroots level. I hope that the AFR100 national focal points, the donors partners and NGOs represented in this conference today will step up to provide this highly required **courageous** and **bold** leadership towards restoring 100 million hectares in the continent.

The AFR100 partnership must also focus FLR on people – we must put people at the **center** of FLR implementation. As we collect data on the forests, landuse and trees, let us also remember to collect socio-economic data on people and benefits the communities will enjoy from the restoration activities. Credible data that quantifies these socio-economic benefits will help create the evidence base we need to make a **strong case for investing in restoration** to our policy

makers, Governments, donors and local community on the role of our landscapes in our national development agenda – improving the chances for support and scaling up restoration activities.

Grassroots communities are a critical component in the formula for success in scaling up restoration efforts.... We must become better in listening and supporting their restoration efforts.

I'm reminded of a story my mother, Wangari Maathai shared with, that I never forgot.

She was in Yaoundé , Cameroon to attend a conference (much like this one) in her role as Goodwill Ambassador for the Congo Basin Forest Ecosystem. She stepped out from her hotel and as she waited for her ride to pick her up, and looked up at a hillside in the distance. There she saw a woman tilling the land along the gradient of the hill – exactly the opposite of what she should have been doing – and therefore undermining her ability to **conserve soil, grow her food crops, and protect her livelihood over the longer- term.**

This woman was an everyday farmer, and yet, my mother said to me, millions of people like her were often invisible to, or forgotten by well meaning initiatives aimed at supporting her. My mother, Wangari Maathai, believed passionately that unless we could *SEE* the proverbial women on the hillside and REACH them, with **information, ideas, appropriate technologies, and a sense of her own capacity for action**, any efforts to conserve the environment, restore forests & landscapes, end poverty and practice genuinely *sustainable* development would be futile.

Ladies and gentlemen, that is why ARF100 is such an important and timely initiative. We must commit to pioneering a bold path anchored in national-level efforts to share best practices, nurture strong partnerships that provide technical & financial support to implementing agencies. Because Excellencies, ladies & Gentlemen, **Seeing and reaching the “farmers on the hillside” is the great work of our time.**

My mother dedicated many years of her life to ensuring that we in Kenya SEE the challenges before us and equip future leaders with the tools to take these challenges on. I know if she were here today she would probably say that the AFR100 Partnership Get's IT.

These efforts have global significance. We all understand that although it is crucial to develop policy responses and marshal financial resources to address forest & landscape restoration at the international level, it is vital to reach communities in our countries who are often unintentionally degrading their own environments but could, along with men and young people, be agents of change.

Today, in part because of the Green Belt Movement's own work, we understand much more completely the linkage between deforestation and energy access, about how a lack of alternatives to wood fuel for heating or cooking can drive forest destruction and increase communities' vulnerabilities to the effects of global warming and famine. We also see how necessary it is to engage at the grassroots as well as with a range of civil society organizations,

governments, international agencies, and the private sector. Indeed, nothing is more effective than collective impact.

But none of this is possible without strong partnerships, like AFR100. Because we stand a much GREATER chance of realizing our common goal of ensuring shared prosperity and human dignity.

Let nobody tell us it can't be done. It CAN and it HAS!

Finally, it is my hope that the outcome of this **first AFR100 gathering** will advance our goals for restoration. The plans that we develop and agree to implement must help us fulfil the multiple goals of **securing food supplies, improving livelihoods and restoring ecosystem services**.

Let me, again, thank the Government of Ethiopia for hosting us... and thank you the leadership you continue to show in the restoration movement. What is happening in Tigray is a shining example of what is possible. Your success is a great inspiration to us all.

In closing let me invoke the words of perhaps the most recognizable song in the English-speaking world written by John Newton – Amazing Grace.

My wish for all of us is that in our commitment to this work, more in our countries will say the words “I once was blind, but now I see”.

Thank you.

10.2.3 Official opening of the conference by H.E. Ato Kebede Yimam Dawd

Remarks given by H.E. Ato Kebede Yimam Dawd, State Minister of Forest at the Ministry of **Environment, Forest and Climate Change**

AFR100 Conference, 11-12 October

Your Excellencies, Principal Secretary Charles Sunkuli, Environment Secretary Dr. Alice Kaudia, and Conservation Secretary Dr. Gideon Gathaara, all of who join us today from Kenya;

Honorable Dr Wanjira Mathai, Co-Chair of the Global Restoration Council and Chairperson of the Green Belt Movement;

Representatives of the other countries that share with us a common ambition to restore African soil to productivity, hailing from Burundi, Cameroun, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ghana, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Togo;

Representatives of donor agencies and investment community;

Representatives of NGOs and other technical partners;

Journalists and other interested partners.

Distinguished participants, Ladies and Gentlemen, Good morning.

A very warm welcome to all of you gathered here today discuss progress on restoration in Africa. I would like to warmly thank the Organizers of this conference, the New Economic Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), the German Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), the World Bank, and the World Resources Institute (WRI).

On behalf of the Government of Ethiopia, it is my great pleasure to welcome you all to this beautiful country of Ethiopia and to this first important conference on Africa Landscape Restoration Initiative (AFR100).

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

This is important for us as African countries. The Government of Ethiopia is honored to host this first Forum of like-minded countries regarding the importance of trees in restoring degraded landscapes in ways that help us to address threats from climate change and contribute to our sustainable development goals.

Ladies and Gentlemen, we are also aware that this initiative supports: The Bonn Challenge, a global commitment to restore 150 million hectares of land around the world by 2020; and the New York Declaration on Forests that builds on and extends the Bonn Challenge to 350 million hectares by 2030, and; the Sustainable Development Goals and the NDCs, among other targets.

We, the African countries through our Regional contribution to AFR100, can show the world how to make it happen.

The African Union has endorsed a 100 million hectare restoration target by 2030. The AU has endorsed the African Resilient Landscapes Initiative (ARLI) to promote integrated landscape management and AFR100 as a supporting initiative.

We, the African countries, have already shown that our commitment is strong with the [Kigali Declaration](#) and the [motion adopted during the World Conservation Congress](#) to support FLR in Africa.

It is exciting to be here, bringing our commitment, our experiences, and our challenges together and to jointly chart the way forward.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I would like to inform you that the Government of Ethiopia has prioritized forest landscape restoration (FLR) as one of the key pathways for sustainable development. We know that restoring the ecological functions of our landscapes is essential for economic development and achieving food and water security.

Restoration will help to realize Ethiopia's Climate-Resilient Green Economy Strategy to achieve middle-income status and have zero net emissions by 2025. We are building a climate-resilient green economy based on four pillars: agriculture, forestry, power, and transport. Restoration will help us to:

- Improve crop production, food security, and farmer income while reducing emissions
- Reduce sedimentation of water bodies, contributing to long-lasting power supply
- Use durable wood products in the construction sectors to help store carbon and mitigate climate change
- Re-establish other critically important forest ecosystem services that have been undermined by deforestation, including the conservation of biodiversity

The AFR100 platform will greatly accelerate these efforts. Through AFR100 we will access the targeted technical and financial assistance needed to transform landscapes and achieve our

goals. Through AFR100 we in Ethiopia have already begun connecting with innovative technologies and knowledge, and developing a clear pathway to scaling up.

We are also aware that we need each other, we need to benefit from one another's experience and lessons learned. AFR100 is our initiative; it supports our collaboration and exchanges.

Ethiopia has committed 15 million hectares to be restored. This is not a small number, it is one-seventh of the country.

When we speak about restoration on 15m hectares we are not speaking just about bringing back natural forest. We are speaking of using trees in 15m hectares of agricultural, pastoral, and forest land to increase productivity of land, resilience, and the well-being of our people. We are speaking about helping Ethiopia achieve its ambitious economic, social, and environmental goals.

We cannot afford to do it one project at a time. We need a nationwide Restoration Movement where individual and organized farmers, communities, governmental and non-governmental institutions, and companies are all engaged. We need people to increase the number of trees and to implement restoration practices on their land on their own initiative, because it benefits them directly and indirectly.

Ethiopia has seen tremendous progress in restoring degraded lands. Communities have mobilized in mass voluntarily to restore degraded lands in the country. Ethiopia has shown leadership in scaling up exclosures, and we are finding new ways every day for exclosures to deliver even more benefits to local communities. We have delivered farmer-managed natural regenerations, and seen successes through the Sustainable Landscape Management Program and Participatory Forest Management.

Through experience we have seen the importance of factors including:

- Strong local leadership, and enabling community labor investments,
- Commitment from district governments and partner organizations, and
- Securing people's rights to benefit from restoration and to share in economic returns

Now, the question is what will it take to scale up these successes? The AFR100 partnership will play a critical role. Through AFR100 we can share our successful experiences with small and large-scale projects, and with grassroots innovations like farmer-managed natural regeneration. Through the AFR100 partnership we can catalyze the policy, institutional, and market shifts needed to enable millions of smallholders farmers and communities to restore their lands.

I was very pleased to hear that over 21 countries have made pledges to the Bonn Challenge and AFR100, with national restoration commitments currently amounting to 63.3 million hectares. It is indeed commendable progress to achieve this level of success.

However, we must also remember that we will not have been fully successful until we translate these commitments into implementation on the ground. This is what this conference is about – and I urge all of you to fully participate in the discussions for developing practical options to move from assessing restoration opportunities to implementation, at scale, on the ground. The time for action is now.

All of us have a role to play in taking action on the ground. As a government official as many of you are, my question to you is—how can we in Government support a continental Restoration Movement?

We need to support institutional coordination to implement integrated landscape management approaches, and to ensure multi-sector “whole of government” support for scaling up FLR. In Ethiopia, for example, we have conducted a multi-sector effort to map potential and priority areas for tree-based landscape restoration. My colleague will tell you more about this later.

Government policies and regulations must clearly secure land and resource rights, and enable decentralized governance of land and natural resources. Locally enforceable rules and by-laws about land use, protection and regeneration of forests, and benefit sharing from improved resource management are essential.

We need to empower others to bring trees on their land, and raise awareness of the economic benefits that restoration can bring. We must support communities and farmers with training, technical support, and with small grants and credit for business. We must support farmers using good restoration practices to share knowledge with one another.

We must encourage private sector engagement, and give farmers and communities the opportunity to develop business models, scale up forest based enterprises, and gain access to markets. As Governments we must also attract and sustain diversified finance for ourselves to support tree-based restoration.

And we in Government must facilitate data sharing to monitor restoration progress and its effects on human well-being.

While Government has a great responsibility, we are not alone. We need others to own this continental Restoration Movement as well. Wanjira Mathai, Chair of the Board of the Green Belt Movement, has spoken about the need to catalyze a restoration movement from the grassroots level in her remarks.

I hope that we will take advantage of this conference to define what AFR100 will be for us and how it can best deliver support.

Together we have many hectares of experiences and successes to learn from.

I would like to thank you for taking the time out of your busy schedules to be here at this important, first convening of AFR100 participating countries and partners.

Each of your input, experience, and feedback will be essential in shaping how the AFR100 platform operates and how we will fulfill the 100 million hectare restoration target.

We need each of you to share the progress and the experiences in FLR and identify options for implementation at scale. I look forward to receiving the outcome of your discussions at the end of 2 days.

I hope you will all take time and visit the beautiful country of Ethiopia, enjoy your stay in Addis and field visit in Tigray and have successful deliberation.

Your Excellencies, dear participants, with those many remarks, I declare the conference officially opened and wish you fruitful deliberations and a successful conference. Thank you.

10.3. Annex 3: Sharing of experiences during the Open Session

10.3.1 Restoring Ethiopia highlands - WB video

This sharing session was done in the form of a video. The title of the video was “Regreening Ethiopia Highlands: A new hope for Africa). The following were key highlights / messages coming from the video:

- A remarkable transformation is taking place in the Ethiopia highlands and the hills are turning from degraded watershed and back to productive lands and the people are being transformed
- Over the last decade, the ambitious programme of Sustainable and Land Management has been key driver of change and its strategy of eradicating poverty has been very effective, because
 - Planning start from the community for them to share their common interest in their own micro watershed. The framework planning is developed by the region/ top government but the final endorsement of the plans is done by the community
 - Experts support the community with options and knowhow. At the end of the day, the community decides and implement the solutions of their choice
- The key to this extraordinary turnaround are:
 - Enduring commitment at the highest level in addressing degradation and managing land sustainably is allocated top priority
 - Demand driven and embracing everyone: men , women, the young and the old
 - Planning based on watershed and moving to a landscape approach. For example, the landscape can be divided into four sections: Irrigated land on the value bottom, rain fed crop lands, grazing areas higher up and the eroded other slopes.
- In less than 10 years, 10 million ha have been improved through enclosures, 15 million ha have been treated with conservation measures, and at least 30 million people have benefited from the programme
- The environment has benefited too: Biodiversity is back, and once more it is a living landscape
- The State Minister see the approach as integral to the new national strategy
- Ethiopia has a clear roadmap for the future and there is some existent and a feeling of pride on a journey to a greener and better fed future

10.3.2 ELOAG partners: ALAP

This was a verbal presentation of on Landscape Action Plan (ALAP):

- Landscape Action Plan was developed in 2014 at a conference attended by close to 200 people.
- The participants developed 19 committed actions, covering governance, policy, finance, business, capacity development, and research.
- ALAP is being implemented through TerrAfrica programme and activities.
- Participants were encouraged to take the ALAP into consideration as they will go back to their countries to develop their action plans.
- There are mechanism on how to develop policy guidelines, financing strategies, facilitating multi - stakeholder platforms, etc.
- The action plan can be downloaded from the website.

10.3.3 Communication, revolving fund and community radio - IUCN

This presentation was done by showing a video. The following are key messages or highlights:

About the project

- Thousands of farmers listen to the radio programme
- Uganda is one of the countries that has signed up to the Bonn Challenge to promote restoration and a target of restoring 2.5 million ha (of degraded and deforested land) has been set
- Uganda is aimed at restoring 150 million ha by 2020
- About 90% of the population depend on agriculture for their livelihood
- The project that is being implemented is in the mountainous area of Elgon, which in the Eastern part of the country.
- The project is focusing on enhancing the resilience of the ecosystem and the communities that depend on this ecosystem for their livelihood.
- Originally the project had planned that the district technical officers would go the individual farmers to support them and provide on farm guidance. But, it was later on discovered that it was not practically possible. By the time they do a round for all the farmers, it would be a full year
- The project thought of a one stop centre where demonstration a site was established in order to train the communities on how to grow a variety of crops. So, the farmers learn as they work and they go and implement the intervention in their farms

About the radio programme

- As the project continued implementing, it thought of reaching out. The project partnered with Farm Radio International and came up with a 24 week radio campaign. Key messages were soil and water conservation, tree species that people could plant, the benefits from the different practices, etc.
- The radio programme has helped the project to address the communication gaps and to scale up and ensure that the lessons benefits people beyond where the project they were working on
- The radio programme would broadcast twice a week and provide live guest to the studios for them to interact with the farmers.
- The radio programme is also being broadcasted through the boda boda radio for those people who could not get the signal and those who cannot afford to buy a radio. The boda boda rider to go the communities on the day that the farmers are meeting. At the end, the farmers give their views on the programmes. The views are recorded and taken back to the radio station.

About the mobilise phone application

- The project developed a tool that can be used to plan for agro- forestry and restoration projects
- By clicking on the map, one can get the list of all the suitable trees according to the original vegetation
- The map becomes a tool for the farmers to select the right tree for the right place

Through the programme, communities have raised over 300 000 trees seedlings and they have planted more than 600 000 indigenous trees. The project would like to scale up the experiences to other countries such as Brazil, Ethiopia, Rwanda, etc.

10.4. Annex 4: Input Presentations made during the Working Groups on Sustainable Financing and Monitoring of Restoration at Scale

10.4.1 Komaza addresses Africa's wood supply crisis by growing trees with thousands of small farmers.

Presentation made by Tevis Howard (Founder & CEO), Tevis@komaza.org

a) Africa's accelerating deforestation disaster

2 Californias of deforestation & degradation in next 17 years!

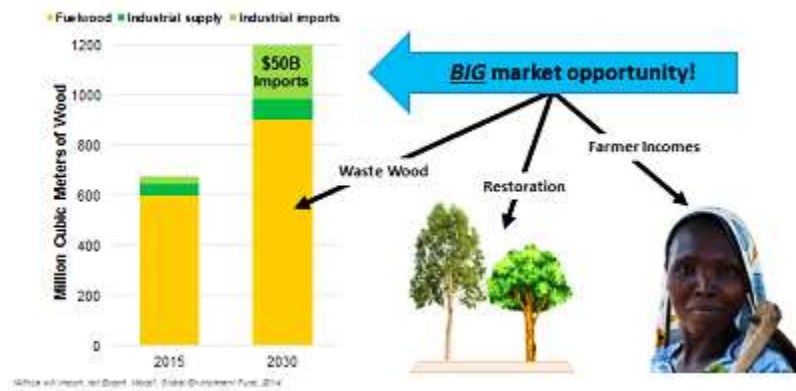
Currently 3.5M ha/year, growing 4% CAGR = 6.4M ha/year in 2030 = 75M ha of total D/D by 2030!

93% of Africa's wood is from natural forests.

Two problems for wood markets:

- 1) Distance = expensive supply
- 2) Deforestation = disappearing supply

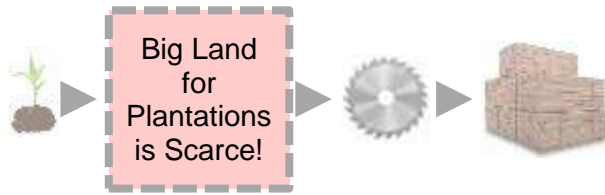
b) African wood demand is booming: \$100B by 2030



c) Africa needs a breakthrough wood supply solution

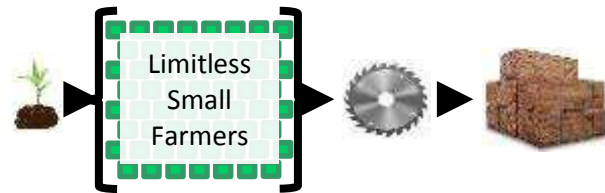
Natural Forests	Wood Imports	Big Plantations	Small Farmers
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental disaster • Disappearing resource 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transport = expensive • Highest carbon footprint 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited big land for serious expansion • Expensive & risky 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unlimited land & labor for planting • Lower cost to establish & deliver wood • Huge social impact

d) Problem: Large forestry plantation land is limited



“Limited land is due to high population pressure. The main opportunity for plantation expansion is by [small] woodlots.” *“Forest Plantations & Woodlots in East Africa”, 2011, African Forest Forum*

e) Solution: “Micro-forestry” relieves land constraint



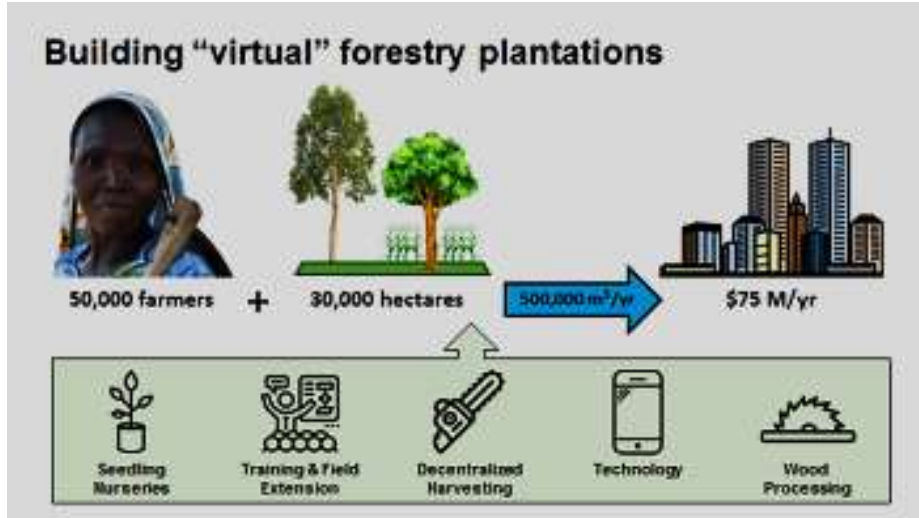
Small farmers in Kenya already grow nearly 50% of local wood supply... but are disconnected from industrial value chains. *“The need for commercial forestry in Kenya”, 2014, Gatsby/PwC*

HOW TO DO THIS 10 MILLION MORE TIMES?

a) **Komaza’s Proof of Concept**

- 7,000 farmers | 1,750 hectares of trees planted
- Great uptake: 30-70% of farmers planted trees
- Good growth: Avg >12 m³/ha/yr; potential for >20
- Excellent security: <0.1% trees stolen or lost
- Growing to 10,000 farmers in 2017; 20,000 by 2018

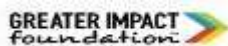




Serving farmers with rural field staff



\$6.5M invested to date by top funders

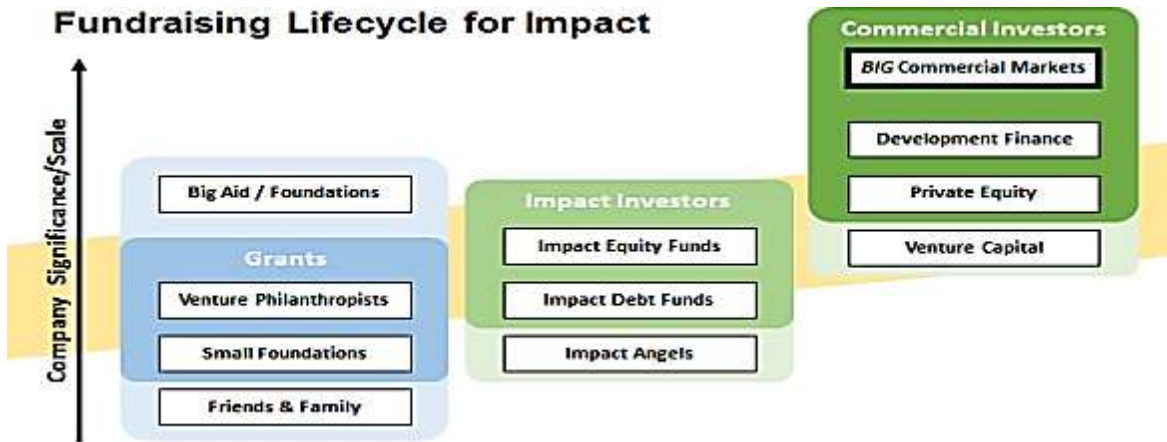


- \$2.9M grants
- \$750k long-term cheap debt
- \$2.9M convertible debt

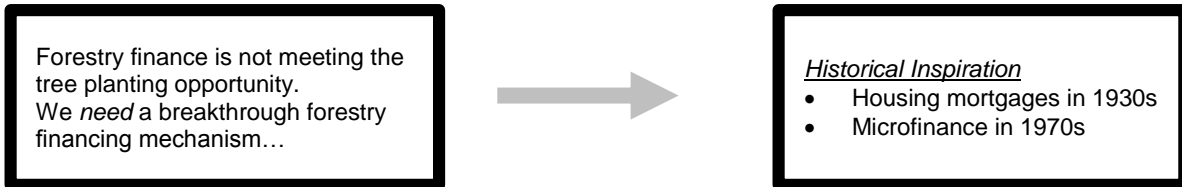
Now raising Series A from commercial impact investors.

Developing innovative SPV for greenfield forestry plantings.

Fundraising Lifecycle for Impact



How to finance planting 10 billion trees?

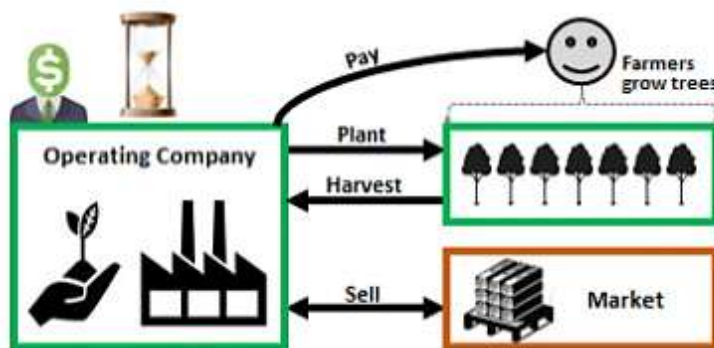


PLEASE ASK: HOW CAN WE CREATE A TREE FINANCING REVOLUTION?

Komaza is working to revolutionize African forestry

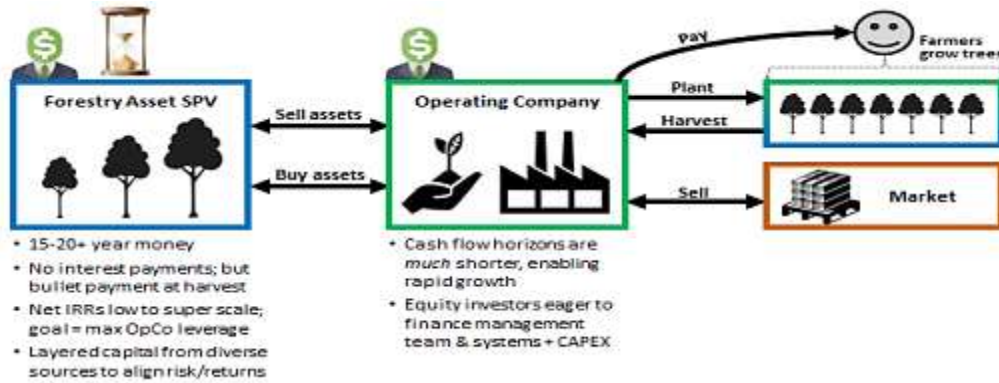
- Join us! Tevis@komaza.com

Komaza: Current Finance Flow

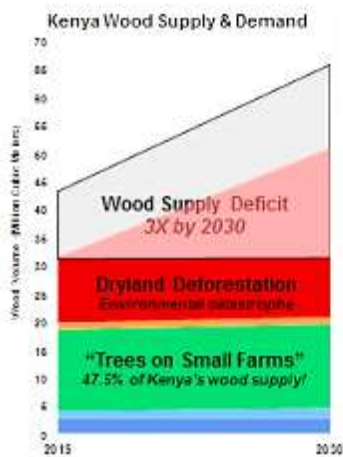


- Growth constrained from very long-term forestry cash flows
- Different capital needs (OpCo vs. Forestry) are complex = challenging for both type of investors

Komaza “Tree Fund” for Smallholder Forestry



Kenya urgently needs small farmer forestry

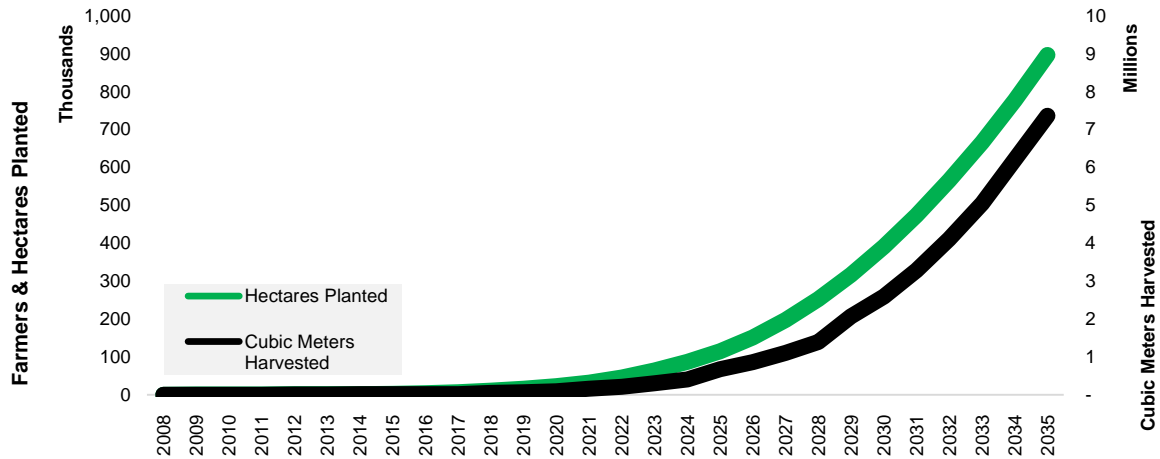


*Kenya's wood consumption will grow 50% in 15 years...
Deforestation will demolish remaining dryland trees in a generation.
The only feasible wood supply solutions are imports & small farmers.*

- (1) **Big plantations (private + government)** are negligible wood producers, and always will be: there's not enough big land for serious expansion.
- (2) **Deforestation** is fairly well controlled on Kenya's **tropical forests**, but deforestation of **drylands** for firewood & charcoal is a **huge problem**
- (3) **Small farmers** already produce ~50% of Kenya's wood!!! But small farmers are not connected to industrial value chains, so nearly all wood is sold as low-value firewood & untreated poles. This graph projects business-as-usual production levels... but there is huge potential to grow small farmer forestry.
- (4) Kenya's wood deficit is **booming**, up 3X in the next 15 years! This demand will be met by costly wood imports and increased deforestation (depicted by transparent red... to meet the deficit just in Year 2030, one would need to clear-fell 700,000 hectares (35%) of Kenya's dry woodlands!)

Graph recreated from projections reported in "Meeting the wood supply challenge: The need for commercial forestry in Kenya", Gatsby Foundation/PwC, 2014. Transparent red overlay on Deficit is Komaza addition.

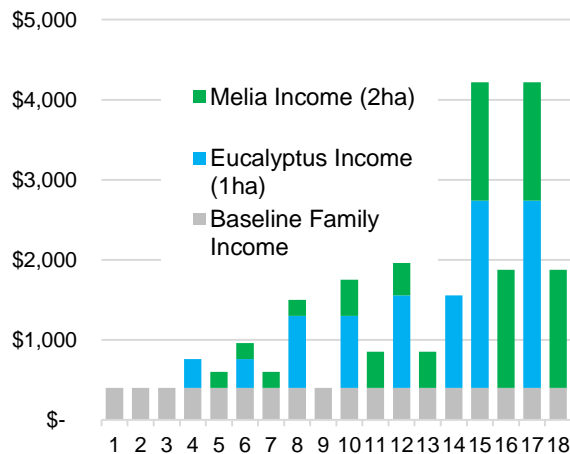
Potential to super scale with greenfield financing



Micro-forestry’s competitive advantages

Big Forestry Plantations	Komaza Micro-Forestry
x Big land: low supply, expensive, tenure risk	✓ Infinite small farmer land, at no cost
x High cost (expensive labor/equipment)	✓ Farmers’ free labor = lowest planting costs
x Far urban markets = high trucking costs	✓ Farmers surround cities = low trucking costs
x Consolidated risks: pests, diseases, fire	✓ Distribution reduces risk = no catastrophic loss
x Poor community alignment & PR risks	✓ High impact and community alignment
✓ Low-complexity operations	x Operationally complex from dispersed farms
✓ Easy to finance, with lots of precedent	x Financing challenge for innovative model

Huge impact: Creating life-changing family income



Graph depicts income for a family that plants 1 hectare of Eucalyptus + 2 hectares of Melia over four years. While our average farmer today has planted just 0.25 hectares, most farmers are very eager to scale up and have land to achieve these planting targets.

Cumulative income increase over 350% will be truly life-changing – lifting a family from extreme poverty towards formal lower class (i.e. more than two minimum wage jobs).

Komaza will help farmers run savings & credit cooperatives to manage income for maximum impact. By re-investing a portion of income to further expand tree plantings, a family could grow into middle class in one generation.

10.4.2 GreenPot : Realizing the Commercial Potential of Restoration

Presentation made by Kuki Njeru, [Green Potkuki@greenpotenterprises.com](mailto:GreenPotkuki@greenpotenterprises.com)

About GreenPot

GreenPot Enterprises Limited, which began in 2014, is Kenya's first fully integrated bamboo company, with operations ranging from large-scale nurseries to establishment of bamboo plantation and factories.



Community Outreach



Gated Community of forests

The integration



Why Bamboo

- Fast growth matures in 4-5 years
- Diverse use, ranging from construction to textile and fuel
- Produces 5 times more wood biomass than other woods per hectare
- High carbon storage and high impact in landscape restoration
- Ample land with optimal soils and climate for bamboo farming

What GreenPot grow

- Dendrocalamus Asper and Dendrocalamus Membranaceus
- Kefri tests done in various altitudes and soil types in Kenya and are govt approved
- Reduced land - optimization
- Adapts and grows well in Kenya. The production is between 25 and 30 tonnes an acre, greater returns than traditional bamboo
- Ecological benefits: carbon sequestration, soil and water conservation

How GreenPot restore

- Gated communities
- Large scale partnerships - CFA and Govt
- Out-grower program
- River and gully restoration –:
 - Mara River riparian land restoration (erosion)
 - Lake Magadi de-silting project (erosion and gully restoration)

Gated community of forests

- Controlled forest Management
- Alternative real estate investment
- Passive sustainable income

Restored Site in Oletukat - Narok



Large scale partnerships

- Working with Kenya Forest Service in two broad areas
 - Joint nurseries and outreach campaigns to promote on-farm forestry
 - Access to existing bamboo stocks to start factory with duo benefit of convincing farmers there will be demand for their bamboo and managing the forests better



MT Kenta Forest - August 2016

Riverbank and gully restoration

- Current Projects:
 - Tata Magadi Gully Restoration (Gully spans 167 KMS)
 - Mara River: Target 1500 acres of riparian land



Value chain



GreenPot’s growth trajectory

2014	2015	2016	Future
7 Employees +10 casuals	35 Employees + 60 casuals	48 Employees + 130 Casuals	150 Employees + 500 casuals
GPE Plantation 80. Ha	GPEL Plantations 370 ha	Projected turnover of 2.5 Million USD	Expected turn over 4 million USD in 2017
GPEL Nurseries established – 12,000 seedlings	Nurseries expanded – 700,000 seedlings (2 nurseries)	Launch of restoration initiatives with partners	14000 Ha in next 5 years in bamboo plantations and restoration
	Outreach program launched -50 Ha	MOU with universities, credit union and Govt.	First factory in 2017 Raised
	Turn over of 1.7 Million USD	Outreach program 220 Ha	Nurseries expansion to 4,million seedlings annually..
		Global industry partners identification	
Development	Traction and Investment		Growth

Capital for scaling

- Build factory to process 20,000 tonnes of bamboo annually
 - Start up cost 2.8 M \$ with returns of ~30% annually
 - Target : begin construction Q2 2017
- Leasing 5000 acres (2,250 Ha), planting bamboo and subleasing the value-added “growing” parcels to investors
 - Investors commit 7.5m USD with a return of ~ 30% annually from year 2.

Other investment needs

- Support for outreach where farmers need inputs and livelihood support while bamboo grows.
 - Target: 5000 Ha in 5 years
 - Estimated Cost: \$2,500 per Ha recoverable when harvesting begins.

Contact information

Kuki Njeru

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Greenpot Enterprises Limited
kuki@greenpotenterprises.com
Cell: +254 721 593 211

10.4.3 Novastar ventures

Presentation made by Andrew Carruthers and Bethel Tsegaye (bethel@novastarventures.com ; andrew@novastarventures.com)

What Novastar do?

- ✦ Novastar invests in businesses serving the mass markets of East Africa with basic goods and services, or providing access to large markets for small scale producers.
- ✦ We look for 'breakthrough' businesses that can grow rapidly to scale by addressing large markets with better prices, better quality and better access.



What Novastar do and why it do it?

- ✦ What are the characteristics of a 'breakthrough' business?
 - + Satisfy latent demand, not perceived needs
 - + Join, shape & expand existing markets rather than seeking to create new ones
 - + Innovate business models and adapt technologies to profitably fix market failures.
- ✦ Using this approach, we seek to generate double-digit financial returns and very large scale social benefits to low income consumers and producers.
 - + Benefit millions of consumers and producers, creating jobs and expanding the local tax base
 - + Align social impact and financial returns, and so avoid compromising commercial decisions
 - + Generate sustainable gains for society.

Examples in Novastar portfolio



What Novastar look for

- ✦ Entrepreneurs with the character, competence and ambition to build businesses that can transform markets and grow rapidly to scale:
 - + Disruptive, bold individuals undeterred by taking on big challenges, yet humble and wise enough to know that they don't have all the answers;
 - + High capacity for learning, for work rate, for flexibility – and resilient enough to deal with setbacks;
 - + Efficient with capital, yet confident enough to invest when appropriate;
 - + Enough charisma to recruit the best teams, and take risks with delegation;
 - + Dedicated to building breakthrough businesses that will either change the world – or blow up trying!

Novastar approach

- ✦ Novastar employs multiple rounds of small investments to iterate a new business model, then either backs rapid growth, or pulls out:
 - + Proposition is tested with small initial funding to agreed milestones
 - + Larger capital sums deployed aggressively, but only when the model is proven
 - + Ensures capital efficiency: back winners or 'fail early, fail cheap'.

Novastar plan for the entrepreneurial ecosystem in Ethiopia

- ✦ To work with the existing players in the entrepreneurial ecosystem to create a regular, structured forum for all stakeholders to learn from each other and build partnerships through:
 - + Monthly networking
 - + Focused workshops addressing specific topics of relevance to entrepreneurs (such as fund raising, equity vs debt, interfacing with government etc.)
 - + Start-up 'Boot camps' that accelerate concepts into reality.

Novastar Vision

- ✦ To identify the next generation of exceptional entrepreneurs designing and executing innovative business models to profitably serve the aspiring mass markets with high quality goods and services.
 - + In so doing, these 'Nova Stars' and their ventures can generate benefit for millions of people and attractive returns to providers of capital.
- ✦ Novastar sees its role as providing the spark to this talent, thereby drawing more entrepreneurship and private capital into the emerging economies of East Africa.

www.novastarventures.com

10.4.4 Collect Earth Mapathon,

Presentation made by Tesfay Woldemariam, WRI, Monitoring Specialist

Outline: Landscape Restoration; AFR100 initiative; What are comprehensive monitoring blocks?; Why & what to monitor?; Data & tools needed; The mapathon – involve local people in mapping (a. Collect Earth Software -- >Free and easy; b., Preparations, c. Data entry) ; Analysis & results; Feedback on survey; Field verification samples; Socioeconomic data analysis.

Comprehensive Monitoring components

The time frame (temporal resolution)

- Baseline assessment (at the start)
- Progress tracking (Interval measurements)

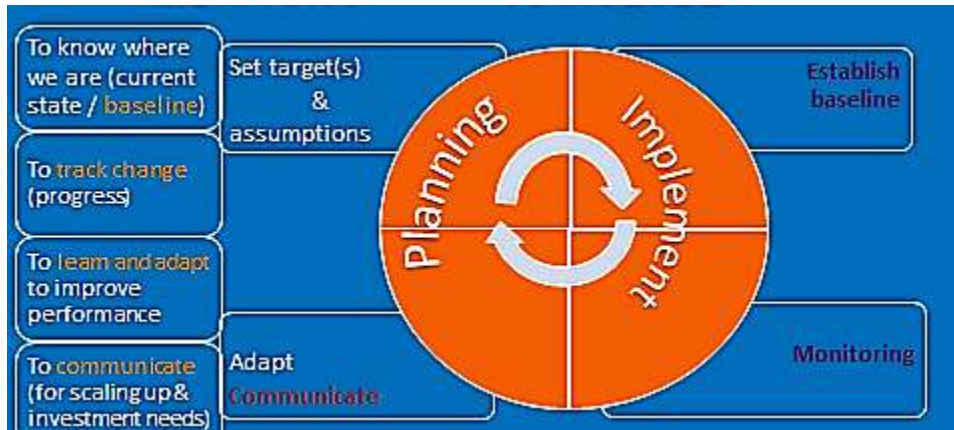
The data types:

- **Biophysical** (vegetation, soil, hydrology)
- **Socioeconomic** (wood, food, services)
- **Governance** and policy (actors, capacity, policies, laws & regulation)

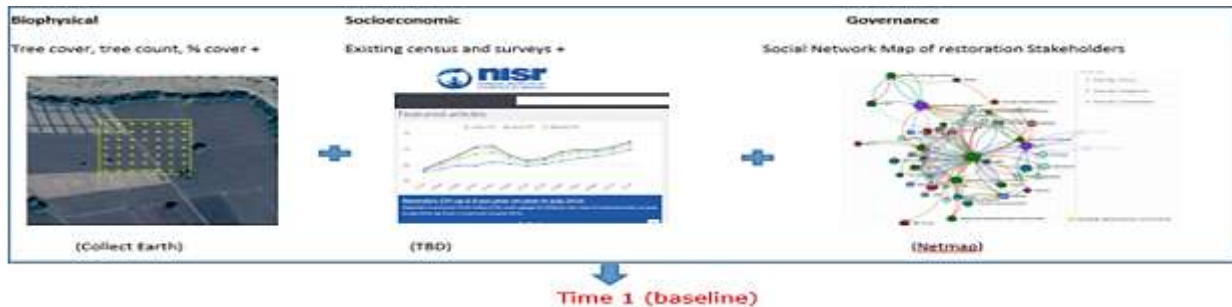
The tools for:

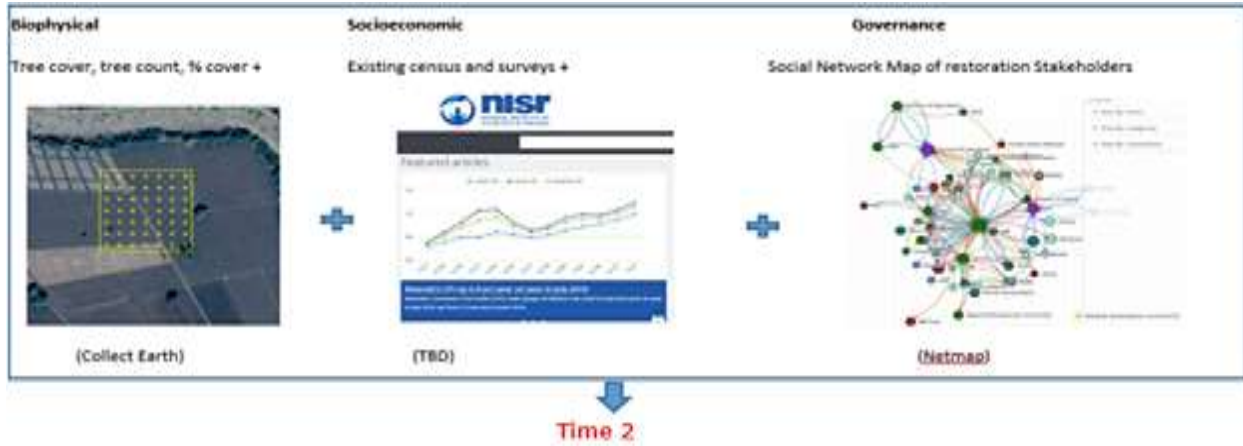
- Data collection (Collect Earth)
- Data analysis (SAIKU, GEE)
- Communication/Sharing (Website, Atlas, Report)

Why Monitor & what to include ?

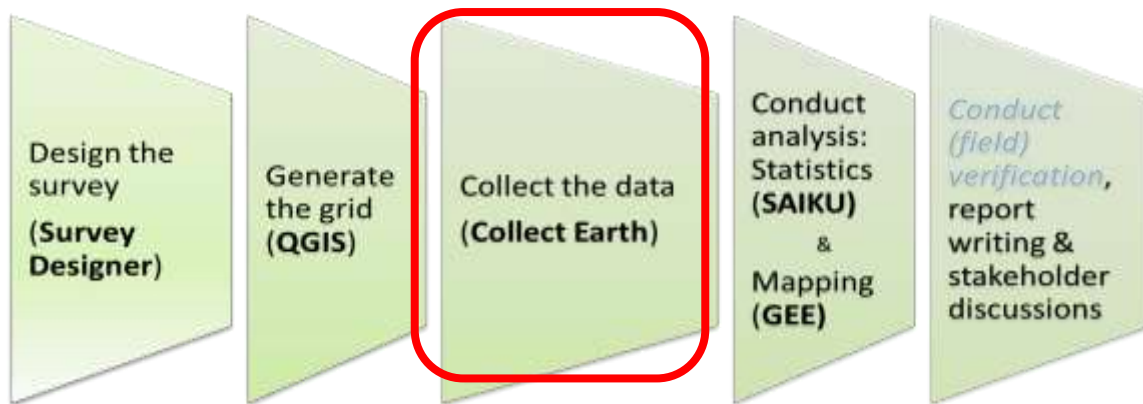


What Data and Tools are needed?





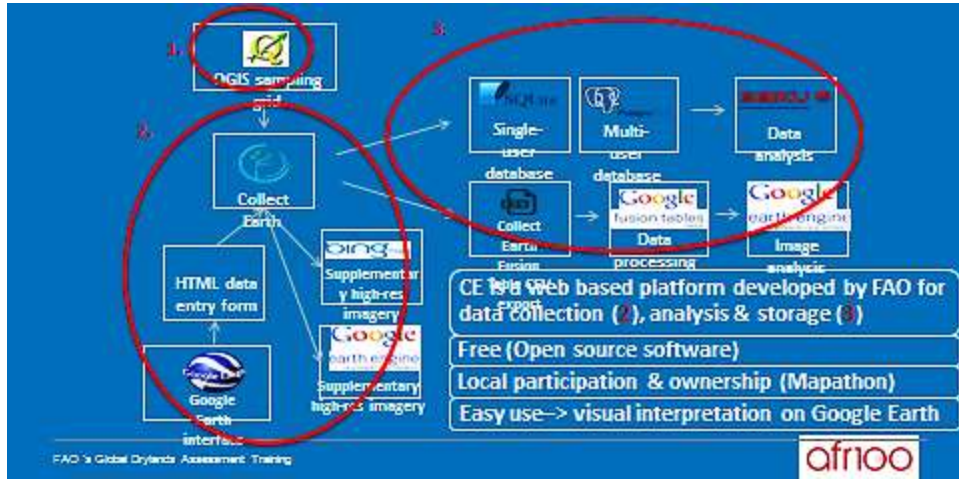
Collect Earth Mapathon



Checklist of activities pre & during the Mapathon

- Preparatory visits and regular communications with RNRA, UR, IUCN, DMO
- 3 day training of trainers at WRI in Washington, DC
- 6 hours of training, setting up and data entry exercise with operators in Kigali
- Three trained support staff throughout the mapathon
- Two days of data entry by 22 operators (each 165 plots total)
- Feedback on preliminary analysis results and certificate award on 3rd day

The Architecture of Collect Earth



Plot and card example

The screenshot shows the 'PLOT AND CARD EXAMPLE' interface. On the left is a data entry form with fields for 'Vegetation type', 'Tree', 'Shrub', 'Crop', 'Water body', and 'Pond/fill ponds'. The central plot shows a 5x5 grid of dots overlaid on a satellite image. A text box explains: 'Total of 5 dots overlap with trees. Each dot is 4% of the plot in our survey. i.e. total tree cover (%) = 5*4 = 20%'. On the right is a calendar for 'May 2014' with a date selector set to '05/22/2014'. A blue banner at the bottom states: 'Very important to fill in the correct date of the image used. Particularly, when the latest (default) is not used due to cloud cover or quality issues'.

afrioo

The card on the left is an example for element cover (%) of the plot. "Element" here stands for all fields biological (trees, shrubs, crop, grass etc) or physical (water, roads, building etc) that we included for data collection.

In the survey there was 0.25ha plot with 25 (5*5) dots.

To find out what percentage of the plot, therefore: $(0.25\text{ha} * 1 \text{ dot}) / 25\text{dots} = 0.01\text{ha}$.

What % of the 0.25ha plot is 0.01ha? = $(0.01/0.25) * 100 = 4\%$

So the number of the dots overlapping with the element * 4% = total % of element cover. This is the same for other elements. However, not necessarily the sum of all element come to 100%.

Note that for count of an element (trees & shrubs) in 3rd card--Element (C); we count everything in inside the plot regardless of they are touching or not the dots.

General steps during data entry

- Follow this routine steps as a general rule of thumb for each plot

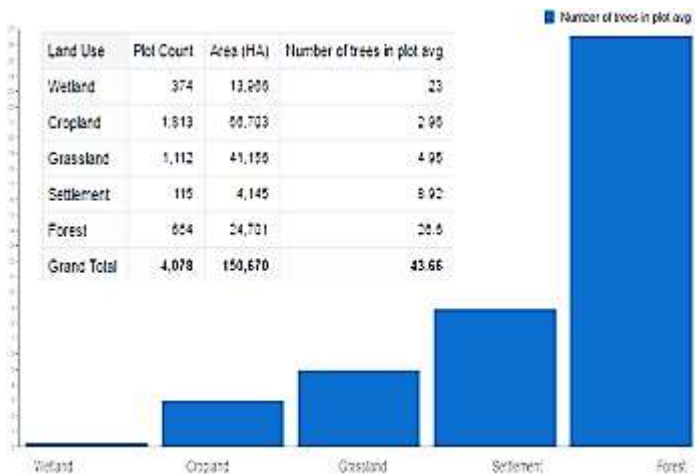


Results → Average Tree Count (SAIKU)

- Observe the # of plots involved to generate the averages
- Next step is to decide on restocking needs based on further research review

Interpretation

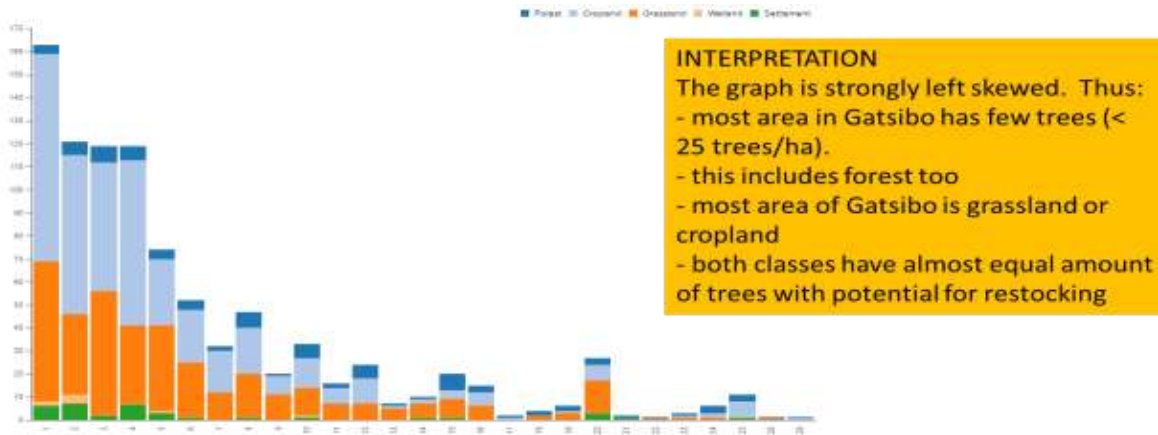
- Thus, grasslands have on average almost **20 trees/ha**.
- These trees have until now been discarded in any analysis on carbon, biodiversity and in planning.
- Looking at individual plots a possible policy could be that all grasslands with less than 10 trees should be restocked to 20



Results → Tree count by Landuse (all)

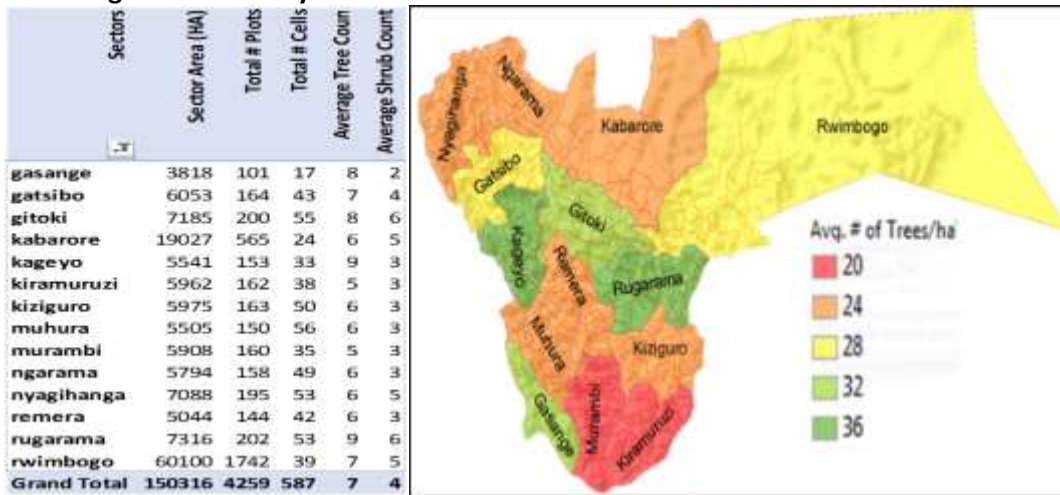


Results → Actual Tree count by Landuse (1- 29)



The sizes of color coded sections of the vertical bars represent how big (# of plots) each landcover is contributing to the total height of that specific bar.

Results → Average Tree count by sector



- Marimba & Kiramuruzi sectors are least stocked and Rugarama & kageyo sectors the most
- There is a difference of 12 more trees / hectare between the most least stocked sectors

Tree cover (%) by landuse types

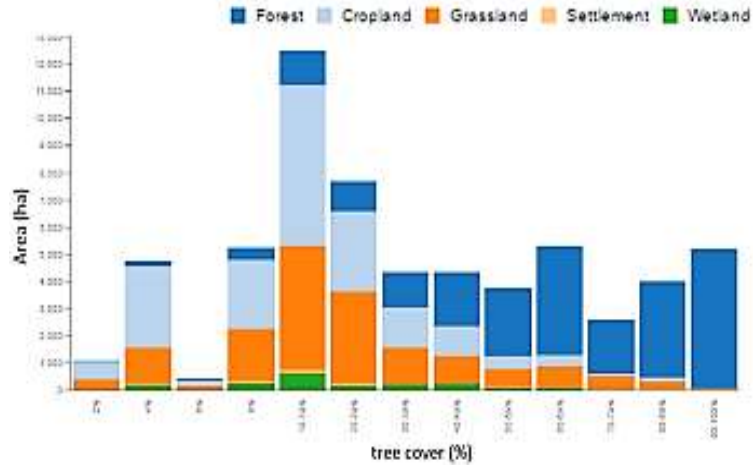
Generally, the areas with higher number of trees increases for forest but decreases for all other landuse types-- >Realistic expectation.

tree cover (%)	Area (ha)				
	Forest	Cropland	Grassland	Wetland	Settlement
0%	963	47,758	24,726	13,747	2,087
2%	37	656	402		
4%	225	2,997	1,350		209
6%	75	215	150		
8%	449	2,538	1,951	75	239
10-19%	1,244	5,936	4,588	107	626
20-29%	1,119	2,960	3,388	37	193
30-39%	1,207	1,432	1,343		231
40-49%	2,012	1,087	992		265
50-59%	2,524	435	601		100
60-69%	4,041	410	745		114
70-79%	2,022	61	483		43
80-89%	3,547	116	297		37
90-100%	5,147		81		
Grand Total	24,791	66,703	41,156	13,966	4,145

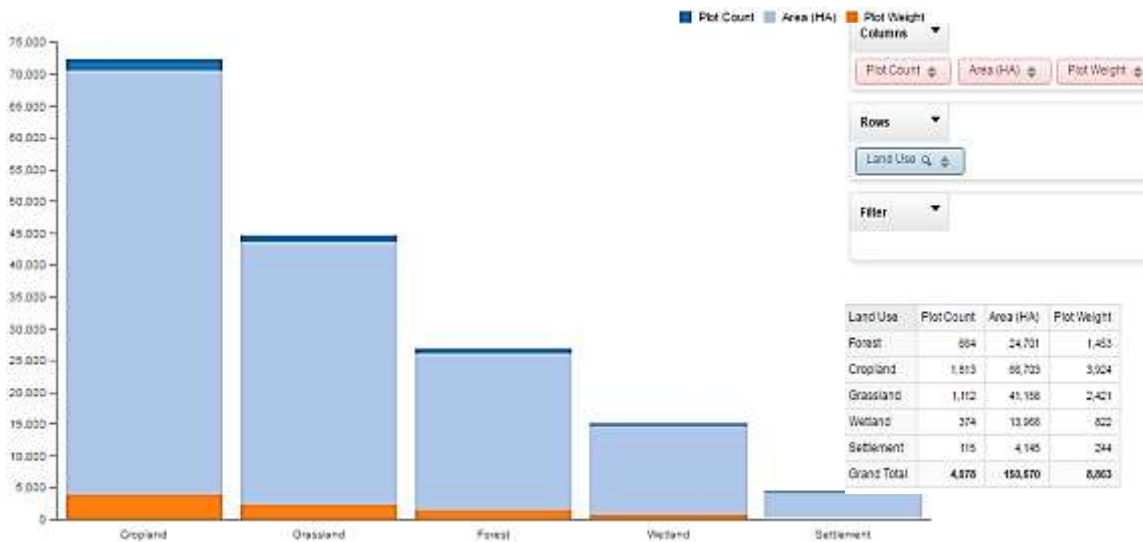
Tree cover (%) by landuse types

The 10-19 % tree cover class is the most prevalent range (excluding the zero class)

- Grassland and cropland are the biggest contributors to this range
- As we move to the right, forest contribution increases (wider section falls into forest)
- Note-this is area based calculation covering whole Gatsibo, not just sampled area



Results → Landuse Distribution

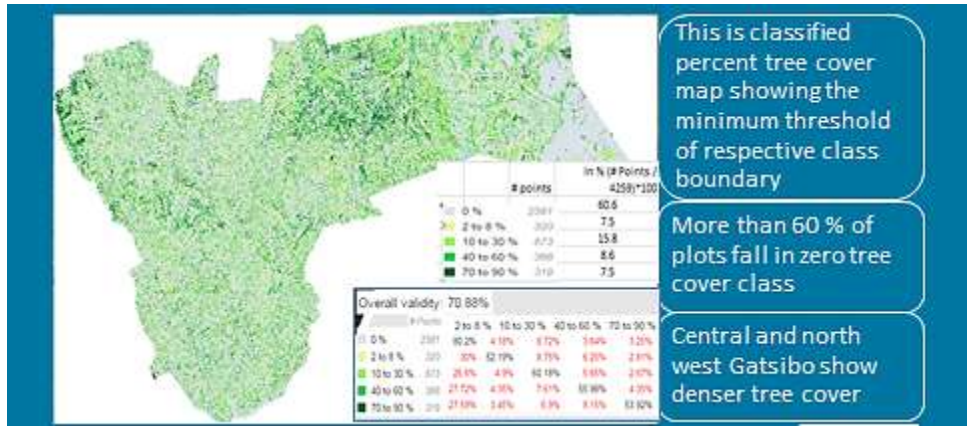


Cropland is the most dominant land use followed by grassland (44%), forest land stands as 3rd and considerable wetland exists in Gatsibo.

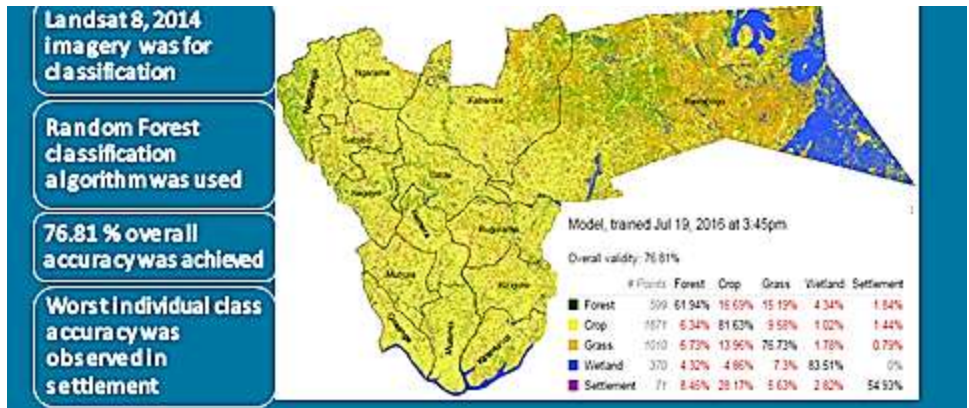
Transition to mapping → Visualization of data (tree count, tree cover, and land use)

- Central region has fair number of plots with higher number of trees; more plots with higher tree cover %, and more plots classified as forestland tree cover which was also showing more forestland. This was consistent with classified maps using tree cover & land cover parameters as shown on the following slides.

Results → classified percent Tree cover



Results→ Landuse map (2014)



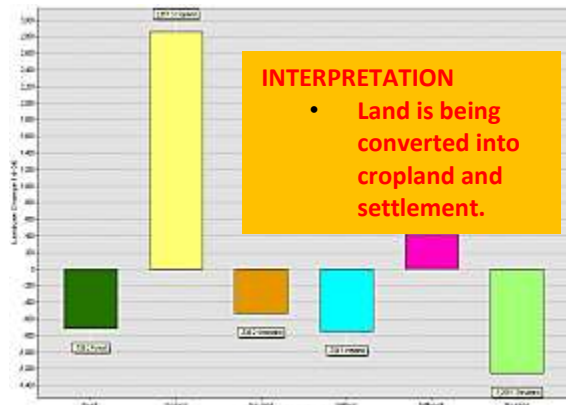
Because of the plankton covering almost 90% of the waterbodies that are classified as wetland, it is confusing with forestland.

Landuse Change Analysis

- Compared landuse changes between 2006 & 2014.
- Used the default recommended “Annual Greenest-Pixel TOA Reflectance Composite” of Landsat 8 for 2014 & 7 for 2006
- Reference materials about “Landsat 8 Annual Greenest-Pixel TOA Reflectance Composite” [Chander et al. \(2009\)](#)

Result→ Landuse changes (2014 -2006)

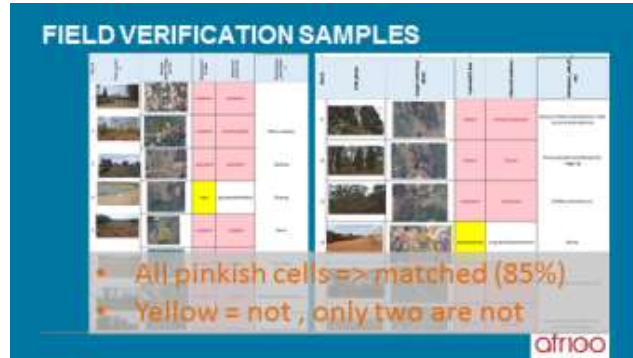
- The bar height = area (ha)
- Below zero = loss (ha) since 2006; above zero = gain (ha).
- Only **cropland** & settlement show gain
- Loss in all the rest land uses of which the most is gone to cropland



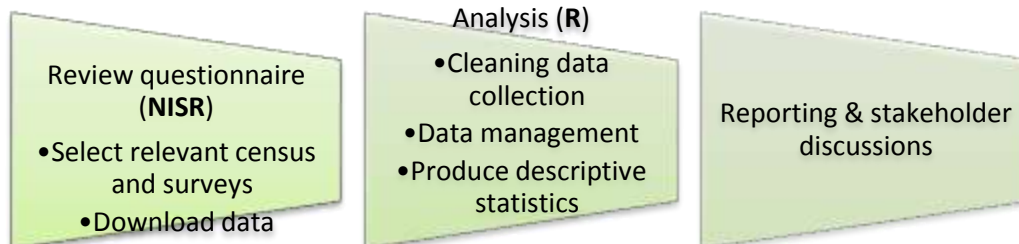
Field verification samples

- All pinkish cells => matched (85%)
- Yellow = not , only two are not

There are three common perennial crops in Gatsibo Coffee, Banana & Macadamia. Currently grouped as Copland. They do look like shrubs so it does help to have local knowledge



Socioeconomic data analysis workflow



Selected socioeconomic indicators

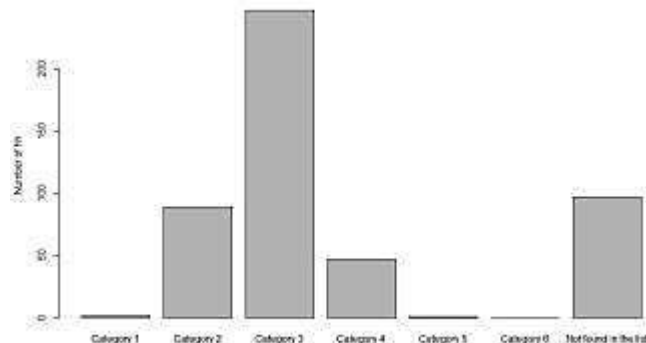
Poverty level

- Cooking fuel
- Construction materials
- Main employment
- Parcel size
- Land irrigation and soil protection

- Ideally we want to explore any correlation among the biophysical and socioeconomic variables. E.g. increase in tree cover and availability of construction materials.
- At this point however, such correlation analysis was not possible due to very different survey designs and scale of aggregation on socioeconomic data.
- So, instead we presenting some descriptive statistics of the socioeconomic analysis for these selected variables above as is.
- We will aim for correlation analysis if data on these variables can be disaggregated into sub district level (sector, cell, house hold etc.)

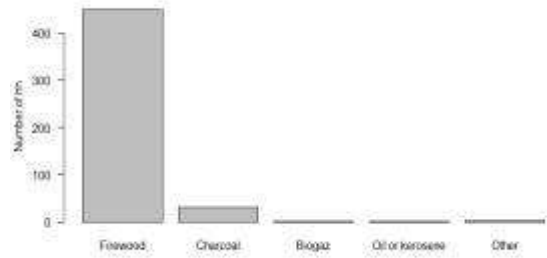
Analysis – Poverty level

- Total number of sampled households=483
- Categories 1 to 6 indicate the levels of poverty; ranging from households living in abject poverty to money rich households
- Between 2013 and 2014, 51% of households in Gatsibo were categorized as Poor (category 3)



Analysis – Source of cooking fuel

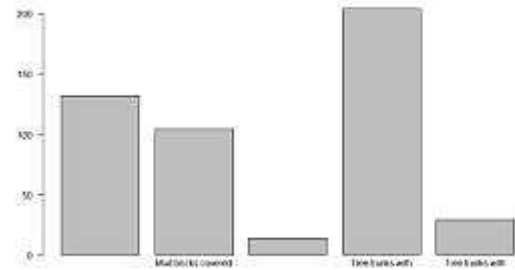
- Total number of sampled households = 483
- 98 % of households use cooking fuels from tree products (firewood and charcoal)



Analysis – Source of construction materials

- Total number of sampled households = 483
- 48 % of houses are mad

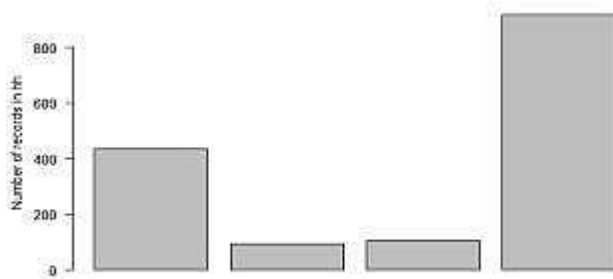
Oven fired bricks are also made using wood products



Analysis – Main employment

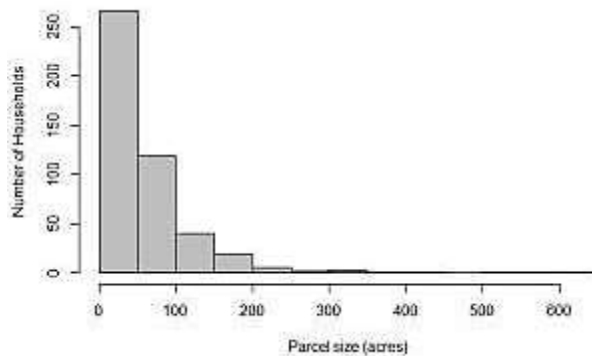
54 employment types were recorded from 481 households (2003 total number of records)

- 4 employment types scored more than 50 records in sampled households
- 46% and 22% of household members are respectively subsistence farmers and agricultural farmers



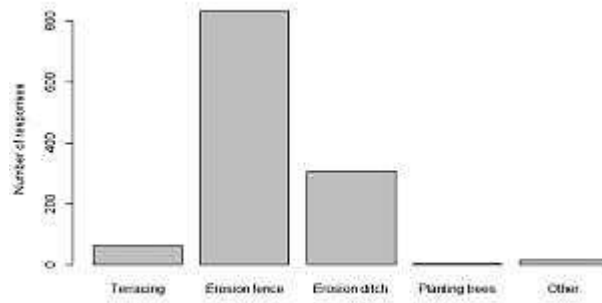
Analysis – Parcel size

- 1636 responses from 460 households.
- Total parcel size was calculated for each household.
- Average parcel size per household is 62 acres (25.1 ha)
- Parcel size ranges between 0.39 acres (0.16 ha) and 650 acres (263.0 ha)



Analysis – Land irrigation and erosion protection

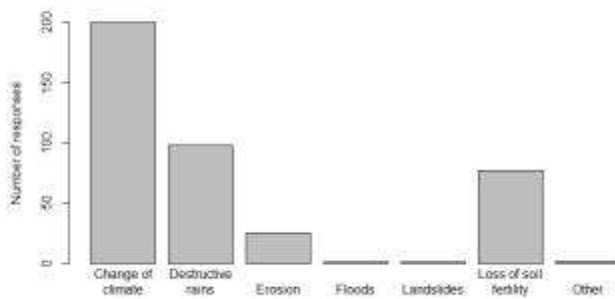
- 1220 responses
- Worth exploring why very few people (3) use trees as an erosion control method.
- Arguably the best remedies to erosion are biological barriers like vegetation



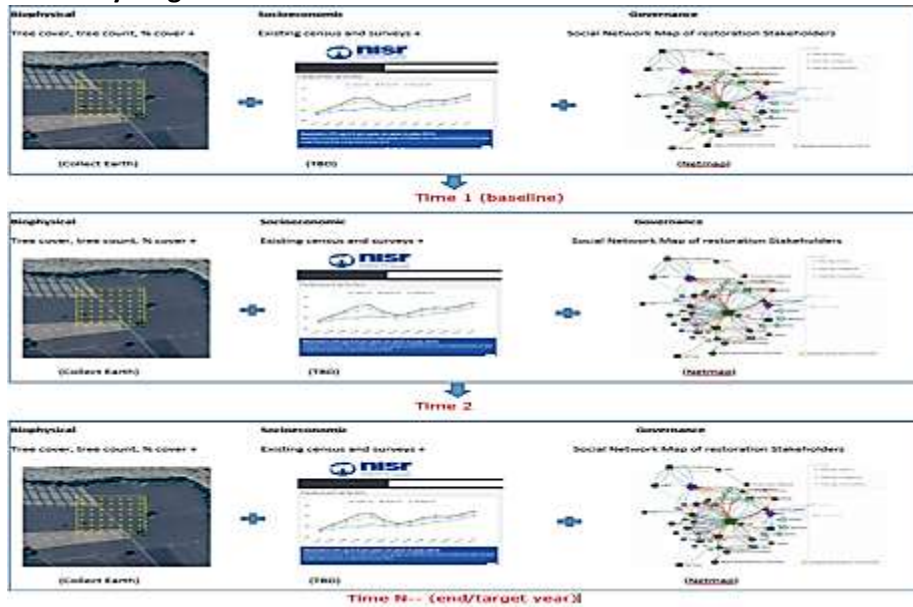
Analysis – Consequences of environment destruction

- 404 respondents
- Obviously all of these variables do strongly relate to the conditions of the landscape

One of the project’s goals was to develop indicators of land degradation; would soil fertility (or loss of) and erosion be one of them?



Platform ideas—>Early stage



Comprehensive monitoring Platform Idea

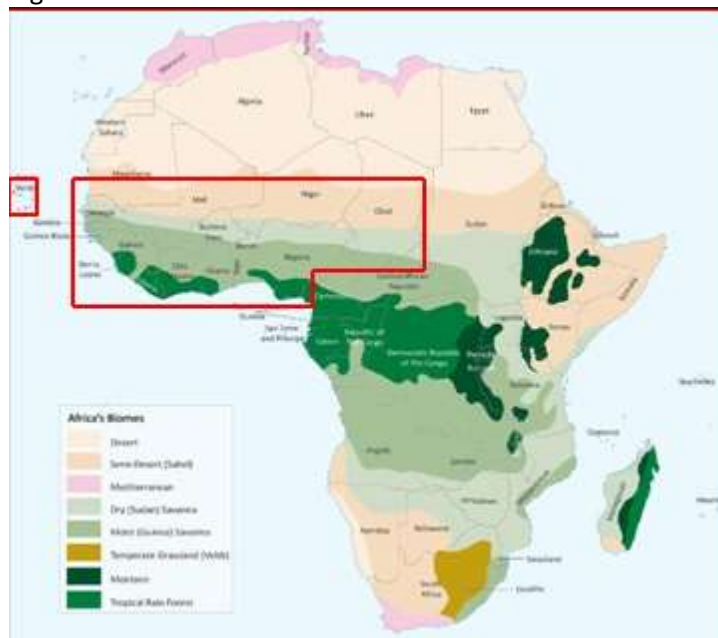
Unit1 (e.g. watershed1, District1, Landscape1)					
Variable	measurement	Biophysical (Collect Earth)	Socioeconomic (tools tbd)	Governance (NetMap)	Final Score 9 Traffic Light
Tree	Tree count (#)	0			Green
	Tree cover (%)	20			
Land cover	Type	shrubland			Yellow
	Fuelwood	(Source)		Woodlot X, forest located in y watershed etc.	
Yield	distance to		25 (t)		Yellow
	(Quantity (t))				
Stakeholders analysis	cooperation (score)			Excellent, Good, needs improvement, bad	Yellow
	Institutional				
	Financial Capacity (score)			Strong, ok, insufficient	
	Manpower (score)			Ample, enough, shortage	

Unit2 (e.g. watershed2, District2, Landscape2)					
Variable	measurement	Biophysical (Collect Earth)	Socioeconomic (tools tbd)	Governance (NetMap)	Final Score
Tree	Tree count (#)	0			Yellow
	Tree cover (%)	20			
Land cover	Type	shrubland			Green
	Fuelwood	(Source)		Woodlot X, forest located in y watershed etc.	
Yield	distance to		25 (t)		Green
	(Quantity (t))				
Stakeholders analysis	cooperation (score)			Excellent, Good, needs improvement, bad	Red
	Institutional				
	Financial Capacity (score)			Strong, ok, insufficient	
	Manpower (score)			Ample, enough, shortage	

10.4.5 Long-term Monitoring of Landscapes and Practices: Examples from West Africa

Presentation made by Gray Tappan

Mapping and monitoring area

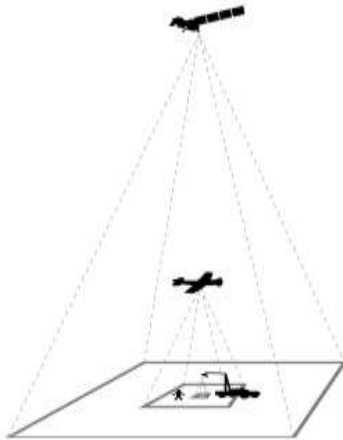


Mapping and monitoring landscapes and practices

- Started monitoring landscapes in W. Africa in 1982
- Need to understand changes in land resources, driven by humans and climate
- Monitoring from multiple stages: on the ground, from the air, and from space
- Monitoring at different scales : Regional, National, and Local
- Land Cover : biophysical attributes of the land surface, such as forest or grassland.
- Land Use : human use of the land surface, such as agriculture

Mapping and monitoring at multiple stages

Levels of Data Collection

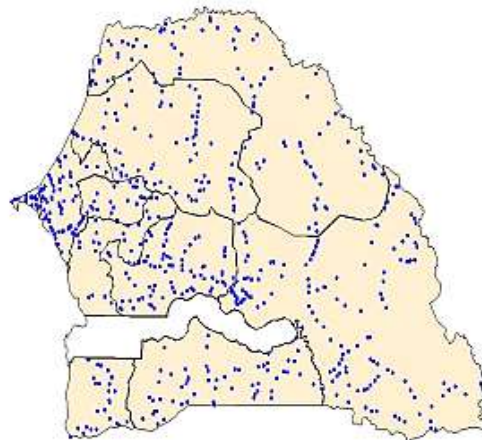


- **Satellite level**
- **Aerial level**
- **Ground level**
- ***Data at each level collected through time**

34 Years of Mapping, monitoring and research in Senegal

- Mapped the Land Resources of Senegal (1982 to 1985)
- Monitored land cover trends through four decades (1994-1999)
- Built on results for quantifying carbon stocks in soils and vegetation (2000 – 2004)
- Expanded mapping and monitoring to all of West Africa in 1999

Permanent monitoring sites(Established between 1982-1983)



Field data collection at monitoring site



Field data collection

- Determining vegetation structure for mapping
- Species-level inventories to monitor biodiversity
- Biomass and carbon measurements

Revisited ground sites to document changes in natural resources



Expansion of degraded land: Site north of Revane, Senegal



Monitoring on-farm tree density and diversity in Senegal: 27-year comparison Site 581: Dépt. de Kaffrine
Monitoring land cover change from Woodland to Cropland Site 141: Dépt. de Kaffrine Senegal
Protection of an ecosystem: Niokolo-Koba National Park, Senegal.

Woody Species at Site 487:

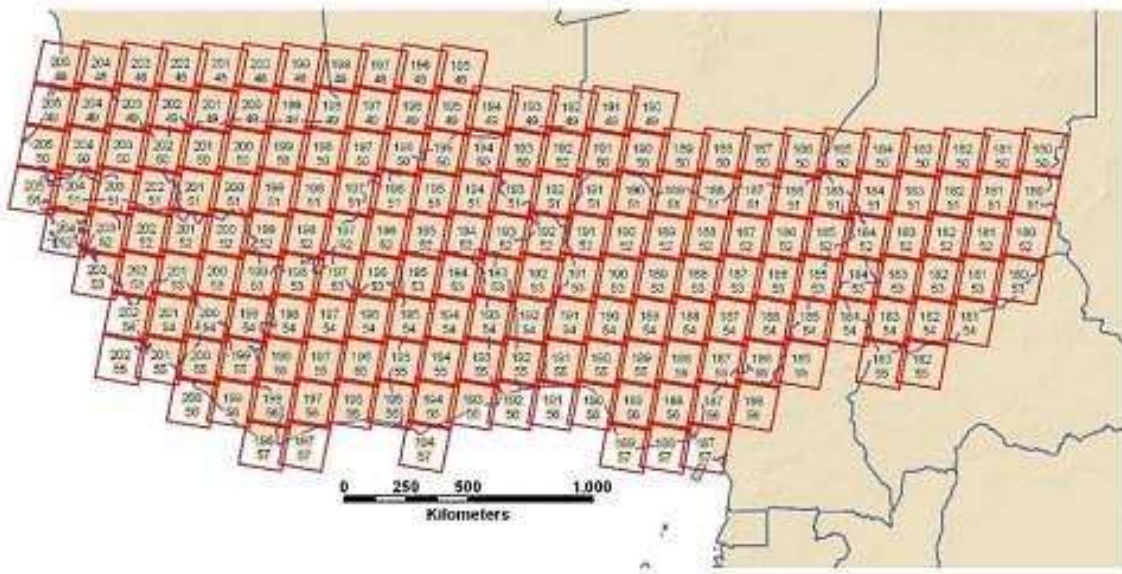
<u>1984</u>	<u>2007</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Bombax costatum</i> • <i>Annona senegalensis</i> • <i>Combretum crotonoides</i> • <i>Combretum geitonophyllum</i> • <i>Combretum glutinosum</i> • <i>Combretum micranthum</i> • <i>Combretum nigricans</i> • <i>Crossopterix febrifuga</i> • <i>Danielia oliveri</i> • <i>Detarium microcarpum</i> • <i>Gardenia erubescens</i> • <i>Hexalobus monopetalus</i> • <i>Hymenocardia acida</i> • <i>Lannea acida</i> • <i>Ostryoderris stuhlmannii</i> • <i>Piliostigma thonningii</i> • <i>Pterocarpus erinaceus</i> • <i>Stychnos spinosa</i> • <i>Terminalia avicennioides</i> • <i>Terminalia macroptera</i> • <i>Vitex madiensis</i> • <i>Ximenia americana</i> • <i>Cordyla pinnata</i> • <i>Entada africana</i> • <i>Sterculia setigera</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Bombax costatum</i> • <i>Annona senegalensis</i> • <i>Combretum crotonoides</i> • <i>Combretum geitonophyllum</i> • <i>Combretum glutinosum</i> • <i>Combretum micranthum</i> • <i>Combretum nigricans</i> • <i>Crossopterix febrifuga</i> • <i>Danielia oliveri</i> • <i>Detarium microcarpum</i> • <i>Gardenia erubescens</i> • <i>Hexalobus monopetalus</i> • <i>Hymenocardia acida</i> • <i>Lannea acida</i> • <i>Ostryoderris stuhlmannii</i> • <i>Piliostigma thonningii</i> • <i>Pterocarpus erinaceus</i> • <i>Stychnos spinosa</i> • <i>Terminalia avicennioides</i> • <i>Terminalia macroptera</i> • <i>Vitex madiensis</i> • <i>Ximenia americana</i> • <i>Cordyla pinnata</i> • <i>Entada africana</i> • <i>Sterculia setigera</i>

Monitoring woodlands: Decline in biodiversity

<u>Woody Species at Site 403 – Mar. 1984</u>	<u>Woody Species at Site 403 – Mar. 2013</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Combretum micranthum</i> • <i>Combretum nigricans</i> • <i>Combretum glutinosum</i> • <i>Bombax costatum</i> • <i>Adansonia digitata</i> • <i>Acacia macrostachya</i> • <i>Acacia polyacantha</i> • <i>Gardenia ternifolia</i> • <i>Grewia bicolor</i> • <i>Lannea acida</i> • <i>Lonchocarpus laxiflorus</i> • <i>Sclerocarya birrea</i> • <i>Sterculia setigera</i> • <i>Strychnos spinosa</i> • <i>Feretia apodanthera</i> • <i>Boscia angustifolia</i> • <i>Guiera senegalensis</i> • <i>Pterocarpus lucens</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Combretum micranthum</i> • <i>Combretum nigricans</i> • <i>Combretum glutinosum</i> • <i>Bombax costatum</i> • <i>Acacia macrostachya</i> • <i>Adansonia digitata</i> • <i>Grewia bicolor</i> • <i>Sterculia setigera</i> • <i>Boscia angustifolia</i> • <i>Guiera senegalensis</i> • <i>Pterocarpus lucens</i>

We return to site 403 to view its condition in 1994. Clearly, the tree cover has been thinned out, in this case by people logging trees to make charcoal. Notice that the number of woody species has dramatically decreased, a case of loss of biodiversity in just 10 years.

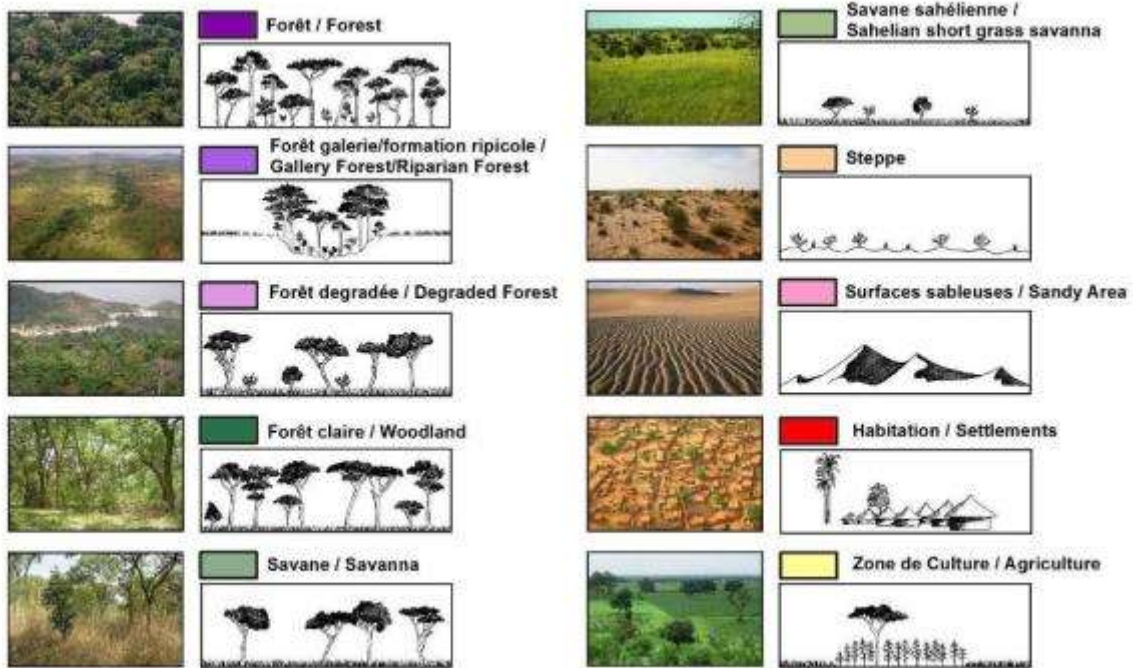
Forty-four years of Landsat satellite imagery



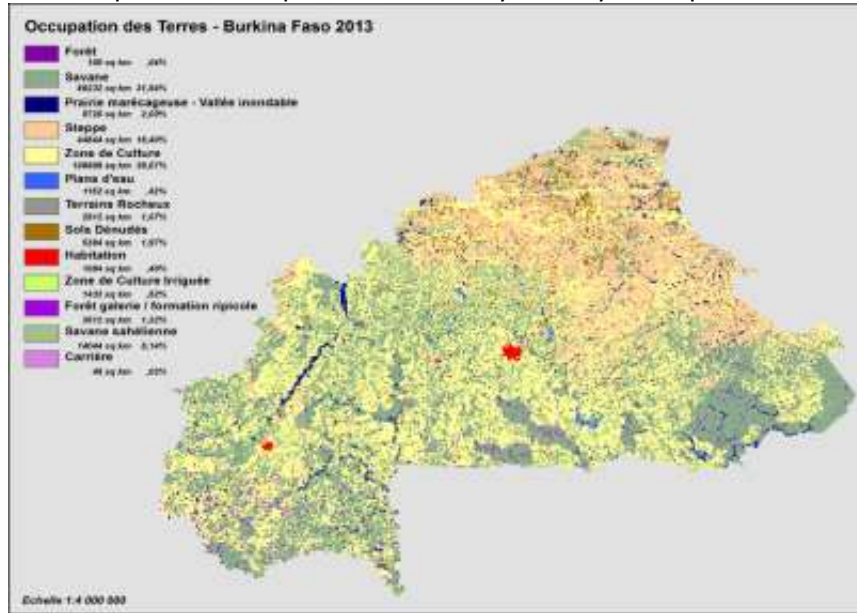
Capacity building: workshops on land cover mapping with the AGRHYMET Regional Center



10 Important LULC Classes

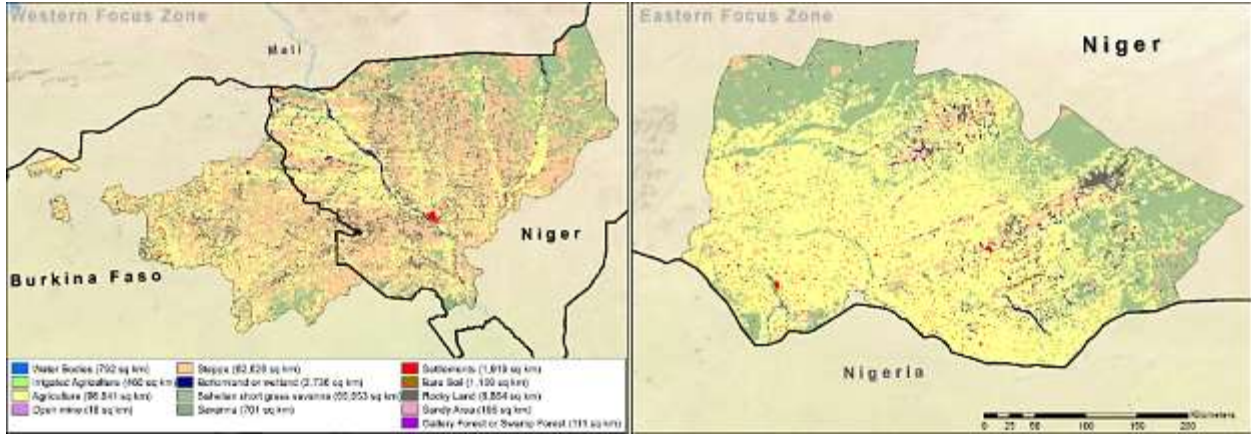


Land Use/Land Cover Maps and trends produced for every country: Example of Burkina Faso, 2013



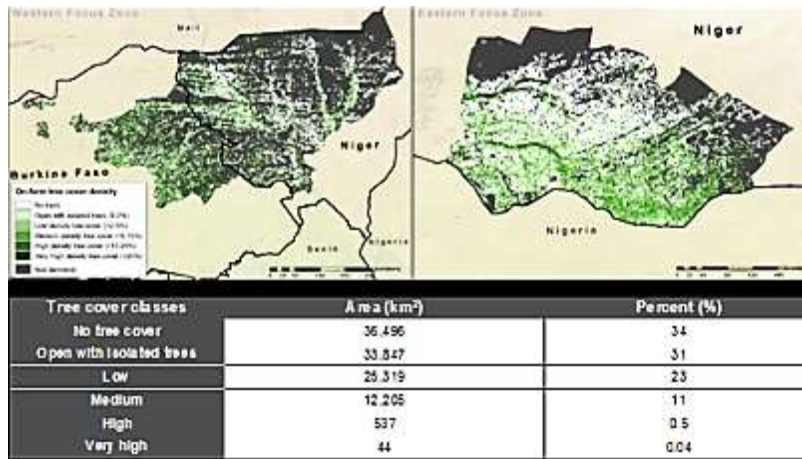
- In the past: Village lands among seemingly unlimited resources
- Now: Fragmentation of natural landscapes on a vast scale

Land Use & Land Cover: Key base layer for mapping and monitoring FMNR



Dominant land cover in the western zone is steppe
 Dominant land cover in the eastern zone is agriculture

Density of on-farm tree cover or FMNR

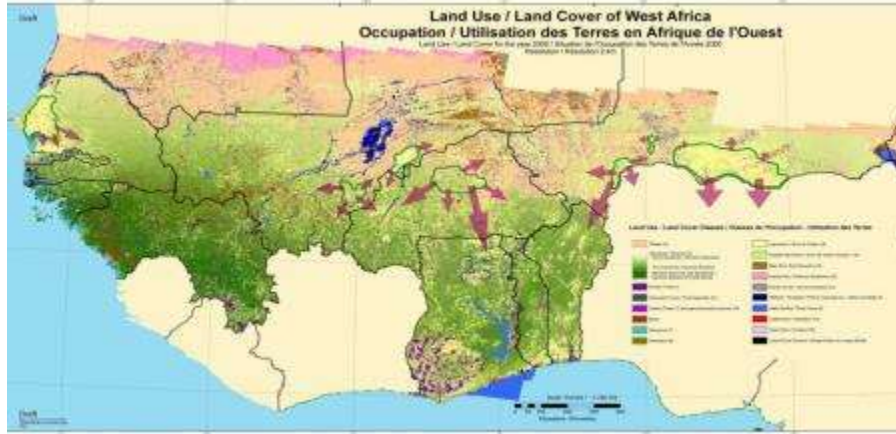


66 percent of the farmland has some degree of tree cover (71,952 km²)

The face of success: FMNR in Niger



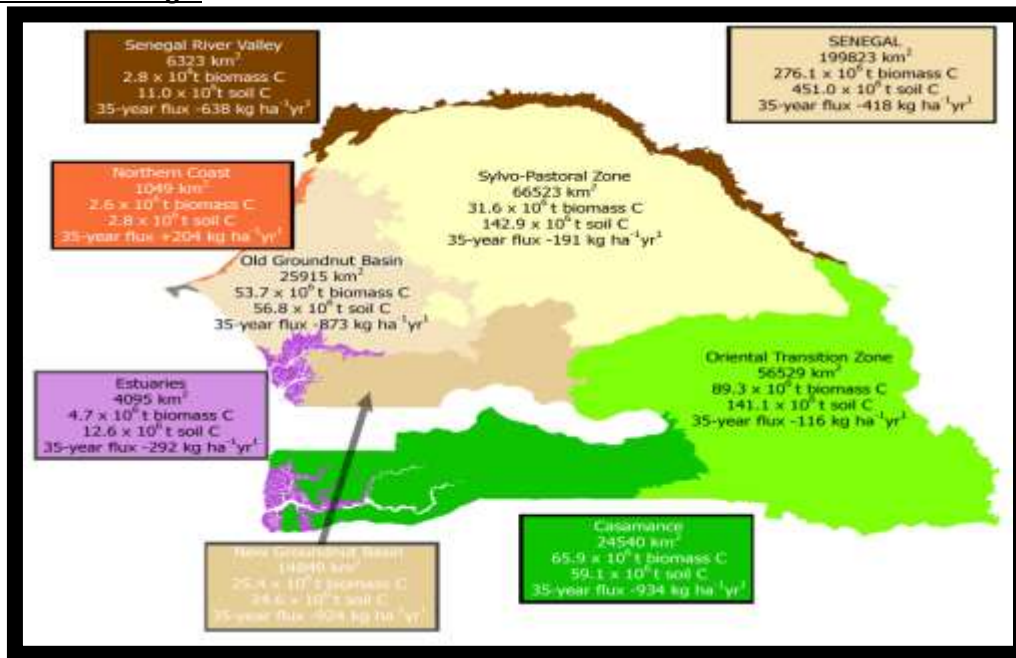
FMNR areas and potential directions of expansion



Vegetation Trends at an Agricultural Parkland at Galma, Niger from 1975 to 2005

1975	2005
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 Trees/ha • 2.9 tons woody biomass/ha • 1.4 tons C in woody biomass/ha • 3 tree species/ha 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 22 Trees/ha • 16 tons woody biomass/ha • 7.2 tons C in woody biomass/ha • 6 tree species/ha (based on field plots, March 2007)

Loss of Carbon in Sénégal



Afforestation and dune stabilization, Senegal Coast



Mapping other practices



10.5. Annex 5: French versions of the input presentations and working groups made during the conference

10.5.1 Input presentations

10.5.1.1 Restauration des Paysages Forestiers (RPF) Madagascar

Situation Madagascar

Contexte

- Déforestation alarmante
 - Défrichement (agriculture non durable)
 - Exploitation forestière illégale (besoin bois énergie)
 - Exploitation minière
 - Croissance démographique
- Attentes par rapport à la RPF
 - Transformer les terres dégradées en écosystèmes résilients et multifonctionnels
 - Séquestrer d'importante quantité de carbone
 - Renforcer l'approvisionnement en denrées alimentaires et ressources en eau
 - Préserver la biodiversité au niveau des massifs forestiers du pays

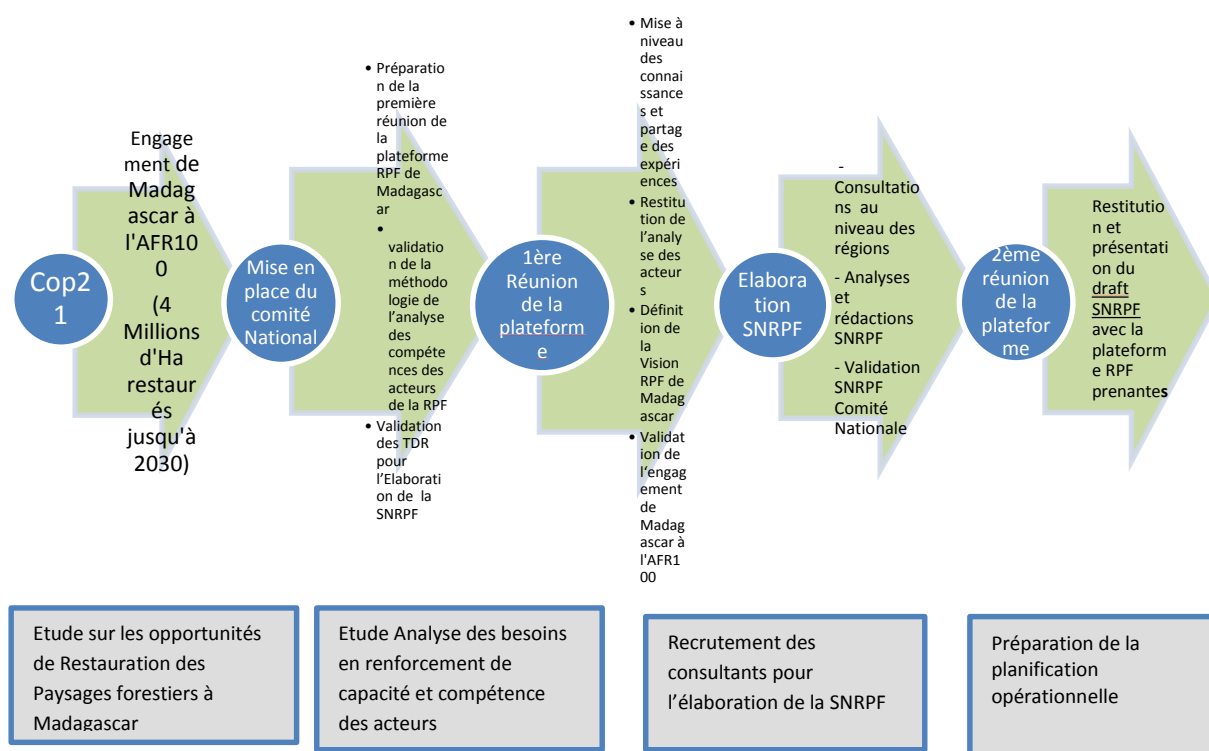
Options RPF prioritaires pour Madagascar

Une étude basée sur la méthodologie MEOR de l'IUCN a permis d'identifier 5 options prioritaires:

1. Reboisement sur terres dégradées avec des espèces à croissance rapide pour la production de bois énergie et d'œuvre ;
2. Restauration de forêts naturelles dégradées, par enrichissement ou protection ;
3. Reboisements des paysages agroforestiers très appauvris (souvent en pente forte) pour recevoir des produits agricoles ;
4. Restauration de pinèdes dégradées, de façon à restaurer d'anciennes plantations à but industriel ;
5. Restauration de mangroves dégradées pour la restauration de leur fonction de production en bois, en produits halieutiques et de protection des côtes.

Evaluation des potentialités de Restauration des Paysages Forestiers à Madagascar (Eric Lacroix et al., 2015)

Les Etapes franchies Durant LA PHASE PREPARATOIRE



Expériences en matières de RPF

- Reboisements sur terres dégradés
 - Programme BVPI (Bassin versant et Périmètre Irrigué) : 2 000 Ha
 - RVI (Reboisement Villageois Individuel): 9 700 Ha
- Restauration des forêts naturelles dégradées:
 - WWF: 200 000 Ha (paysages)
 - CI: 371 000 Ha (paysages)
 - WCS: 372.470 ha (paysages)
- Restauration des Paysages agroforestiers:
 - PLAE (Programme de Lutte Antiérosive): 15 000 Ha
- Restauration de pinèdes dégradées

- Périmètre de reboisement de la Haute Matsiatra (Mandaratsy) : 3 000 Ha
- Restauration des mangroves
 - ONG Blueventures, GIZ: 170 Ha

Défis a relever pour l'atteinte de l'engagement

- Problème foncier et mise à l'échelle
- Faiblesse des dispositifs de suivi de proximité
- Coordination inter sectorielle : Gestion de terroirs non encore effective par rapport aux intérêts des secteurs œuvrant pour le développement
- Recherche de mécanismes de financement durable pour la RPF

Perspectives / besoins

- Renforcement de capacité des parties prenantes
 - Mise à niveau des connaissances, notamment sur la notion de paysage
 - Planification territoriale dans l'arrangement du paysage
 - Aspect technique par rapport aux différentes options de RPF
- Mise en œuvre de la SNRPF
 - Renforcement du dialogue et de la coordination intersectorielle et inter institutionnelle
 - Identification des zones et paysages cibles et évaluation des options de RPF adaptées
 - Elaboration Plan d'Action Opérationnel et sa mise en œuvre
- Attentes de Madagascar par rapport à l'AFR100
 - Echanges d'expériences et renforcement de capacité
 - Recherche de mécanisme de financement durable pour la RPF
 - Standardisation du mécanisme de comptabilisation des réalisations par rapport à l'engagement

Les parties prenantes de la RPF

- Le Comité National RPF:
 - Ministère de l'Environnement , de l'Ecologie et des Forêts (MEEF)
 - Ministère auprès de la Présidence de l'Agriculture et de l'Elevage (MPAE)
 - Ministère de l'Energie et des Hydrocarbures (MEH)
 - Ministère auprès de la Présidence des Projets Présidentiels de l'Aménagement du Territoire et de l'Equipement (M2PATE)
 - Programme de Lutte Anti Erosive (PLAE)
 - Ecole Supérieur des Sciences Agronomiques (ESSA/forêts)
 - Silo National des Graines Forestières (SNGF)
 - Conservation International (CI)
 - Missouri Botanical Garden (MBG)
 - Société WIMAWOODS
- Les partenaires techniques et Financiers:
 - GIZ, KFW
 - Banque Mondiale
 - Union Européenne
 - AFD

- FAPBM
- Fondation Tany Meva

10.5.1.2 Restauration des paysages Forestiers au Niger

Plan de exposé: Introduction; Brève présentation des zones agro-écologique; Principales menaces sur les paysages forestiers; Processus en cours en matière de restauration des paysages forestiers; Bonnes pratiques de restauration de paysages forestiers; Leçons apprises; Défis pour la mise à échelle des activités de restauration des paysages forestiers ; and Rôles de AFR100 pour la mise à échelle des activités de restauration des paysages forestiers.

1. Intruction

Pays sahélien, le Niger couvre une **superficie de 1 267 000 km²** dont les **3/4 sont désertiques**.

La **population de 17 129 076 habitants (RGP 2012)** se concentre dans l'étroite bande soudanienne avec une densité de près de 100 hab/km². Le taux national de croissance démographique de **3,9 %** est soutenu sur la dernière décennie.

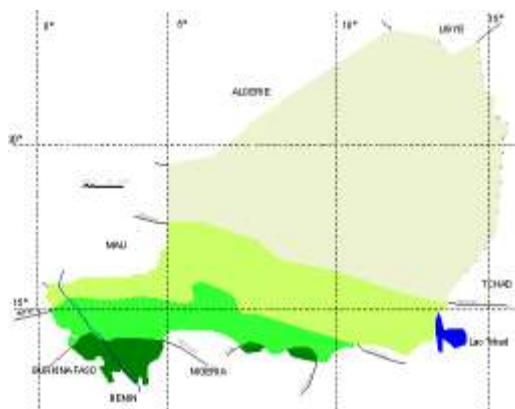
Les forêts et les autres terres boisées sont en recul marqué au cours de ces 20 dernières années. Suivant la FAO, la superficie en forêt aurait diminué de 741 000 ha en 20 ans soit 38 % de la superficie existante en 1990, celle des autres terres boisées de 1 200 000 ha depuis 1990 soit 26 %.

Phénomène particulièrement intéressant: **apparition et du développement de l'arbre dans les champs qui participe au développement de parcs arborées dans certaines régions du Niger.**

2. Brève présentation des Zones agro écologiques

- au nord, une zone aride de climat saharien (moins de 200 mm)
- une zone de transition à climat saharo sahélien (300 à 200mm)
- au centre, une zone semi-aride de climat sahélien (600 à 300 mm)
- au sud-ouest, une zone de transition à climat sahélo soudanien ou soudanien nord de 750 à 600 mm
- au Sud-Est, une zone subhumide de climat soudanien et de pluviosité supérieure à 750 mm

- Formations steppiques sahariennes
- Formations mixtes nord-sahéliennes
- Formations mixtes sud-sahéliennes
- Formations savaniques de la zone nord soudanienne



3. Principales menaces sur les paysages forestiers

- Dégradation continue des ressources forestières

- De 1975 à 2013, les pertes de superficies forestières s'élèvent 3,6 % par an soit environ 111 578 ha/an du fait entre autres de:
 - ✓ défrichement agricole. On estime que la perte de superficie des forêts a été de l'ordre de 40 à 50% aux profits essentiellement de l'agriculture
 - ✓ Forte dépendance des population au bois énergie. L'offre durable en bois de feu est de 2 millions de tonnes par an en 2012 pour une demande évaluée à 4,9 millions de tonnes soit un prélèvement sur le capital forestier de 2,9 millions de tonnes de bois
 - ✓ Faible connaissance de l'état des paysages forestiers
- La loi 2004-040 portant régime forestier au Niger a institué le principe d'un inventaire forestier national tous les 10 ans. Faute de ressources suffisantes, aucun n'a été réalisé à cette date

4. Processus en cours en matière de gestion durable des terres

4.1. Engagement national

4.1.1. Cadre stratégique de Gestion Durable des Terres (horizon 2029)

- Réalisations physiques attendues: mise à l'échelle des actions de GDT à environ 3,2 millions d'ha de terres dégradées traitées.

4.1.2. Stratégie pour la sécurité alimentaire et le développement agricole durable (Initiative 3N « les Nigériens Nourrissent les Nigériens »2016-2020)

- Réalisations physiques attendues: 1,6 millions d'ha de terres dégradées traitées

4.1.3. Initiative Africaine de Restauration des Paysages Forestiers « AFR100 » (horizon 2030)

- Réalisations physiques attendues: 3,2 millions d'ha de terres dégradées traitées au moyen de plusieurs techniques et technologies

4.2. Etat de mise en œuvre des engagements

4.2.1. Réalisations physiques

- réalisations physiques antérieures: 673 339 ha et 8 millions d'ha en RNA
- réalisations physiques depuis l'engagement: 116 754 ha dont 32 779 d'ha en RNA

4.2.2. Outils de mise en œuvre des engagements

- Adoption du plan d'action de l'I3N 2016-2020
- Edition et publication de l'atlas de l'occupation des sols au Niger
- Mise en œuvre du projet bâtir la fondation pour la mise à échelle des la Restauration des paysages forestiers (trois études en cours permettront de mieux connaître l'échelle et l'impact et le rôle des communautés dans son adoption.

5. Bonnes pratiques de restauration de paysages forestiers

- Les pratiques de gestion des terres les plus couramment utilisées pour la restauration des paysages forestiers concernent demi-lunes forestières, banquettes sylvopastorales, cordons pierreux, régénération naturelle assistée (RNA), plantations d'arbres dans le cadre du programme un village, un bois.
- La RNA a donné des résultats satisfaisants qui méritent d'être mis à échelle.

- Les superficies emblavées par la RNA a pratiquement doublé de 4 146 000 ha à plus de 8 millions ha de 1990 à 2010

Quelques exemples de bonnes pratiques de restauration de paysages forestiers

Principaux déterminants favorisant l'adoption

- L'existence des souches et des stocks potentiels de semences forestières dans les champs;
- Les multiples avantages que procurent les arbres aux pratiquants;
- Les appuis apportés par les partenaires techniques et financiers: formations, échanges d'expériences, incitation, ...;
- La facilité d'assimilation de la technique et son coût relativement faible;
- L'engagement volontaire des communautés pour la protection et la formation de pair à pair;
- Le changement des rapports entre les services forestiers et les communautés; à travers l'amélioration de la communication, les actions de sensibilisation et l'assouplissement de la mise en œuvre des textes en vigueur;
- L'acquisition de la valeur monétaire par les arbres et leur intégration comme biens des exploitations agricoles, donc avec un caractère de plus en plus privé;
- Les contraintes imposées par la pression foncière qui obligent les producteurs d'une part à tendre vers l'intensification et d'autre part à diversifier les sources de revenus;
- Les résultats mitigés des plantations et le rapport coût efficacité par rapport à la RNA.

La pratique de la RNA

- Le rôle principale du technicien dans la promotion de la RNA est d'une part d'argumenter pour convaincre les réfractaires et les hésitants et d'autre part d'apporter des réponses aux questions de ceux qui sont dans pratique et cherchent à l'améliorer;
- L'exécution pratique de la RNA sur le terrain ne doit pas en principe obéir à des normes standard, même si de façon indicative le technicien peut conseiller le producteur. Le pratiquant doit être souverain dans le choix des espèces, leur emplacement, leur densité, le mode de traitement, etc. ;
- Chaque producteur doit prendre ses décisions en fonction des du ou des objectifs qu'il vise. La RNA n'est pas une pratique fixe; elle varie d'une région à l'autre et même d'un champs à l'autre
- Le technicien doit l'aider dans la prise de décision notamment dans certains traitements sylvicoles lui permettant d'éviter la concurrence, d'améliorer la fertilité et l'humidité du sol, de diversifier son parc et a termes d'augmenter les rendements;

Quelques résultats

- La réduction du nombre de semis (de 3-5 avant à 1-2 après l'adoption de la pratique), d'où une réduction des pertes en semences pour les ménages ;

- Une augmentation des rendements en grains du mil qui varie de 32 à 165 kg /ha pour une RNA de moins de 3 ans, de 59 à 220 kg/ha pour la RNA de 3 à 6 ans et de l'ordre de 120 à 210 kg/ha pour la RNA de 6 à plus;
- L'amélioration de la disponibilité de fourrage et de bois pour les ménages adoptants, avec 30 à 45 kg de matière fraîche du fourrage aérien par jour ;
- L'accroissement des revenus des ménages (+70.000 F CFA par an pour certains) par la vente des produits et sous produits de la RNA.
- Satisfaction des besoins en bois énergie et bois de services;
- Ecole de restauration de l'environnement.

6. Leçons apprises

- La RNA est une pratique peu coûteuse et facile à être adopter par les producteurs. Elle permet d'améliorer et de diversifier les productions agricoles surtout dans un contexte de baisse de fertilité des sols. C'est une bonne pratique courante, capable d'être mise à échelle au niveau des exploitations agricoles familiales pauvres afin d'améliorer significativement leur productivité.
- La mise en place d'un dispositif national de suivi et d'encadrement dans les zones où la RNA est pratiquée a permis d'avoir un impact significatif sur son adoption et l'amélioration des conditions de vie des populations vulnérables. Ce dispositif doit être instauré au niveau national pour généraliser la pratique.
- L'implication effective des autorités administratives et coutumières notamment dans les actions de sensibilisation favorise le passage à l'échelle de la RNA. Ces autorités peuvent y contribuer même financièrement et internaliser la pratique dans la mise en oeuvre de leurs plans d'investissement.
- Le partage des résultats à large échelle (ateliers, voyages d'échange, utilisation des sites web, formation etc.) permet de susciter un intérêt pour la pratique auprès des autres intervenants et même des décideurs politiques.
- La réussite de la RNA offre surtout des perspectives de développement d'activités génératrices de revenus autour des produits forestiers ligneux et non ligneux.

7. Défis pour la mise a échelle des activités de restauration des paysages forestiers

- l'inadéquation entre les niveaux de financement et l'ampleur des problèmes de dégradation des terres (dans la plupart des cas, les niveaux de financements ne permettent pas d'entreprendre des actions d'envergure à la hauteur des défis).
- la complexité des procédures et la lenteur de mobilisations des financements innovants
- L'insuffisance des capacités techniques et opérationnelles en matière de suivi de la dynamique de la dégradation des terres et d'évaluation des impacts des activités de la restauration

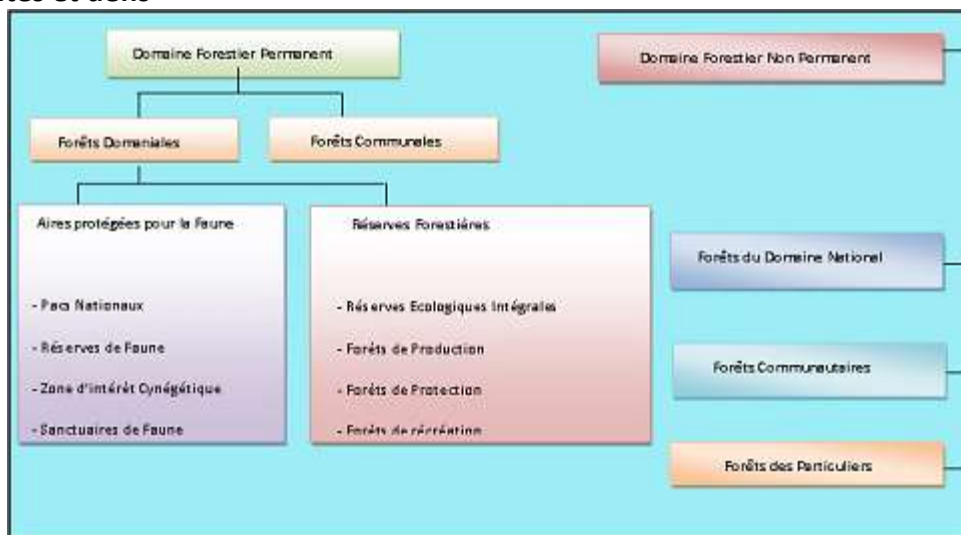
8. Rôles de AFR100 POUR la mise A ECHELLE LES ACTIVITES DE RESTAURATION DES PAYSAGES FORESTIERS

- Appui à l'évaluation précise des opportunités de restauration des paysages forestiers ;

- Appui à la mobilisation des financements innovants notamment les fonds carbones au bénéfice des communautés locales engagées dans la restauration des paysages forestiers à travers la régénération naturelle assistée;
- Appui à l'opérationnalisation de la base de données sur la restauration des paysages forestiers;
- Facilitation de l'accès aux informations et innovations techniques et technologiques en matière de restauration des paysages forestiers

10.5.1.3 Vision, opportunités, défis, potentialités et expériences du Cameroun en faveur de la restauration des forêts et des paysages forestiers

Opportunités et défis



- taux de déforestation nette 0,14% et taux de dégradation nette des forêts : 0,01%
- Bois énergie et PFNL: (83% de la population dépendent de la biomasse comme source d'énergie); filière informelle
- Exploitation illégale
- Programme d' « Emergence »: Destruction d'au moins 2,02 millions d'hectares de forêt
- Valeur de la dégradation Extrême Nord : 3 316 770 Ha
- Nord: 1 663 410 Ha
- Adamaoua: 3 244 900 Ha

Vision, mesures et actions stratégiques, opérationnelles et techniques

- Vision d'émergence du Cameroun pour 2035 / atteinte OMD: « assurer un environnement durable » ; DSCE → Au plan stratégique
- **Plan d'Action National de Lutte Contre la Désertification (PAN/LCD):** SIF et CII, Poursuite du projet sahel vert
- Stratégie 2020 du Sous-secteur forêts et faune: exploitation des plantations forestières / **Concept de Sylviculture de 2ème génération / PNDPF**



Disponibilité foncière: 500 000 hectares, soit 20 000 hectares de plantations à réaliser par an, sur un cycle de 25 ans / **obligation opération sylvicole forêt de production** avec pour objectif

10.000 à 15.000 ha de plantation/an : soit 50 ha/UFA/an ; perspective à terme : 100 à 150 ha/UFA/an

- **Poursuite REDD+** (stratégie nationale en cours d'élaboration) et mise en place de quelques projets pilotes

Projets/actions réalisées et expériences en faveur de la RPF

- Programme national de reboisement : 25637,625 Ha de 2006 à 2015
- Stratégie de modernisation De la chaîne de valeur bois-énergie Dans la région de l'extrême-nord / projet bois énergie: 8020 Ha Restauré depuis 2011
- PAN/LCD) « Projet Sahel Vert »: 23 500 Ha restaurés (3 560 000 plants mis en terre), 101 650 foyers améliorés distribués de 2008 à 2015
- PAN/LCD) «projet d' Aménagement du Bassin Versant de la Bénoué »: Objectif : 10 200 km², soit 250 Ha reboisé de 2010 à 2014
- Mise en œuvre de la stratégie nationale de gestion durable des mangroves et des écosystèmes côtiers du Cameroun: Objectif : 1000 Ha, soit 8 ha (déjà restauré en régie via le BIP) 6 ha déjà aménagés (avec les communes

Challenges et attentes de l'AFR100

- Manque de coordination / suivi / capitalisation de plusieurs initiatives de multitudes d'acteurs
- Contraintes budgétaires / Optimisation d'utilisation des subventions
- Renforcement des capacités opérationnelles de l'ANAFOR et valorisation des domaines à elles transférées
- Diversité culturelle et écologique et d'unités paysagers: complexité de la restauration en mosaïque
- Rôles potentiels de l'AFR100
 - Suivi / appui à la coordination capitalisation des initiatives
 - Echanges d'expériences techniques et approches réussies en RPF
 - Promotion lobbying et recherche de financements

Perspectives

- Processus d'internalisation de l'initiative au niveau national;
- Déclaration de la superficie à engager dans le processus (Connexion avec Bonn Challenge)
- Mise en place d'un groupe de travail intersectoriel pour le suivi de la mise en place du processus au Cameroun.

10.5.2 Working groups

10.5.2.1 Comment assurer un meilleur suivi de la restauration

Liste des participants

- Mvongo Nkene Mikhail (GIZ/ProPFE Cameroun) : **Rapporteur**
- Buecha Abaya (MEFCC)

- Abdelkader Bensada (UNEP)
- Mamadou Diakhite (NEPAD)
- Annelene Bremer (BMZ/Allemagne)
- Douglas McGuire (FAO) : **Modérateur**
- Julien njel Rakoroarisao (PF-MADAGASCAR)
- Messay Sirtayew (ECHNOSERVE CONSULTING/ Ethiopie)
- Taiku Geda (MEFCC/ Ethiopie)
- Karin Allgoeuer (GIZ/BFP)

Brainstorming / 02 Présentations

Pourquoi faire le suivi, les éléments et étapes clés

- Avoir des informations pré liminaire (situation de départ)
- Collecter/ suivre les changements progressifs utilisant les outils pour la collecte et analyse des données
- Apprendre et adapter progressivement le mécanisme de suivi
- Communiquer et partager les résultats (base de donnée, rapport, atlas, etc) et mise en échelle / aide à la prise de décision

Template :

1- Pour les parametres et les types de donnees a prendre en compte

- a) Considérer les Aspects biophysique (national et local) :** la végétation, le sol, l'hydrologie
- b) Considérer les aspects Socio-économique :** occupations du sol / parcellaire, type de cultures ; Niveau de pauvreté, Energie domestique, habitat, emplois, etc car un facteur clé de l'approche paysage est le bien être des hommes
- c) Gouvernance et politique :** il faudrait qu'il y'ait orientations politiques qui soutiennent la restauration, tenir compte des engagements et orientations politiques, y compris les priorités

Quelques points clés :

- Harmoniser les approches tenant compte des contextes et spécificités des différents secteurs et sous-secteurs dans une approche paysage
- **Abordabilité/ faisabilité :** cout des outils à utiliser et nécessité de renforcement des capacités des acteurs
- **Exemple pour les données biophysiques :** « **Collect earth** » est un outil récents proposé par la FAO, outil open source, facile à utiliser et qui peut avoir accès aux images à google earth.
- Cet outils pourrait être adopté/ normalisé, mais des réajustements peuvent être apportés selon les contextes pays, il donc important que cet outils soient ouvert pour laisser la décision aux différents pays.
- **Autres outils :** Invest ; VitalSigns ; CollectE

2- Les lacunes et les manques de connaissances

- Pour l'aspect bio physique : existence de plusieurs outils, mais il y'a difficultés pour les deux autres paramètres (socio-économiques et gouvernance);
- Problème infrastructurel pour la connexion à l'échelle des micro paysages, à l'échelle des localités (internet, etc)

3- Quelques suggestions pour un apprentissage et échanges d'expériences

- Impliquer tous les acteurs clés de prise des décisions pour le choix du mécanisme de suivi à mettre en place au niveau pays
- Normalisation au niveau mondial pourrait être nécessaire et impulser par AFR100 : considérant un système niveau (mondial plus flexible, régional et local plus précis.
- Mais le système de suivi devra convenir à tous les acteurs (privé, politiciens, communautés, etc) sans privilégier un des acteurs ; tenir compte de tous les types de sectoriels, selon une approche paysage
- S'assurer que AFR100 aient toutes les informations sur les différents mécanismes déjà en place et utiliser par différents autres institutions. Faudra donc cet état des lieux avants d'harmoniser les systèmes recommandés/adopter par chaque pays
- Prendre en compte l'évaluation cout-bénéfice selon les différents options de restauration et le mécanisme de suivi y afférents
- Important d'avoir une institution leader du suivi-évaluation au niveau de chaque pays et qui pourra partager les résultats avec les autres acteurs/institution. Il peut être plus indiqué d'avoir une institution neutre (par exemple des universités,). Toutefois, la décision devrait être prise au niveau des pays
- Au niveau local il faut sélectionner des acteurs qui assurent le lead (structure, ONG, etc) pour la collecte des données de suivi
- L'aspect de suivi doit tenir compte de l'émission des gaz à effet de serre et AFR100 doit voir comment œuvrer dans ce sens ; financement pour l'économie verte

10.5.2.2 Plan d'action niveau PAYS

- 1) How do you want to take forward :
 - a) Sur les aspects de coordination
 - Nécessité de mise en place d'un arrangement institutionnel à travers la mise en place d'un Comité National (ou autres dénomination)
 - Chaque pays doit se positionner sur le niveau sur lequel doit se mettre la RPF par rapport aux autres thématiques (exemples : REDD, Désertification, LDN...°
 - Si possible élargir les compétences des Comités existantes au lieu de créer un autre comité
 - b) Sur les défis techniques
 - Avant de parler des défis techniques, il est nécessaire de :
 - De collecter les données existantes (comment avoir des données mesurables)
 - Définir les actions de restauration
 - Une fois ces informations collectées, définir les besoins techniques par rapport aux attentes de chaque pays
- 2) Plan d'action sur les 6 à 12 mois

- Mise en place du comité de coordination
 - Evaluation des besoins en renforcement de capacité et des compétences des acteurs
 - Elaboration d'un plan d'action pays
- 3) Les besoins d'appuis :
- Référentiel de montage de projet
 - Appui technique et financier pour le fonctionnement du comité national
 - Mise à niveau des connaissances des autres Ministères par rapport aux engagements à l'AFR100
 - Création d'une plateforme virtuelle pour des réunions d'échanges entre les points focaux

10.6. Annex 6: List of Participants

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Documentation for the AFR 100 Conference Addis Ababa Oct 11-12, 2016

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Documentation for the AFR 100 Conference Addis Ababa Oct 11-12, 2016

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Documentation for the AFR 100 Conference Addis Ababa Oct 11-12, 2016

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Documentation for the AFR 100 Conference Addis Ababa Oct 11-12, 2016

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