

MEETING REPORT

AFRICA HIGH LEVEL BONN CHALLENGE ROUNDTABLE

26th TO 27th JULY 2016

KIGALI CONVENTION CENTER



BONN CHALLENGE





Introduction and Background

The Bonn Challenge is a global aspiration to restore 150 million hectares of the world's deforested and degraded lands by 2020. The 2020 target was launched by world leaders at a Ministerial roundtable in Bonn, Germany, in September 2011, and extended by another 200 million hectares by 2030 through the New York Declaration on Forests during the UN Climate Summit of 2014. The international target now totals 350 million hectares. Underlying the Bonn Challenge is the forest landscape restoration approach (FLR), which aims to restore ecological integrity at the same time as improving human wellbeing through multi-functional working landscapes.

The Bonn Challenge is an implementation vehicle for national priorities such as water and food security, disaster risk reduction, wood products, biodiversity conservation, and rural development, as well as for several existing international commitments, including the CBD's Aichi Target 15, the UNFCCC REDD+ goal, and the Rio+20 land degradation neutrality goal now embodied in the Sustainable Development goals. So far, the Bonn Challenge has already resulted in commitments to restore more than 96 million hectares of degraded and deforested land. (See www.bonnchallenge.org for more information.)

With these commitments, the Bonn Challenge is well on track to achieving its 2020 target. However, ambition and success should not be measured simply in commitments of hectares – what matters most is implementation on the ground. Furthered by these targets and commitments, concrete FLR action is in both developing and developed countries and the range of partners supporting restoration action is expanding. With this, transformational change is underway and important steps for creating an enabling environment for restoration have been taken.

Bonn Challenge EAC+ Event, transformed into an Africa-wide Restoration Jamboree

In order to maintain this momentum and to raise ambition for landscape restoration, the Government of Rwanda, with the support of the Secretariat of the East African Community and the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), hosted the Bonn Challenge EAC+ 2016 High Level Roundtable.

The objectives set for the high level roundtable were:

- » To recognize and further catalyze leadership on forest landscape restoration in the EAC +



The international target now totals 350 million hectares. Underlying the Bonn Challenge is the forest landscape restoration approach (FLR), which aims to restore ecological integrity

region.

- » To explore opportunities for cooperation to accelerate implementation of restoration.
- » To provide a platform for the exchange of experiences on commitments, policies, plans and other relevant measures aimed at strengthening forest landscape restoration in the region.

However, events in Kigali experienced a significant upturn, following the responses by three ECOWAS and three COMIFAC countries.

From ECOWAS (West Africa), Guinea Conakry and Ghana responded through Ministerial participation, and a high level executive represented the Ivory Coast. From COMIFAC (Central Africa), high-level executives also represented the Democratic Republic of Congo, the Republic of Congo and the Central African Republic. With ROAM recently completed in some of these countries, the ECOWAS and COMIFAC representatives significantly raised the stakes for restoration in Africa. At the meeting, ECOWAS countries pledged a total of eight million of hectares to the Bonn Challenge, whereas COMIFAC countries pledged 5.5 million hectares between new and reaffirmed pledges.

The ensuing roundtable discussions focused on success factors in countries to enable implementation of restoration at scale, particularly:

1. Policy and institutional conditions, for example:
 - » Arrangements to provide secure rights to the benefits that would accrue from restoration (such as land registration in Rwanda).
 - » Policies aligned with forest landscape restoration (e.g., on-going policy reviews in Ivory Coast).
 - » Enforceable regulations on land use change (e.g., to support structures like the CREMAs in

Ghana).

- » Institutional coordination mechanisms (all countries).
2. Sources and mechanisms for finance and incentives (all countries)
- » Public sector expenditure.
 - » Development of positive incentives and funds for restoration.
 - » Multilateral and bilateral donor funding.

The event included an opening segment, brief keynote presentations on the thematic areas followed by interactive discussion amongst the participants, and a closing segment. It ended with a reception. The EAC Ministerial Retreat followed on July 28-29.

The Bonn Challenge High Level Roundtable is a contribution to the Global Partnership on Forest Landscape Restoration (GPFLR). The Roundtable

was built upon the 2015 ministerial roundtable held in Bonn as well as upon the 2011 event that launched the Bonn Challenge target, the 2009 London Challenge event hosted by the UK and IUCN, and the 2005 Petropolis Challenge event hosted by Brazil, the UK and IUCN. Participation in the High Level Roundtable was by invitation only to Ministers from a number of Governments that had already demonstrated leadership on this issue or had made significant commitments, as well as to leaders from other sectors. Support for the organization of the Regional Bonn Challenge meeting was provided by MINIRENA; the Germany Ministry of Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety; and IUCN.



Hon. Jesca Eriyo

Deputy Secretary General,
Productive and Social Sectors,
East African Community.



The session was moderated by Dr Emmanuel Nkurunziza, Director General, Rwanda Natural Resources Authority.

The first invited guest to give her speech was Hon. Jesca Eriyo, Deputy Secretary General, Productive and Social Sectors, East African Community. She noted that at the meeting she was standing with two hats (representative of EAC and Global Counsellor of IUCN). She welcomed everyone to join the IUCN community based on the fact that IUCN does not work in isolation, citing its partners such as COMESA, COMIFAC, ECOWAS, IGAD, AU, etc. In supporting the meeting's agenda, Hon. Eriyo mentioned that the importance of forest is not about conservation alone, but also about livelihoods, water resources management, ecosystem conservation and erosion control.

In showing commitment from the EAC, Hon. Eriyo noted that there is a treaty in the East African Community legislation that is intended to ensure sustainable use of natural resources including forests. She also emphasized that it is crucial to harmonize policies, roles and efforts across regional blocks to achieve forest landscape restoration by working with a variety of practitioners and stakeholders. In talking about climate change, Hon. Eriyo clearly stated that forests are one very important pathway to mitigate and adapt to climate change effects where she gave

an example of a 'best practice' in Uganda, her own country. She concluded her remarks by appreciating the partnership with other countries such as UK, Germany and the rest, in this initiative. She also praised Rwanda's effort for having recovered much of the land despite its challenging topography.

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Minister

The second invited guest to give her speech was Hon. Christine Sagno, Minister of Environment, Water and Forestry, Guinea Conakry. Her speech began by thanking H.E Paul Kagame, the President of Rwanda for leading a warm and beautiful country.

Hon. Sagno mentioned that her country, Guinea Conakry, is endowed with a variety of natural resources and that forestry is the leading resource. She pointed out that factors such as urbanization, mining, agriculture, population growth have led to degradation of the forests and other natural vegetation. Her country made a commitment to conserve and restore degraded forest resources by pledging to restore 2 million hectares by 2025 as contribution to the Bonn Challenge. This target shall be achieved by putting in place short- and long-term measures to help improve the livelihoods of people, especially in rural areas.

Hon. Christine Sagno

Minister of Environment, Water and Forestry, Guinea Conakry.

Minister

The third invited guest to give a speech was Hon. Nii Osah Mills, Minister of Lands & Mineral Resources, Republic of Ghana. His speech started with greetings to Rwanda's leadership from the President of Ghana.

Hon. Mills emphasized that Ghana plan to resolve the deforestation and degradation problems caused by illegal mining and logging, unsustainable agriculture and animal husbandry practices. Following implementation of the Restoration Opportunity Assessment Methodology (ROAM), Ghana has put in place projects and policies on forest landscape restoration, which have boosted green jobs to enhance socio-economic development. Ghana has also put in place a National Forest Development Fund to encourage plantation forestry by acquiring start-up funds. Efforts have been made by working with partners in the private sector in devoting to increase of the forest estate. Ghana has pledged 1 million hectares to the Bonn Challenge; by 2030, Ghana will restore 2.5 million hectares, which exceeds the pledge that was already made. He also highlighted that Ghana has already held a conference with the theme "Forest for the future" and promised to share the outcomes of the conference in one of the sessions during the Rwanda meeting.

Hon. Nii Osah Mills,

Minister of Lands & Mineral Resources, Republic of Ghana

Ambassador



The fourth invited guest was the Honourable Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany in Rwanda, H.E. Peter Fahrenholtz. Amb. Fahrenholtz represented the German Minister of Environment, Minister Hendrix, who was unable to attend. He gave congratulatory messages for the construction of the New Convention Centre which will contribute to Rwanda's economic development, and congratulated Minister Biruta on Rwanda's commitment to forest landscape restoration.

Amb. Fahrenholtz's speech emphasized that the German government is committed to continued support for the journey to the future of forest and landscape recovery, in building on the Bonn Challenge in Germany and the AFR100 (in Paris 2015). He also mentioned that sharing experiences is key to achieving the set goals through the Bonn Challenge and the AFR100. Amb. Fahrenholtz assured that achieving these FLR goals would lead to more green jobs and improved livelihoods.

H.E. Peter Fahrenholtz.

Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany in Rwanda,

Regional Director



The fifth invited guest was Mr. Luther Bois Anukur, Regional Director of Eastern and Southern Africa of IUCN. He expressed sincere thanks to EAC, the Rwandan Government, partners and participants. He stated that restoring 350 million hectares of degraded and deforested forest and lands is a huge opportunity towards ensuring water resources management, food security, and climate change mitigation and adaptation. He stated that Africa so far has achieved 45 million hectares of restored forests and landscapes through collaborative efforts made from different corners of the continent. Mr. Anukur added that IUCN is committed to providing science-related techniques and policy support to get this done. He further noted that experience-sharing is needed to scale up towards achieving the SDGs and Bonn Challenge commitments.

Mr. Luther Bois Anukur

Regional Director of Eastern and Southern Africa of IUCN

Official Opening



The official launch of the AFRICA HIGH LEVEL ROUNDTABLE was done by Dr Vincent Biruta, Minister of Natural Resources, and Representative of the Government of Rwanda. He welcomed delegates and participants on behalf of the Government of Rwanda. He began by indicating that Rwanda faces forest management challenges where 40,000 tonnes of soil is lost annually. Because of the challenges that Rwanda faces, forest land management is a major necessity in Rwanda and the Rwandan Government has committed to restoring 2 million hectares by 2030. The Rwandan Government has other efforts put in place to achieve this commitment such as establishing a fund for the environment (FONERWA) and effective policy implementation. Mr. Biruta concluded the official opening by thanking IUCN, FAO and partners for organizing the meeting.



Because of the challenges that Rwanda faces, forest land management is a major necessity in Rwanda and the Rwandan Government has committed to restoring 2 million hectares by 2030.

Dr Vincent Biruta,

Minister of Natural Resources, and Representative of the Government of Rwanda

Day One Sessions

Session I:

Bonn Challenge Overview - What is happening where, Extended Target (Overview of the Bonn Challenge - progress and commitments)

Key Points

The session emphasized customized sharing of experiences, success stories, challenges and solutions at country levels. Three countries – the Central African Republic, Ivory Coast and the Republic of the Congo – made pledges to the Bonn Challenge at the meeting. Many country representatives at the meeting shared their country's experiences with FLR.

The presentation was made by Stewart Maginnis, Global Director, Nature Based Solutions Group, IUCN. Mr. Maginnis stipulated that the goal of FLR and the Bonn Challenge is to 're-instate' and enhance multiple ecosystem goods and services simultaneously, thereby restoring economic productivity and ecological integrity to degraded landscapes. FLR is not "just about" forestry or "just about" planting individual sites, but it requires integration with other land uses, delivery of a broader range of societal benefits and a vision for a better-managed landscape.

In 2011, Rwanda's commitment was the central focus of the International Year of Forests ceremony, where it undertook that by 2035 it would:

- » Achieve country-wide reversal of natural resource degradation like soils, water, forests, biodiversity
- » Improve ecosystem quality and resilience
- » Provide new opportunities for rural livelihoods
- » Secure adequate water and energy supplies and support low carbon economic development

Global progress and national commitments to the Bonn Challenge in the African Continent (as of June 2016):

- » Burundi, with 2 million hectares
- » The Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), with 8 million hectares
- » Ethiopia, with 15 million hectares
- » Ghana, with 1 million hectares
- » Kenya, with 5.1 million hectares
- » Liberia, with 1 million hectares
- » Madagascar, with 2.5 million hectares

- » Mozambique, with 1 million hectares
- » Niger, with 3.2 million hectares
- » Republic of Congo, with 2 million hectares
- » Uganda, with 2.5 million hectares
- » Rwanda, with 2 million hectares

National FLR assessment processes are underway in several countries, using IUCN and WRI's Restoration Opportunity Methodology (ROAM), which currently consists of six main components:

- » Stakeholder Engagement (including gender responsiveness)
- » Geospatial Analyses
- » Economic Analyses
- » Carbon Sequestration Potential
- » Enabling Analyses

National action:

- » In Guatemala – a new FLR law and reorientation of government incentives and programmes.
- » In El Salvador – a new FLR law.
- » In Rwanda – at scale implementation of FLR in Gishwati- Mukura corridor as well as Gatsibo and Gicumbi Districts.
- » In Brazil – FLR being incorporated as delivery mechanism for the new forest code.
- » Several countries using FLR as a framework for the "plus" part of REDD.
- » Significant momentum in agroforestry, evergreen agriculture and farmer management natural regeneration – particularly Africa.
- » National action to be more comprehensively tracked from next year with the launch of the IUCN FLR barometer.

Roundtable Discussions:

Country Restoration Initiatives Successes, Challenges and Solutions

Chaired by Mr. Luther Bois Anukur, Regional Director, Eastern and Southern Africa, IUCN.



The session emphasized customized sharing of experiences, success stories, challenges and solutions at country levels.

In addition to the new pledges from Guinea and Ghana launched during the opening ceremony of the event, new pledges to the Bonn Challenge from the Central African Republic, Ivory Coast and the Republic of Congo were made as follows:

1. The Central African Republic pledged to restore 1 million hectares of land by 2025 and 3.5 million by 2030. At the national level, it has established a fund for the environment, a national policy on environment, and a Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources to ensure the sustainable management of natural resources. The Central African Republic seeks experience-sharing with Rwanda success stories and technical support from IUCN.
2. The Ivory Coast has committed to restore 5 million hectares by 2030. A specific area for 2020 is under discussion following successful completion of the ROAM in the Ivory Coast. The country is committed to meeting Bonn

Challenge goals through Aichi Target 15 objectives, REDD+ Strategies and reforestation. The Ivory Coast will also worked towards implementation of appropriate restoration legislation, and by taking action in protected areas, wetlands, watershed, production forests, coastal forests and gallery forests by 2020. The Ivory Coast reported a loss of over 85% of its natural forest resources across a period of just 50 years.

3. The Republic of the Congo is endowed with various forest ecosystems but faces environmental challenges of soil pollution, erosion due to mining, deforestation and ecosystem degradation due to illegal forestry activities, small-scale agriculture and urban sprawl. To begin fixing these issues, the country has put in place one of the most extensive forest certification programs in Africa, and has pledged 2 million hectares by 2030 as contribution to the Bonn Challenge restoration targets. It has also established contacts with partners and has invited technical support from IUCN to achieve the above target.

Further discussions from participating countries



Mr. Paul Mafabi, Director for Environment Affairs of Uganda highlighted that Uganda loses 90,000 hectares of forest per year. If the deforestation continues at this pace, Uganda and other countries with similar circumstances stand a risk of starting to import basic timber. This would be a high cost to the economic growth of Uganda and other similar countries. There is also lack of capacity for forest restoration because of lack of quality seeds and materials. Uganda has taken on efforts in forest investment planning, which backs up its commitments to the Bonn Challenge, REDD+ and other initiatives. This is being done jointly with the private sector.

Mr. Paul Mafabi

Director for Environment Affairs of Uganda

In Ghana, a fund carried out a mapping exercise across the country to identify areas with and without serious degradation so that the government can identify key areas for restoration. In June 2015, a forest investment fund was launched to help FLR implementation. By December of the same year, the country committed to restore 1 million hectare under the Bonn Challenge. In June 2016, Ghana's forest transition strategy was validated where the private sector is involved in the restoration process.

Dr. Clement Chilima, Director of the Forest Department from Malawi highlighted that they have a combination of key challenges, including timber production that leads to drought, and a high population that puts pressure on natural resources. Nevertheless, Malawi has a number of FLR achievements, which include agroforestry, private sector involvement in tree planting, policy review which included tenure and tree ownership, and sustainable production of charcoal. The country has completed a Restoration Opportunity Assessment Methodology (ROAM) in one district. The country hopes to be a catalyst to encourage all other SADC countries to get involved in forest restoration.

Mr. Ouattara Zana Inzan, Technical Assistant on REDD+ from Ivory Coast emphasized the importance of the Public-Private Partnership as a pathway to restoring cocoa plantations to the desired productivity. Furthermore, the Ivory Coast is implementing a REDD+ Strategy that, in addition to a zero-deforestation agriculture policy emphasizes:

- » Management of energy resources.
- » Sustainable mineral exploitation.
- » Sustainable management of forest.
- » Forest landscape restoration.

All of the above are under the REDD+ program commitments. The country also has a new forest policy, which gives local people some forest ownership and established a local environment fund.

The representative from the Republic of Congo noted that the country only owns 60% of the forest. The biggest challenges to forests are illegal logging, urbanization and population growth, slash and burn agriculture, charcoal and firewood; the Congo is also struggling with financial challenges due reconstruction costs after the war. The country is emphasizing agroforestry, sustainable agriculture and use of other alternatives for energy sources. The country hereby called upon partners such as IUCN and others to support them in coming up with credible mechanisms for FLR.

Regional Director



Mr. Momedede Nemane, Director General NFA from Mozambique explained three scenarios that the government has tried. It implemented a carbon sequestration program where they planted 1.5 million trees; another program from the president called for community leaders to each manage one forest, but this did not work because the leaders cut trees to replant. Mozambique also tried to implement a project called One Student One Tree, but this strategy did not work due to various reasons and excuses from students. It is upon this experience that the country realized that communities have to see the outcomes of planting trees, not only environmental benefits, and that FLR is an on-going process.

Mr. Momedede Nemane

Director General NFA from Mozambique



The fifth invited guest was Mr. Luther Bois Anukur, Regional Director of Eastern and Southern Africa of IUCN. He expressed sincere thanks to EAC, the Rwandan Government, partners and participants. He stated that restoring 350 million hectares of degraded and deforested forest and lands is a huge opportunity towards ensuring water resources management, food security, and climate change mitigation and adaptation. He stated that Africa so far has achieved 45 million hectares of restored forests and landscapes through collaborative efforts made from different corners of the continent. Mr. Anukur added that IUCN is committed to providing science-related techniques and policy support to get this done. He further noted that experience-sharing is needed to scale up towards achieving the SDGs and Bonn Challenge commitments.

Mr. Luther Bois Anukur

Regional Director of Eastern and Southern Africa of IUCN

Congo Representative



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According to the Director General of Rwanda's Natural Resources Authority, **Dr. Emmanuel Nkurunziza**, Rwanda had targeted to restore 30% of its forests by 2030. At the current pace of restoration, the target will be achieved by 2018. Rwanda faced challenges with a lack of balance in efforts put to plant trees and a lack of forest management expertise. These challenges have been overcome by planting and maintaining trees, although there still challenges in accessing high quality seeds. IUCN is helping Rwanda complete a forest opportunity assessment.

The Deputy Secretary General, **Hon Jesca Eriyo**, noted that the East African Community is a home

of 150 million people who put pressure on the region's biodiversity. Chapter 19 of the EAC treaties emphasizes on adoption of environmental and land management techniques for soil erosion control, forest and landscape restoration.

The EAC is also in the process of development of master plans for forest cover and renewable energy. Agroforestry is used as a vehicle for forest restoration, and FLR is known to benefit tourism in a restored region. Plans to secure cheaper electric energy are underway with neighbouring DRC and Ethiopia to control dependence on forests. The EAC is also emphasizing upscaling successes across the whole region.

Way forward

The session forged ways forward as follows:

1. Building of consistence in identified approaches.
2. Encourage continuous learning.
3. Scaling up of best/successful cases.
4. Linking up with regional economic bodies for financing.
5. Involvement and engagement of private sector.

Session 2:

Forest Landscape Restoration, National Priorities and the Sustainable Development Goals

Key Points

- » *Evergreening through FLR has taken root and it is spreading rapidly. Success will require a broad-based movement for land regeneration and food security*
- » *FLR will require setting targets and carefully monitoring progress, through tools that are already available.*
- » *FLR will also require cross-sectoral coordination and goodwill with a spirit of collaboration.*
- » *Private sector involvement is a key for the success of FLR*

In his power point presentation titled “Forest Landscape Restoration: Promoting Cross-sectoral Collaboration in Agriculture and Agroforestry,” Dennis Garrity, Drylands Ambassador, UNCCD, Senior Fellow, World Agroforestry Centre & World Resources Institute and Chair, Partnership to Create an Evergreen Agriculture, stated that there are massive dry areas in different parts of Africa. If the pace of agroforestry is maintained in Rwanda and Malawi, the two countries will become regional hubs of forestry industries.

Mr. Garrity shared a case study of Malawi’s conservation agriculture, which increased productivity while restoring land quality and reducing labour. Another success he mentioned was a project in Ethiopia that used *Faidherbia albida*,

which is commonly found in cereal crop systems. The presentation also briefly mentioned the role of natural regeneration as being a no-cost FLR approach.

As a way forward, Dennis Garrity mentioned the points below:

- i. Evergreening through FLR has taken root and it is spreading rapidly. Success will require a broad-based movement for land regeneration and food security
- ii. FLR will require setting targets and carefully monitoring progress, through tools that are already available.
- iii. And it will require cross-sectoral coordination and goodwill with a spirit of collaboration.



Roundtable Discussions:

Discussions on how FLR can be better deployed in pursuit of economic green growth, climate resilience and poverty reduction

Moderator: Eugene Anangwe

The moderator engaged the Minister of Environment and Natural Resources of Rwanda to speak on the Citizen Centred Approach in forest landscape restoration. The participation and engagement of citizens, where benefits are well elaborated, has supported successful achievements of set commitments and targets for FLR. This gives citizens the opportunity to manage and own forests.

According to Hon. Eriyo from EAC, land ownership issues have affected FLR in some countries where land is owned individually. A mind-set change strategy among government leaders, civil societies and general population is required for sustainable FLR. The EAC is mobilizing resources to inject into FLR. The Hon. Deputy Secretary General indicated that Civil Society and Private Sector must be brought on board for effective management and implementation of FLR strategies. From Ghana, there are problems associated with forest reserves being degraded by citizens for farmland, and slashing and burning forests in search of bush meat. The discussion suggested that citizens should benefit from the revenues of the reserves in order to be able to protect them.

The Central African Republic highlighted the problem of people destroying natural forests. A possibility is to address the needs of the population so that they can care for the natural forests instead of destroying them. There is also a need to put in place management and development plans to sustain restoration projects. Knowledge sharing from countries with success stories like Rwanda was recommended for effective policy implementation.

Regarding the co-existence and compliance to environment protection for infrastructure development, the Director General of Rwanda's Environment Management Authority, Eng. Coletha Ruhamyia stated that master plans must define clearly activities and a structure to follow. The discussion on how Kenya is dealing with FLR highlighted that Kenyan communities entirely depended on forests; where restoration was done using indigenous

knowledge has unfortunately been lost. The private sector has come up with new techniques but it faced with challenges of land ownership and land policy issues. It is hereby recommended that the government has a key role in environmental protection.

On how to involve the private sector, Mr. Harrison Karnwea a forest management company from Liberia stated that restoration is done through cocoa tree plantations where the private sector gets fully involved. This shows that restoration is achieved through the identification of benefits of growing cocoa trees. Additionally, the representative from Uganda stated that providing incentives to farmers and people involved in restoration activities could help to sustain the programs. Effective restoration can be achieved through focusing on integrated approaches for tree planting (crops and trees) where farmers get both benefits instead of only crops. Malawi shared an example of signed contracts between the government and private sector – in this case, Malawian companies that want to deal in water and electricity are first obliged to restore the upstream areas, including forests that surround the water body. In Guinea, the closing of exploited areas of forests and other natural resources has been encouraged to ensure regeneration. Where co-management committees involve villagers, communities are not only involved in planting trees but also in protecting the existing ones.

This session evolved into a discussion of how governments should emphasize involving the private sector through ecotourism and also the Inter-University Council's research that has marketing information on environment-related investments.

Session 3

Assessing Opportunities for Restoration - A Roadmap Contributing to Sustainable Economies

Key Points

The third session focused on opportunities for restoring degraded forests and landscapes in the Ivory Coast- Processes of evaluation for Restoration Opportunities in DRC and major challenges to effectively continue the restoration programs.

Ivory Coast made a presentation on opportunities and perspectives in the Ivory Coast. He highlighted the ongoing initiatives in the Ivory Coast, which included the following:

1. Forest Investment Program; ongoing
2. Emission Reduction Program; ongoing
3. REDD+ and Cocoa Friends of the Forest; ongoing
4. Zero Deforestation Agriculture; ongoing
5. Putting in Place IUCN and WRI ROAM Methodology; completed.

Peter Mbile of IUCN presented on opportunities for restoring degraded forests and landscapes in Ivory Coast. The assessment shows an opportunity for restoring 5 million hectares subdivided into national parks and natural reserves, reforestation of classified forests, and restoration of rural land, which is a pledge comprising of 4.5 million hectares. He also emphasized the need for appropriate financing mechanisms aligned to the restoration of different land use types on a case-by-case basis, as identified through the assessment.

The third power point presentation, called “Processes of evaluation for Restoration Opportunities in DRC,” was made by Mr. Sebastien Malele, Director General of Forest Department of the Democratic Republic of Congo and Elie Hakizumwami, from IUCN. The presentation highlighted forest cover losses incurred from 1990 to 2010, which is where the government and its partners have focused their FLR projects. After landscape mapping, the government targeted restoring areas with severe degradation, caused especially by smallholder farming. Priority was given to areas that were 15% or more degraded. In the DRC, the major challenge to restoration is limited funds, but the government and other partners are mobilizing more funds to effectively continue the restoration programs. After the government’s pledge to restore 8 million hectares as a commitment to the Bonn Challenge, an awareness workshop was held to share information with the DRC’s population and other stakeholders on the importance of restoring forests and landscapes.

Day Two Sessions

Moderated by Dr Emmanuel Nkurunziza,

The second day session began with a recap from day one's sessions by Mr. Paul Mafabi, Director of Environmental Affairs, Ministry of Water and Environment, Uganda.

The recap was followed by a presentation on "Creating enabling partnerships to link knowledge, policy and resources mobilisation," by Stewart Maginnis, Global Director, Nature Based Solutions Group, IUCN. Mr. Maginnis emphasized that partnerships should be build responding to the country needs, involving key institutions that have a proven record of delivery and that can effectively support the national plans. He advised empowering local platforms for effective national efforts to achieve success.

Key questions that were brought up by this presentation were:

1. Why do we need to create enabling partnerships to link, knowledge, and policy and resources mobilisation?
2. What type of platforms do we need for the partnerships?
3. How do we have effective partnerships?
4. How do we harness what we have amongst us?

Roundtable Discussions:

Technical and Policy Support Needs for scaling up FLR

This discussion, Moderated by Eugene Anangwe, emphasized partnerships. The moderator asked: Are there any countries with partnerships with another country?

There are partnerships existing between countries such as Liberia, Malawi, Ghana and Sierra Leone, among other countries. Liberia is working to restore the savannah, save the existing forests and create a wildlife corridor, with the support of the Norwegian government and a team from Poland, and the involvement of the country's private sector. In addition, Liberia has links with other countries such as Guinea, Sierra Leone and Ghana for trans-border landscape restoration. Across the continent, Malawi has a partnership with IUCN and the USAID project, which is helping with REDD+ on engaging and supporting communities for landscape restoration.

The Ugandan speaker commented on differentiating between a project and a partnership. Uganda has partnership on one project along Mt. Elgon between Kenya and Uganda. Mr. MAGINNIS responded

that a project might have two or three executing partners. Landscape restoration needs to have a programmatic perspective and approach, but partnerships should work towards a vision that is either national or subnational – this is where projects are needed to achieve forest landscape restoration. Projects need to mobilize different players such as the private sector, civil society and governments. Partnerships are built around a number of projects and variety of stakeholders, in order to have a long-term sustainability trend. Drawing on examples of Ghana and Liberia, which both have a history of conflicts, countries can build confidence through such partnerships and could help reduce the volatility of borders and enhance international relations, as observed by the example of the two countries.

Hon. Eriyo from EAC mentioned the possibility of establishing national and regional seed banks as an area of collaboration. She gave an example of the Lake Victoria Environmental Management Programme (LVEMP) where seed banks are donor-

funded. Countries sharing Lake Victoria should be able to replicate the successes so that they are integrated into national programs to avoid entire donor dependence. EAC has implemented transboundary ecosystem programs. Governments and communities should be helped to see the benefits of monitoring and sustainability programs so that they can take ownership of them. Also countries can start working together with support from EAC. Hon. Eriyo mentioned challenges in implementing partnerships, citing an example of a MoU between Uganda and South Sudan which failed turn into implementation of a program. She further said that this cross-border partnership could be used as conflict resolution when communities realize its benefits; communities cannot keep up in arms when they could get access to resources from ecosystems. Another existing partnership between countries mentioned during this dialogue was the transboundary Birunga treaty that has been under negotiation for 20 years between the DRC, Uganda and Rwanda. Communities can harmonize and work together to restore and protect ecosystems, especially where joint initiatives exist.

The speaker from South Sudan mentioned that the country has not made FLR commitments yet, but plans to commit to sustainable management of its resources. Regarding the current conflict that has escalated after 21 years, South Sudan is ready to learn from Rwanda's example on how to sustainably develop after a conflict. The speaker assured the conference that South Sudan's government is looking to improve livelihoods and provide green jobs through building partnerships. The government is committed to start managing its resources sustainably and restoring forests and landscapes.

Michael Kleine, Deputy Executive Director, International Union of Forest Research Organization shared a few key guiding principles on effective partnership as listed below:

- » Landscape restoration is complex with different moving parts and difficult for any single institution to go alone.
- » FLR is all about sharing lessons and experiences.
- » It requires establishing a sense of critical mass and it is important for donors and investors to perceive the regional and global significance.
- » It is useful to encourage those who control and direct resources to establish dedicated funding streams.

He gave an example of a Restoration Initiative that is working and can render best experiences:

- » A USD 55 million initiative with USD 200 million leverage.
- » 10 Partnering Countries - Cameroon, Central African Republic, China, Democratic Republic of Congo, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Myanmar, Pakistan, Sao Tome & Principe, Tanzania.
- » Partnering enable countries to leverage an additional 50% on their GEF STAR allocation
- » Components:
 - » Policy development and integration.
 - » Implementation of restoration programs and complementary.
 - » Land management initiatives.
 - » Institutional development, financing, and upscaling.
 - » Exchange of experiences, new tools and partnerships.

Collect Earth and Mapathon: Monitoring FLR in Gatsibo by Bernadette Arakwiye from the World Research Institute.

The presenter, Bernadette Arakwiye, started her speech by mentioning the partners for this ongoing initiative which included: RNRA, IUCN, FAO, WRI, College of Science & Technology, and the University of Rwanda. The team has collected baseline data in Rwanda from Gatsibo District on an existing FLR project. The tool was designed to map the landscapes and monitor restoration progress; this tool will be scaled up in all other areas to serve the same purpose.

The ongoing work in Gatsibo has two main objectives, which include:

- » Provide restoration actors with urgently needed data to assess progress, identify restoration success, and quantify impact of restoration efforts in Gatsibo district.

- » Test feasibility of Collect Earth for Restoration Monitoring.

Ms. Arakwiye showed the participants samples from 4,259 plots, 0.25 hectares each which were 500m apart. Her research is on assessing relationships between biophysical data and socio-economic data, which was done in collaboration with the National Institute of Statistics in Rwanda, which provided information needed on surveyed cells/sector. She further mentioned that after completing the survey on the Gicumbi district, which is the next step in the research process, the results will be shared with partners and the results will serve as a guideline manual on monitoring FLR.

Session 1:

Financing and Investing in Restoration

From Recipients to Investors – Empowering Small Scale Farmers – *Fraser Brown, Net Positive Solutions*

Overview of Climate Finance, Global Flows and Instruments – *Jane Wilkinson, Director, Climate Policy Initiative*

Leveraging Public Financing through Donor and Private Funds – *Alex Mulisa, Coordinator, Green Fund Rwanda (FONERWA)*

Key Points

This session focussed on:

- » *Opportunities for upscaling to foster sustainable investment financing*
- » *Global level sources of climate and environment financing*
- » *Making financing more accessible to the smallholder farmers and household private sector people can be a great opportunity to increase their involvement in FLR*
- » *How to guide, motivate and attract private sector to involve in climate and FLR financing*

Three presentations from Jane Wilkinson, Fraser Brown and Alex Mulisa recapped financing figure, global flows and channels that are exist. The three presenters emphasized that there is limited available funds, frameworks and mobilization trends, and political support from different governments. Jane Wilkinson mentioned that there are many opportunities for upscaling to foster sustainable investment financing. She mentioned that main sources at global levels are private financing and government/public financing. She demonstrated that up to 2014, a total of 391 billion USD had been increased for investment from both public and private financing.

Round Table Discussions:

Ways Forward on Public, Private and Donor Financing.

In an interactive discussion moderated by Eugene Anangwe, he started by asking the following questions to the participants: Do you believe that you have not guided well the private sectors on how to invest in these sectors of climate funding? Why isn't private sector coming on board? What has it been done? The Minister from Rwanda, Hon. Vincent Biruta, shared his experience that there is ongoing dialogue and explained climate investment and opportunities to engage with the private sector.

Governments need to encourage and attract private sector finance, and should highlight positive returns on investment in attracting private investment. For example, Ghana has tried to put in place strategies on how to guide equitable private sector involvement – however, high interest rates from financial institution are still a barrier to attracting more private sector players. Hon. Biruta ascertained that this meeting could address critical challenges.



A question raised by one participant says that “Is there enough research to find out what the private sector people need?”

The representative from Mozambique said that governments are not doing enough research on this topic. The Liberian representative communicated that what the private sector needs is national backing. For Uganda, the private sector comes in where there is profit and where the government is interested in protecting natural resources. Incentive schemes have been established in Uganda to attract private sector finance, and the Ugandan government provides guidelines on building capacity for how private sector people can sustainably engage in FLR.

Government choices such as taxes and fines have an important role in attracting private investors – to gain investment; governments must create an enabling environment for investments. Making financing more accessible to smallholder farmers and household private sector people can be a great opportunity to increase their involvement in FLR. The discussion suggested that media engagement could raise awareness on the private sector’s role

in restoration. It is clear that there is a huge gap between the government commitments and the private commitments to climate investments. It was recommended by the Guinea Conakry representative that it is also very important to use success stories, such as the Rwandan example, to enhance efforts of upscaling and replicability to other countries.

On the other side, the delegate from Democratic Republic of Congo considered climate financing to not be regarded as profitable because of the high taxation rates of governments. The sectors would require minimum project lengths of at least five years to see returns on investment, which could be discouraging for the private sector. There are also high interest rates for climate finance. An interesting example from Indonesia was shared, where instead of working with the government, IUCN is working with the private sector and has been very successful. Learning and experience sharing sessions should be organized at a later time. It was noted that government should leave the work of smallholder farmers and the private sector to the private sector, which would be a direct engagement strategy.

Session 2:

Unleashing Regional Potentials for Forest Landscape Restoration

FLR in SADC perspectives of Hon. Bright Masaka, Minister of Natural Resources, Energy and Mining, Malawi presented by Dr. Clement Chilima. Director General of Forestry and Environment

Key Points

This session mainly focused on the speech presented by Dr. Clement Chilima on behalf of the Minister of Natural Resources, Energy and Mining of Malawi. He emphasized on Malawi's will to make all SADC states actively participate in Bonn Challenge initiative, AFR100 and other Multilateral Environmental

On behalf of the Minister of Natural Resources, Energy and Mining of Malawi, his representative Dr. Clement Chilima, Director-General of Forestry and Environment thanked the government of Rwanda and other organisers for the constructive meeting. Dr. Chilima stated that SADC states are committed to active participation in the negotiations and ratifications of Major Multilateral Environment Agreements such as UNFCCC, UNCCD, CBD, POPs, Ramsar convention. He expressed that the region is actively participating in the Bonn Challenge, AFR100 and other Multilateral Environmental Agreements, and requested that IUCN and other organisations bring together all SADC countries to showcase FLR advances already made in Malawi so that other countries can be encouraged to commit to these agreements.

Resolutions from the Africa High Level Bonn Challenge Meeting

The meeting came up with a number of resolutions as stated below to guide the way forward to the success of the forest and landscape restoration:

1. Collaborate together as a community of practice around Forest Landscape Restoration;
2. To 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;
3. Seek to integrate Forest Landscape restoration into the sectoral plans including but not limited to agriculture, energy, infrastructure, mining.
4. Engage further with the private sector and seek to catalyse social corporate

responsibilities to accelerate restoration efforts

5. To work together to identify options to enable small farmers to access FLR lines of credit and work with development partners to provide the necessary first loss guarantees to underwrite such schemes;
6. To share information and exchange lessons and experience on the establishment and management of National Environment and Climate Funds and their roles in supporting the implementation of FLR;
7. To collaborate with GEF and GCF implementing agencies in exploring the development of regional programmatic approaches to advance FLR with the region, with particular emphasis on leveraging private sector engagement;
8. Develop cross-border agreements on FLR
9. Adopt the Kigali Declaration on Forest Landscape Restoration

A meeting of all SADC member states shall be hosted by Malawi upon receiving support from the Bonn Challenge partners. The meeting shall focus on members practicing ROAM, farmers managed restoration of trees and forests, common approaches to challenges such as sustainable charcoal, invasive species and encourage other countries to join Bonn Challenge, AFR100 and other appropriate mechanisms.

Kigali Declaration on Forest Landscape Restoration

A declaration was drafted and confirmed by the participating country representatives although it shall be adopted during the Hawaii Summit scheduled for September, 2016.

Closing Remarks

The closing session was moderated by Dr Emmanuel Nkurunziza, Director General, Rwanda Natural Resources Authority.

In her closing remarks, Hon. Jesca Eriyo, Deputy Secretary General, Productive and Social Sectors, East African Community, began with thankful messages to the Minister of Natural Resources, Government of Rwanda to the Government of Rwanda and all dignitaries.



Hon. Eriyo emphasized that the main focus of all practitioners and stakeholders should be on the sustainable protection of natural capital. She called on banks and other private sector partners give money to ensure sustainable returns quickly from investments, so that more money could be put into effective use and management of natural resources. She concluded that the establishment of regional blocks and engagement at the whole of the African Union must be put to effective use while linking with other global partners and embassies. Hon. Eriyo further called upon other institutions to support the cause for FLR.

Final closing remarks were delivered by Dr Vincent Biruta, Minister of Natural Resources of the Government of Rwanda

Minister Biruta thanked all the organizers for making the Africa Bonn Challenge Roundtable and the Knowledge Sharing Workshop on FLR successful event, and his colleagues, presenters, moderators and participants who came from around the world to be in Kigali.

He said, "One of the main objectives of the last two days was to take inspiration from the Bonn Challenge and foster collaboration. By taking time to listen to one another, we have learnt that the challenges we face are striking in their similarity."



Minister Biruta encouraged all governments to continually monitor restoration progress and to report their country's achievements because by doing so, they serve to motivate and inspire others across the world.

Minister Biruta affirmed that the very thoughtful technical recommendations from the Knowledge Sharing Workshop will play an important role in the FLR process. A key theme from the meeting was the importance of translating political will into results on the ground. He said that the pledges made to the Bonn Challenge and the AFR100 are commendable, but governments can only reach both economic and ecological goals if environmental protection initiatives improve the lives of people, through the Citizen-Centred Approach discussed at the meeting. Minister Biruta encouraged all governments to continually monitor restoration progress and to report their country's achievements because by doing so, they serve to motivate and inspire others across the world. He stated that the Kigali Declaration serves to send a clear signal to the world that Africa is committed to collective and meaningful climate action.

Minister Biruta once again thanked the German Federal Ministry of Environment, Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety and all partners for their ongoing support. He welcomed the guests and participants to enjoy learning about Rwanda's culture through traditional dancers and musicians during the social function of the evening.

Annexes

Kigali Declaration on Forest Landscape Restoration in Africa

We, Ministers of African countries and representatives gathered in Kigali on July 26th and 27th, 2016 for the Africa High Level Bonn Challenge Roundtable, hosted by the Government of Rwanda, in collaboration with the East Africa Community and the International Union for Conservation of Nature

Acknowledging that African countries are among the most affected regions in the world by effects of climate change even though the continent bears a minimal responsibility with regards to the causes of this global phenomenon;

Recognising that forest landscape restoration 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;

Recognising that forest landscape restoration 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 forest landscape restoration offers multiple benefits that align directly with African Nations economic growth and poverty reduction plans. These include the aspiration of the African's Union Agenda 2063 and its first ten-year implementation plan, bolstering economic growth and diversifying livelihoods, creating green jobs, improving agriculture practices, enhancing food security, improving the availability and quality of water resources, increasing the capacity for climate change resilience and adaptation, contributing to climate change mitigation, combating desertification, protecting biodiversity, and reducing the impact of natural disasters;

Aware that forest landscape restoration can reach millions of African citizens involving local communities, which includes women and other key stakeholders in decision-making processes on inclusive and sustainable land use, as well as identification and implementation of specific objectives for restoration;

Recognizing that African Nations face similar challenges and common problems related to land degradation and subsequent planning and implementation of forest landscape restoration, and that countries have an opportunity to engage and deepen regional collaboration, as well as to strengthen partnerships in order to identify the best solutions to materialize successful action in favor of forests, ecosystems, and people;

Convinced that in order to tackle these challenges it is necessary that African Countries build a strong movement within their jurisdictions to take bolder steps across sectors towards sustainable use of forests, protection of their forest reserves, promoting agroforestry among other climate-responsible practices, and restoration of degraded and deforested lands;

Highlighting that coordination initiatives and exchange of experiences on restoration between African Countries and through south-south exchanges is critical to optimize African restoration efforts;

Recognizing the need for sustained mobilisation of public and private sector financial resources in forest landscape restoration in Africa, to incentivize all stakeholders including and especially strengthen the communities and households that live in landscapes to continue as major investors in their own landscapes;

Re-affirming the Bonn Challenge's role as a global platform for action and mobilization of policy, financial and technical support in favor of the implementation for nationally defined targets that address resilience and adaptation to climate change, land degradation, food and water security, biodiversity conservation;

Recognizing that achieving the Bonn Challenge's 350 million-hectare restoration goal could generate US\$ 170 billion per year in net benefits from watershed protection, improved crop yields and forest products, and could sequester up to 1.7 gigatonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent annually;

WE ARE COMMITTED TO:

1. Reaffirm our commitments to the Bonn Challenge target to restore 150 million hectares of deforested and degraded lands by 2020 and 350 million hectares by 2030;
2. Encourage fellow African Governments to mainstream restoration into their national development policies;
3. Develop and strengthen continental capacity for restoration by developing technical expertise and developing environmental and social standards for the implementation of forest landscape restoration to help tackle climate change effects, improve human well-being, ecosystem health and biodiversity conservation across Africa;
4. Maintain this commitment in support of collective climate change action that will mitigate the emissions of greenhouse gases and support our communities to adapt and build resilience to climate impacts, as well as use ecosystem-based approaches to reduce risk to extreme weather and disasters;
5. Reinforce the collaboration on forest landscape restoration across the region and south-south collaboration, through the "forest landscape restoration regional policy and technical hubs" located in Kigali and Yaoundé, as well as the promotion of restoration through regional intergovernmental bodies, mechanisms, and economic commissions, as well as regional platforms such as AFR100 and other associated initiatives
6. Undertake national action to champion innovative financial schemes that enable domestic investments in forest landscape restoration, for example through the strengthening and development of national climate and land management fund mechanisms, tax incentives and other fiscal policies to encourage all stakeholders to participate and invest in the implementation of restoration at scale;
7. Improve coordination of efforts on forest landscape restoration by local communities, civil society organizations, private sector, research institutions, investors and development partners;
8. Call on development partners, international finance institutions and the private sector to support domestic investment and facilitate access to external investment opportunities in forest landscape restoration, including among others international funds such as the Green Climate Fund and the Global Environment Facility that are currently supporting regional programmatic initiatives on FLR.

The Kigali Declaration on forest landscape restoration in Africa remains open for further signatures through September 1st, 2016 when the Declaration will be celebrated at the World Conservation Congress in Hawai'i.

Signed:

Hon. Vincent Biruta
Minister of Natural Resources
Rwanda

Hon. Nii Osah Mills
Minister of Lands and Natural Resources
Ghana

Hon Abdalla Deng Nhial
Ministry of Environment and Forestry
South Sudan

Hon. Arlette Sombo-Dibele
Minister of Environment, Sustainable Development,
Water, Forests, Hunting and Fishing
Republic of Central Africa

Hon. Sam Cheptoris
Minister of Water and Environment
Uganda

Hon. Celso Correia
Minister of Land, Environment and Rural
Development
Mozambique

Hon. Rosalie Matondo
Minister of Forest Economy, Sustainable
Development and Environment
Republic of Congo

Hon Christine Sagno
Minister of Environment, Water and Forests
Guinea

Sir. Harrison Karnwea
Managing Director, Forestry Development Authority
Liberia

Hon Jesca Eriyo
Deputy Secretary General East African Community
Arusha, Tanzania

Hon. Robert Bopolo Mbongeza
Minister of Environment, Conservation of Nature
and Sustainable Development
Democratic Republic of Congo

Hon. Bright Msaka
Minister of Natural Resources, Energy and Mining
Malawi

Hon. Rémi Allah Kouadio
Minister of Environment and Sustainable
Development
Ivory Coast

AGENDA

Day One: Tuesday 26 July 2016

8:00 – 9:00 Registration

9:00 – 10:00 Opening Session

Moderator

Dr Emmanuel Nkurunziza
Director General, Rwanda Natural Resources Authority

Invited Remarks

Hon. Jesca Eriyo,
Deputy Secretary General, Productive and Social Sectors, East African Community

Hon. Christine Sagno,
Minister of Environment, Water and Forestry, Guinea

Hon. Nii Osah Mills,
Minister of Lands & Mineral Resources, Republic of Ghana

Hon. Alex Noerdin,
Governor of South Sumatra, Indonesia

Amb. Peter Fahrenholtz,
Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany in Rwanda

Mr. Luther Bois Anukur,
Regional Director, Eastern and Southern Africa, IUCN

Official Opening

Dr Vincent Biruta
Minister of Natural Resources, Government of Rwanda

10:00 – 10:15 Group Photo

10:15 – 10:30 Coffee Break

10:30 – 13:00 **Session: Bonn Challenge Overview - What is happening where, Extended Target**

Overview on Bonn Challenge - progress and commitments

- o Announcement by Central African Republic
- o Announcement by Côte d'Ivoire

Stewart Maginnis,
Global Director, Nature Based Solutions Group, IUCN

Roundtable Discussions:

Country Restoration Initiatives Successes, Challenges and Solutions

Chaired by:

Amb. Peter Fahrenholtz,

Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany in Rwanda

13:00 – 14:30 Lunch Break

14:30 – 16:00 Session: Forest Landscape Restoration, National Priorities and the Sustainable Development Goals

Moderator

Dr Emmanuel Nkurunziza,

Director General, Rwanda Natural Resources Authority

How FLR underpins national priorities while helping countries meet their global commitments (SDGs, NDC, LDN, Aichi Targets and other policies).

Robert Wild,

Technical Coordinator, Forests, Drylands and Climate Change, Eastern and Southern African Regional Office, IUCN

Forest Landscape Restoration: Promoting Cross-sectoral Collaboration in Agriculture and Agroforestry

Dennis Garrity,

Drylands Ambassador, UNCCD, Senior Fellow, World Agroforestry Centre & World Resources Institute and Chair, Partnership to Create an EverGreen Agriculture

Roundtable Discussions:

Discussions on how FLR can be better deployed in pursuit of economic green growth, climate resilience and poverty reduction

Moderator: Eugene Anangwe

16:00 – 16:30 Coffee Break

16:30 – 17:30 Session: Assessing Opportunities for Restoration – A Roadmap Contributing to Sustainable Economies

Moderator: Dr Emmanuel Nkurunziza,

Director General, Rwanda Natural Resources Authority

Restoration Opportunities Assessment Methodology: the Rwanda example

Felix Rurangwa,

Director of Forest Extension and Ecosystem Management Unit, Rwanda Natural Resources Authority

Charles Karangwa,

FLR Coordinator Eastern and Southern African Region IUCN.

Roundtable Discussions: Country Updates

Moderator: Eugene Anangwe

Cote d'Ivoire: Zana Ouattara, MEDD and Peter Mbile, IUCN

Uganda: Paul Mafabi, Director of Environmental Affairs, Ministry of Water and Environment,

Democratic Republic of Congo:

Sébastien Malele, MCEDD and Elie Hakizumwami, IUCN

Malawi:

Dr Clement Chilima.

Director General of Forestry and Environment

Others countries to contribute

17:30 End of Day One

Day Two: Wednesday 27 July 2016

Moderator: Dr Emmanuel Nkurunziza,
Director General, Rwanda Natural Resources Authority

9:00 – 9:15 Day One Recap

Speaker

Paul Mafabi,

Director of Environmental Affairs, Ministry of Water and Environment, Uganda

9:15 – 10:15 Session: Technical and Policy Issues for Supporting Restoration

Moderator: Dr Emmanuel Nkurunziza,
Director General, Rwanda Natural Resources Authority

Recommendations from Knowledge Sharing Technical Side Event

Michael Kleine,

Deputy Executive Director, International Union of Forest Research Organizations

Creating enabling partnerships to link, knowledge, policy and resources mobilisation

Stewart Maginnis,

Global Director, Nature Based Solutions Group, IUCN

Round Table Discussion: Technical and Policy Support Needs for scaling up FLR

Moderator: Eugene Anangwe

10:15 – 10:30 Coffee Break

10:30 – 13:00 Session: Financing and Investing in Restoration

Moderator

Dr Emmanuel Nkurunziza,
Director General, Rwanda Natural Resources Authority

From Recipients to Investors – Empowering Small Scale Farmers

Fraser Brown,
Net Positive Solutions

Overview of Climate Finance, Global Flows and Instruments

Jane Wilkinson
Director, Climate Policy Initiative

Leveraging Public Financing through Donor and Private Funds

Alex Mulisa,
Coordinator, Green Fund Rwanda (FONERWA)

Round Table Discussions: Ways Forward on Public, Private and Donor Financing.

Moderator

Eugene Anangwe

13:00 – 14:30 Lunch Break

14:30 – 16:00 Session: Unleashing Regional Potentials for Forest Landscape Restoration:

FLR in SADC perspectives of Hon Bright Masaka, Minister of Natural Resources, Energy and Mining, Malawi presented by Dr Clement Chilima. Director General of Forestry and Environment.

Final Round Table Discussion: Regional Potentials for Forest Landscape Restoration:

What countries want to see over next four years and what is holding them back.

Moderator

Eugene Anangwe

16:00 – 16:30 Coffee Break

16:30 – 17:30 Session: Kigali Declaration on Forest Landscape Restoration

Moderator

Dr Emmanuel Nkurunziza,
Director General, Rwanda Natural Resources Authority

Speaker

Sir Harrison S. Karnwea, Sr.
Managing Director, Liberian Forestry Development Authority

Official Closing

Moderator

Dr Emmanuel Nkurunziza,
Director General, Rwanda Natural Resources Authority

Speakers

Amb. Peter Fahrenholtz,
Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany in Rwanda

Hon. Jesca Eriyo,
Deputy Secretary General, Productive and Social Sectors, EAC

Dr Vincent Biruta
Minister of Natural Resources, Government of Rwanda

17:30 – 19:30 Closing Social Function

