



Workshop Report



AFR100 Technical Partners Meeting

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# AFR100 Technical Partners (TP) Meeting

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May 28-29, 2019  
Dakar, Senegal



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABBREVIATIONS & ACRONYMS..... 3

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY ..... 4

INTRODUCTION..... 5

    Opening Ceremony ..... 6

    Workshop Methodology ..... 6

    Background & Context of the Workshop..... 7

PRACTICAL SESSIONS ..... 8

    Session 1: Progress update on the Implementation of the AFR100 Initiative to Date ..... 8

    Session 2: Mapping of AFR100 Technical Partners ..... 9

    Session 3: Best Practice Examples ..... 11

    Session 4: Countries’ Needs ..... 13

    Session 5: Strengthening Effective AFR100 Coordination ..... 13

    Sessions 6, 7 & 8: Groups Work ..... 14

CHALLENGES ..... 14

    Lack of Legal Framework for Investments ..... 14

    Inclusive Process ..... 15

    Ineffective Communication..... 15

    Lack of Strategy..... 15

    Institutional Turf Wars ..... 15

LESSONS LEARNED ..... 16

NEXT STEPS ..... 16

CONCLUSIONS..... 17

RECOMMENDATIONS ..... 17

    General Recommendations ..... 17

    Expectations for the Secretariat ..... 18

ANNEXES ..... 20

    RESULTS OF GROUP WORK..... 20

        Group I: Ghana ..... 20

        Groupe II: Cameroun..... 21

        Group III: Senegal..... 22

    Agenda ..... 23

    Lists of Participants ..... 24

## ABBREVIATIONS & ACRONYMS

<b>AFR100</b>	African Forest Landscape Restoration
<b>ALAP</b>	African Landscape Action Plan
<b>APM</b>	Annual Partnership Meetings
<b>ARLI</b>	African Resilient Landscape Initiative
<b>AU</b>	African Union
<b>AUDA-NEPAD</b>	African Union Development Agency – New Partnership for Africa Development
<b>BMU</b>	German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, and Nuclear Safety
<b>BMZ</b>	German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development
<b>CI</b>	Conservation International
<b>CIFOR</b>	Center for International Forestry Research
<b>CIRAD</b>	French Agricultural Research Centre for International Development
<b>CRS</b>	Catholic Relief Services
<b>DREA</b>	Department of Rural Development, Environment & Agriculture
<b>DRC</b>	Democratic Republic of Congo
<b>EGA</b>	EverGreening Alliance
<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agriculture Organization
<b>FLR</b>	Forest Landscape Restoration
<b>GEF</b>	Global Environment Facility
<b>GPFLR</b>	Global Partnership for Forest Landscape Restoration
<b>GIZ</b>	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH
<b>INGOs</b>	International Non-Governmental Organizations
<b>IUCN</b>	International Union for Conservation of Nature
<b>MDGs</b>	Millennium Development Goals
<b>MT</b>	Management Team
<b>P4F</b>	Partnership for Forest
<b>RECs</b>	Regional Economic Communities
<b>ROAM</b>	Restoration Opportunities Assessment Methodology
<b>TPs</b>	Technical Partnerships
<b>UNCCD</b>	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
<b>UNCED</b>	United Nations Conference on Environment and Development
<b>UN Environment</b>	United Nations Environment
<b>USA</b>	United States of America
<b>WWF</b>	World Wildlife Fund for Nature
<b>WRI</b>	World Resources Institute



## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A regional workshop on the theme of “**AFR100 Technical Partners (TP) Meeting**” was held in Dakar, Senegal on 28<sup>th</sup> and 29<sup>th</sup> of May 2019 under the auspices of the African Union Development Agency (AUDA-NEPAD), formerly the New Partnership for Africa Development (NEPAD). The workshop convened over thirty (30) participants, mostly senior managers, from prominent international institutions representing the United Nations (UN) agencies, International Non-Governmental Organizations (INGOs), Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs), the private sector, as well as three AFR100 country focal points (Ghana, Cameroon, Senegal).

The overall objectives of the two-day workshop were to take stock of the status of Forest Landscape Restoration (FLR) implementation conducted or supported by technical partners in AFR100 partner countries, to develop a clear and common understanding of what it means to be a Technical Partner (TP) of AFR100 and to develop joint strategies for effective partnership. The outcomes of the workshop were designed to contribute towards strengthening strategic partnerships between various Technical Partners (TPs) and other relevant partner institutions, for a more coordinated implementation of AFR100.

The workshop used a participatory methodology and covered eight broad sessions selected to provide a holistic view of the challenges and opportunities facing AFR100’s Technical Partners. It identified existing structural and political obstacles undermining effective partnerships. These barriers include lack of coordination, old institutional territorial protectionisms, limited financial resources, limited technical skills, etc.

Participants identified good practices of effective partnership for FLR across Africa, possible entry points, strategies and alliances to enhance collaboration, coherence, complementarity and synergies.

Below are the abridged recommendations of the workshop:

1. Enhance the coordination capacity of the AFR100 Secretariat to connect TPs for an effective collaboration and partnership;
2. Establish a legal framework for investment to diversify sources of funding;
3. Create a people-centred and inclusive engagement framework at community level and with national governments to ensure the effective participation of women and youth;
4. Improve inclusive advocacy at community level to increase the visibility of AFR100;
5. Establish an effective knowledge management and reporting mechanism to constantly ensure the flow of information on lessons learnt, sound practices, and other important publications;
6. AFR100 Secretariat must enhance communication with TPs to ensure effective partnership;
7. Establish a framework and mobilize resource to ensure that each AFR100 Partner Country develops a National Strategy for Forest Landscape Restoration.



## INTRODUCTION

Since its launch in 2015, the African Forest Landscape Restoration Initiative (AFR100) Technical Partners (TPs) have continually expressed guidance in terms of principles, criteria and their role in the AFR100 Partnership. The regional workshop on “**AFR100 Technical Partners (TP) Meeting**” is one of such efforts undertaken to improve technical cooperation within the AFR100 Partnership. The workshop was organized by the African Union Development Agency (AUDA-NEPAD) and was held in Dakar, Senegal on 28<sup>th</sup> and 29<sup>th</sup> of May 2019.

The overall objective of the workshop was to take stock of the progress on the implementation of the AFR100 Initiative, to conduct mapping of AFR100 Technical Partners (TP) and to develop joint strategies that will enhance partnership, collaboration and communication.

The specific objectives were to:

1. To assess the status and location of FLR implementation conducted or supported by Technical Partners;
2. To develop a clear and common understanding of what it means to be a Technical Partner of the AFR100 Initiative - this is to remain responsive with the needs of AFR100 countries;
3. To develop guidelines for Technical Partners, defining roles and responsibilities as well as opportunities;
4. To review the request of AFR100 partner countries for technical support and develop an action plan to respond to those requests;
5. To strengthen strategic partnerships between the various Technical Partners and other relevant partner institutions, for more coordinated implementation effects.

The meeting provided a unique opportunity to bring together over 30 high-level representatives from UN Agencies, International Non-Governmental Organizations (INGOs), regional organizations, Non-Governmental organizations (CSOs), the private sector, etc. The expected results of the workshop were to have:

1. Common views on the character and main principals of the AFR100 Technical Partnership;
2. Agreed on key processes within the partnership;
3. Develop an action plan for Technical Partners addressing requests of partner countries on technical support while building synergies between partners working in the same AFR100 countries;
4. Carry-out geo-technical map on intervention zones of Technical Partners.

The next sections of this report cover the opening ceremony of the workshop, methodology, background and main sessions held.



## Opening Ceremony

The meeting began with remarks from **Mr. Mamadou Diakhité**, the Team Leader of the AFR100 Secretariat and the representative of the AUDA-NEPAD, and **Colonel Baba Ba**, the AFR100 Focal Point of Senegal. The speakers in their opening addresses welcomed the participants and stressed the timeliness and importance of the workshop. Both speakers established the correlation between development and security should be linked to a proper restoration of Africa's forest landscape, among other challenges. The AUDA-NEPAD representative reminded the participants that the AFR100's mandate emanates from the African Union (AU). He further explained that twenty-eight (28) countries have, so far, committed to restore their degraded and deforested landscape and that over 12 countries have completed the Restoration Opportunity Assessment Methodologies (ROAM). He described that the success of the Initiative will not only depend on the actions of a specific country, but also on the political will of all partners. He further explained the roles of the AFR100 Secretariat in facilitation and coordination. Finally, he announced the upcoming 4<sup>th</sup> annual partnership meeting in Accra in October 2019 and stressed that the next two days should allow all the Technical Partners (TPs) to lay-out the capacity they have in terms of FLR implementation.

## Workshop Methodology

The two-day workshop was held to foster a candid and open dialogue to build mutual trust for enhanced collaboration and partnership. The workshop used participative methods such as: presentations, case studies, group work and plenary discussions with the support of a facilitator.

Prior to the workshop, a presentation of the mapping of Technical Partners was prepared by analysing survey results collected by WRI. A joint discussion about the character and collection of main principals of the partnership and definition of roles and responsibilities was flagged out. A presentation on country requests and grouping of main topics for breakout sessions to address country needs was also prepared.

Presentation were made on the following issues:

- Session 1: Progress Update on the Implementation of the AFR100 Initiative to Date;
- Session 2: Mapping of AFR100 Technical Partners;
- Session 3: Best Practice Examples;
- Session 4: Presentation of Consolidated Country Requests for Support;
- Session 5: Strengthening Effective AFR100 Coordination and Engagement;
- Session 6: Presentation of Groups and Development of an Overall Action Plan;
- Session 7: Consolidation of the Meeting Outcomes.



Two additional presentations were made on the UN Decade for Ecosystem Restoration (UNDEC) and on *Forest Hackathon*, which can be defined as an holistic exercise to identify, in a given country or area, the main driver of landscape and forest degradation, in one hand, and solutions and opportunities for FLR, including technical and financial, in the other one. It is also important to note that a small change was made in the agenda – The presentation on “Countries’ Needs” came before the session on “Strengthening Effective AFR100 Coordination.”

The presentations were followed by discussion sessions. On day two of the workshop, participants were divided into working groups with a chairperson and rapporteur to respond to the following questions:

1. Using Cameroon, Kenya and Senegal as case studies, how can we improve collaboration in these countries?
2. What do we expect from the AFR100 Secretariat?

This report presents the background and rationale for the organization of the workshop, summarizes the main thematic sessions and highlights the outcomes of the two-day deliberations. The report ends with recommendations put forward by participants to enhance effective technical partnership within AFR100.

## Background & Context of the Workshop

Land degradation affects millions of people in Africa. To survive, they have to further deforest and overexploit Africa’s natural resources. These actions not only intensify the effects of climate change, but they also severely thwart sustainable development goals. However, it also means that the African continent has the largest forest restoration opportunity of any continent. More than 700 million hectares (1.7 billion acres) of its degraded forest landscapes can be restored.

According to experts, forest landscape restoration is achievable in many African countries when supported with sound national policies. Thus, AFR100 brings together political leadership with financial and technical resources to support a large-scale FLR movement across the continent. The initiative provides a platform to make sustained impacts in landscape restoration through effective partnership and collaboration. Activities are mainly driven and sustained by partner countries and contributions by international partners with national level support. Success stories and lessons learnt of FLR experiences will be documented, publicized and scaled up.

The AFR100 Initiative was launched in December 2015 during the Global Landscapes Forum at the COP21 in Paris by representatives of participating African countries and a wide range of financial and Technical Partners. The aim of the AFR100 Initiative is to bring 100 million hectares of forests and degraded landscape under restoration across Africa by 2030. This goal is in line



with the targets as stated in the Sustainable Development goals (SDGs) and more specifically the New York Declaration on Forests and the Global Bonn Challenge concerning the protection and maintenance of forests across Africa.

A secretariat was established to coordinate the activities of the AFR100 Initiative and serves as the main communication hub. The AFR100 Secretariat is based in Midrand (South Africa), housed within the African Union Development Agency (AUDA-NEPAD). The AFR100 has the following tasks: Coordination of partners to jointly mobilize and sustain political support; coordination of the provision of technical assistance and facilitation of investments; Coalition building and partnerships; knowledge management, monitoring and reporting.

Since 2017, the number of Countries and Technical Partners has grown. Also 2017 highlighted the momentum for FLR in Africa with substantial financial commitments from GEF (IUCN, FAO, UN ENV), from Germany/ BMU under the IKI envelope (under preparation), and, most recently, with early plans to tap into GEF 7 with a Consortium with MT partners, among other stakeholders.

Considering all the positive development of recent years, the AFR100 Secretariat is seizing the opportunity to organize a two-day workshop in Dakar, Senegal, for AFR100 Technical Partners to address issues related to the rapid increase of AFR100 Technical Partners and to enhance effective coordination.

## PRACTICAL SESSIONS

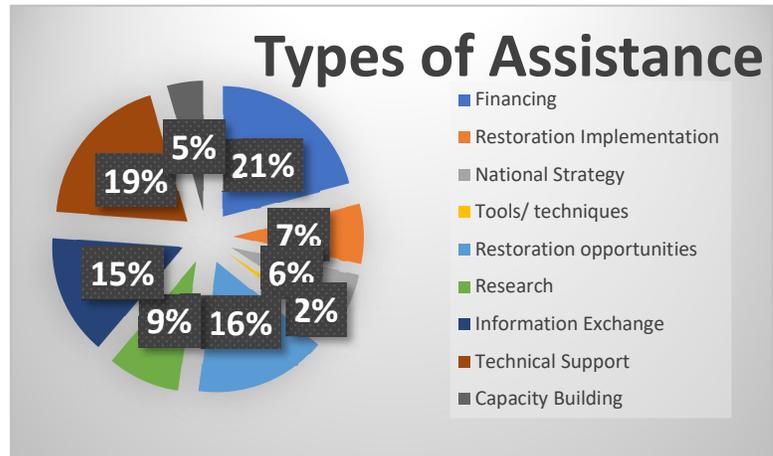
The workshop covered eight sessions, crucial in addressing forest landscape restoration and effective technical partnership. While some of the sessions generated lengthy discussions, others were short presentations on the status of a particular issue, thus didn't generate discussions or action points. Consequently, this report will solely cover substantive aspects of the presentations, perhaps briefly covers the objectives of the sessions, discussions and action points – when relevant.

On Day I, five sessions were covered. Below is the summary of the various sessions:

### Session 1: Progress update on the Implementation of the AFR100 Initiative to Date

This session gave an overview of the AFR100 initiative to restore 100 million hectares of land by 2030 and its alignment to on-going global initiatives such as the Bonn Challenge, the New York Declaration on Forests and the African Resilient Landscapes Initiative. The AFR100 Secretariat provides an overview of the AFR100 Initiative stating that substantive opportunities are available from Europe and USA with \$1.5 billion earmarked for restoration with over 12 ROAMs completed. The presentation also highlighted that twenty-eight (28) African countries have committed to restoring over hundred and thirteen (113) million hectares and the number of hectares each country has committed to restore. See below map of commitment from countries.

The presentation also clustered the types of assistance requested by countries. Most of the request is financial because it is evident that restoration is not possible without adequate financial resources. Below is the image on types of assistance.



The two (2) images below highlights the cross-cutting needed to create an enabling environment for effective landscape restoration and the activities needed at each stage to ensure effective partnership leading to the goal of landscape restoration.



## Session 2: Mapping of AFR100 Technical Partners

A survey was carried-out in collaboration with WRI to track FLR implementation of AFR100 Technical Partners and this presentation covered the results of the survey.

The purpose of the survey is informed by the following questions:

1. Who is active where and what they are doing?
2. How the support compares to the countries' need for assistance?
3. How connected are the Technical Partners to one another?

As the number of Technical Partners is increasing, it is important to coordinate activities to avoid duplication of efforts or waste of resources. Prior to the workshop the survey developed by WRI, was sent to all participating AFR100 Technical Partners (TPs). WRI presents the analysis of the data received from the completed survey and others that social landscape analysis had been applied.



The survey reveals that there is a wide range of technical expertise within the pool of Technical Partners – such as Agroforestry, Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration (FMNR), corridor restoration, mangroves restoration, etc. Yet, it has been observed that there is a greater interest in partner on carrying-out forest restoration activities, but only few partners work in education and training. The survey further reveals that in several partners countries, such as Kenya and Tanzania there is a high representation of TPs while there are only a few or none in countries, such as Niger, Chad, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). Thus, the challenge is to ensure effective collaboration among the Technical Partners working in the same country and to strengthen AFR100 links to all countries including those in Central and West Africa, where there is an under-representation of Technical Partners.

Concerning financial partners and funding, the survey revealed that in addition to the existing private investor networks, other funding sources would be theoretically available for FLR through the Forestry and the Climate Change Fund or the Global Impact Investment Network. However, those funds are not yet moving.

### Discussion Points

- It has been observed that some countries are “over-served” while others are under-served. The challenge is to **balance and/or prioritize technical support** to underserved countries;
- Ways to recruit more technical partners working in under-served countries to join AFR100;
- The roles of Technical Partners to create more technical awareness to the governance and explain to governments why donors are not coming with substantive fund to Africa;
- Restoration should be a political agenda - Advising government needs to make some coherent policies to land degradation;
- IUCN has developed a tool to monitor FLR implementation which is called the Bonn Challenge barometer of Progress and will also help to map partners’ activities;
- AFR100 comes to implement all the international goals that the countries themselves have signed - Inclusive of stakeholder coordination;
- Suggestion that it would be really helpful if the survey is done by each country and coordinated by the country Focal Point;
- There is a gap between international commitments and national policies, therefore a need to understand the process as an integrated part of development including rural development;
- Partnership for Forest (P4F) highlights that they could link countries to private sector partners and funding and asks to identify the key stumbling block of funding;
- Information about funding opportunities is important - not just what is there but also what is currently in the commitments;
- Need for more accurate estimates of the costs of restoration; Also need for more understanding and knowledge of business models in the partnership; This requires a mapping of financial flows;

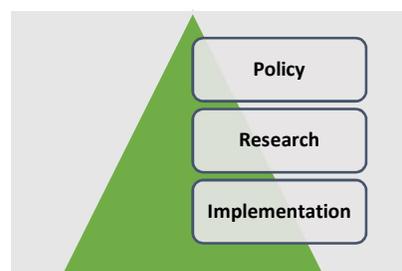
- In a further survey there is a need to look at the effectiveness for the partners to deliver – for example there are many partners in Kenya, but not much effectiveness;
- Should not only undertake country mapping, but should also carry-out mapping of thematic areas;
- There is a need to go beyond competitive bids – need to reduce the gap would by reaching out to the smallholder farmers who make 80% of production and agroforestry;
- Noted that different countries may have different strategies.

### Action Points

- Working towards unlocking funding sources;
- Applying together for funding and going beyond competitive aspects;
- Capture partners’ scope to apply knowledge and best practices in the survey;
- Prioritize support to under-served AFR100 partner countries;
- Recruit technical partner organizations working in under-served countries to join AFR100;
- Recruit more organizations that directly carry-out restoration activities to join AFR100;
- Recruit more private sector companies to join AFR100;
- Equip partner countries with survey results, so they can access relevant technical support and tools;
- Prioritize partnering to unlock private investment in FL;
- WRI reminded TP to complete the survey if not yet done.

### Session 3: Best Practice Examples

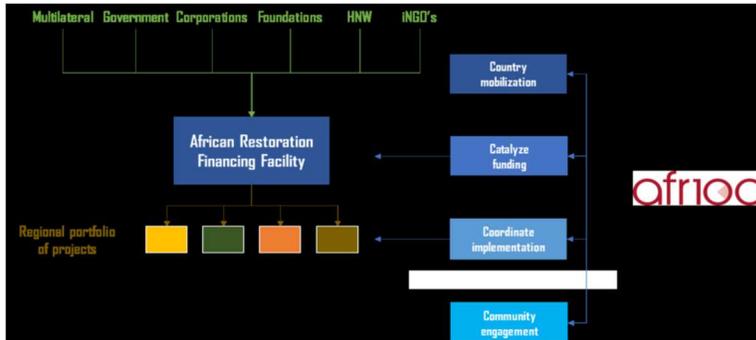
This session was made of a panel of partners working on a ground and giving different perspectives about their work. Four experts presented case studies on FLR Overview showing 1-2 best practices and implementation at a large scale. The session was practical, illustrative and interactive. EverGreening Alliance moderated the session. The three panelists<sup>1</sup> briefly introduced their respective organizations and their work in the field through stories, and anecdotes. They discussed challenges and opportunities working with governments, communities and other implementers. They also highlighted best practices of successful collaboration and the value they add to support AFR100 commitments.



The Session also focused on coordination and the need for collaboration to avoid duplication of efforts and undercutting. Questions were asked about getting the partners under one umbrella,

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<sup>1</sup> The National Technical Specialist for Environment and Climate change of World Vision in Nairobi, Kenya; the Senior Policy Advisor for Food Security and Climate Change of Catholic Relief Services (CRS), based in Baltimore, USA; and the Strategy and Programs Head of Justdiggit based in Amsterdam, the Netherlands.



to create a centralized pool of funding so that partners do not compete against each other for funding. The session also discussed the issues of inclusivity and participation by highlighting the importance of women's participation, qualitatively and quantitatively. Intergenerational

gaps to understand sustainability by involving youth in the conversation about restoration was also discussed. The session established a symbiotic relationship between these three levels – policy, research and implementation. It was discussed that massive scale implementation at the bottom requires genuine collaboration at the policy, research and implementation levels.

The session made the assumptions that many of the countries might not be aware of the tremendous capacity, experiences in restoration, capacity in research and monitoring and livelihood development expertise of the Technical Partners.

The session highlighted some of the sound practices, and key lessons learned.

### Discussion Points

- Dealing with failure?
- Agreement that we need an Africa Restoration Financing Facility;
- Small scale farmers being at the core of massive scale restoration; Thus, small scale farmers must see the benefits of massive scale restoration to participate in it/sustain it;
- Massive scale implementation at the bottom requires genuine collaboration at the top;
- Visibility on the ground requires everyone to share data
- NASA and geo-spatial analysis can be used to track forest coverage and restoration efforts;
- Belief in the power of communication;
- Started a movement which attracted several key partners;

### Action Points

- Working towards the set-up of an African restoration Financing Facility;
- Working towards improving the opportunities for women and youth;
- Achieve impacts at scale that have a significant return on investment for restoration and improvement of livelihoods;
- Develop a regional portfolio of projects;
- Develop a monitoring platform;
- Mobilize co-financing and catalyse technical coordination to support the required massive up-scaling of FLR;
- Put an emphasis on collaborative implementation.

**Day II began with a recap of day I** where the salient issues were articulated. The recap was followed by a presentation on **the current status of the UN Decade for Ecosystem Restoration** and inputs from the participants.

#### Session 4: Countries' Needs

The AFR100 Secretariat presents the key countries' requests, but emphasis that there is a need for the country request form to be updated. All countries require assistance on identifying and gaining access to sustainable funding sources for restoration activities (upscaling). However, some countries remain vague in their request for technical support, probably due to the lack of understanding of what AFR100 and their technical partners can offer.

The presentation stated that the main requests for technical support to date are for:

- **FLR Planning:** Conducting studies, assessments of priority landscapes, FLR opportunities and development of national FLR strategies.
- **Knowledge Exchange and Learning:** South-South exchange for best practises, learning platforms on FLR, and ecosystem restoration.
- **National Coordination and Communication:** National FLR platforms, Awareness raising and outreach, mobilisation in countries.
- **FLR Implementation:** Project development and implementation, identification of implementers and partners.

#### Discussion Points

- Ghana and Cameroon intervene that their lists have not been updated recently and that they wish to submit an update.

#### Action Points

- Need to update the list of countries' needs;
- Developing a technical assistance platform, bringing together countries' needs and specific request for assistance with technical partners.

#### Session 5: Strengthening Effective AFR100 Coordination

The AFR100 Secretariat presents their ideas on the main principles, criteria and roles of the AFR100 partnership. AFR100 provides a platform for communication and exchange as well as technical support. The platform aims to:

- Inspire ambitious commitments to restoration in African countries;
- Enable better regional and global coordination;
- Provide services to develop national FLR strategies;
- Support development of in-country partnerships;
- Facilitate peer-to-peer learning exchanges;

Technical partners are invited to join AFR100 based on their respective technical, organizational and geographical experiences and contributions to FLR in Africa. They adhere to the AFR100 Guiding Principles and complete the Technical Partners Checklist.

### Discussion Points

- African governments need to be more involved in the governance of AFR100;
- AFR100 should empower and reinforce guidelines;
- The issues of governance and the participation of small holder farmers are fundamental issues that need to be addressed at all levels.

### Action Points

- Create awareness at all governmental levels and explain to governments the deficiency in funding;
- Reflect on how the best ways to involve African governments in the governance of AFR100.
- Recruit technical partner organizations working in under-served countries to join AFR100;
- Recruit more organizations that directly carry-out restoration activities to join AFR100;
- Recruit more private sector companies to join AFR100;

## Sessions 6, 7 & 8: Groups Work

These sessions focused on group work. The groups were formed around the 3 focal points<sup>2</sup> to develop strategies on how to better cooperate in their respective countries. The results of these group works are in Annex 2.

In a second working group session, groups were asked to develop recommendations on how the AFR100 Secretariat can improve their work.

## CHALLENGES

Over the course of the workshop challenges for the upscaling of AFR100 implementation and restoring 100 million hectares of degraded forest landscape have been identified and will need to be address by the partnership:

### Lack of Legal Framework for Investments

- Many financing partners are worried about investing in Africa - Fright of reversals that they are not wanting to invest in Africa. Some funders are interested in the carbon offset parts. They can't find bankable projects that the funders or investors could use such as a business and a return on Investment that a farmer cannot do so well. Investor wants to invest in

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<sup>2</sup> The countries that were represented at the workshop Cameroun, Ghana and Senegal.

million whereas farmers can only work in thousands of dollars so there is a mismatch between the potential investors and the capacities of potential farmers.

- Investors are afraid to come to Africa and there is a need for investors to mostly focus on small holders.
- Lack of legal frameworks and the gap or filling the gap would be how to reach the small holder farmers who we know are 80% of production in agroforestry.

### Inclusive Process

- Many women are involved in subsistence farming and the challenge remains their participation so that their voices and visibility can be amplified throughout the process;
- The intergenerational component – involving Africa’s youth - is real as there is no clear mechanism to involve them in the restoration process. They have inherited land degradation and must be equipped to address it;
- Top down process and less participation of communities are approaches that will undermine success. There is also a top-down approach from the global level with no enabling conditions in place;

### Ineffective Communication

- Lack of communication between the various stakeholders and lack of synergy between the various projects/programs/activities;
- There is no clear and comprehensive visibility on what is happening on the ground;
- There is a major challenge in coordination, synergy and coherence as most partners are working in silos;

### Lack of Strategy

- There is a gap between international commitments and national policies and politics;
- Very few countries have a strategy on forest landscape restoration. So, there is no clear strategic direction to guide and inform their activities;
- Communities are often left behind by inaction. There is no clear framework how to involve the communities and build a bottom-up movement that is sustainable.

### Institutional Turf Wars

- There is a definitional issue<sup>3</sup> – all stakeholders are not talking about the same issue when referring to forest landscape restoration, food security, climate change, etc.
- Technical partners inadvertently undercut each other to secure country projects and funding; Thus, countries are also pitted against each other by donors;
- Partners often do not beyond competitive aspects and towards the scaling-up.

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<sup>3</sup> The Team Leader of AFR100 warned against this definitional issue, which should not be a pretext for inaction – and favours a definition of land restoration that as inclusive as possible

## LESSONS LEARNED

A few lessons emerged from the two-days discussions. Below is the highlight of these lessons:

1. Working together is not an option, but a critical factor for success;
2. Women are the bulk of groups affected by deforestation; thus, no restoration will be successful without their full and effective participation;
3. Methods/approaches of donors create competitions and institutional tensions;
4. Coordination and collaboration are key to effective landscape restoration and implementation on the ground requires genuine collaboration;
5. Massive-scale restoration depends on small scale farmers. Farmers are driving the restoration challenges, thus need incentive to restore land degradation;
6. Still there is no evidence of how a successful FLR look like because the process is at embryonic stage, therefore a need for sharing and lessons learned;
7. The United Nations (UN) Decade on Ecosystem's Restoration means nothing with no concrete actions. There is a need for movement building to sustaining AFR100 activities;
8. Technical partnership is not a heterogeneous composite, but is comprised of policy and governance organizations, research organizations, implementing INGOs, etc.;
9. Partners will compete and undercut their own efforts without restoring effective coordination and nurturing genuine collaboration;
10. Visibility on the ground requires data from everyone. Visibility is also needed from multiple perspectives;
11. Dealing with failure should rather be translated to what is not working well using adaptive programming - There is an opportunity to have a conversation with various stakeholders to redress mistakes;
12. Do not apply forest landscape restoration in isolation, it needs to be integrated to what people are doing on the ground;
13. Incentives are very important where champions don't exist;
14. Data together is stronger than data alone.

## NEXT STEPS

The participants highlighted the following issues for the way forward:

- a. Identify upcoming key events and themes that should be addressed at these events;
- b. Create a brief format for the monthly and bi-annual reporting;
- c. Form working groups at country level to develop country strategies for better collaboration;
- d. Set a timeframe for periodic meetings - both virtual and in-person;
  - Define a structured process with open participation and agenda;
  - Make greater engagement in meeting planning and outcomes;
  - Time request and sharing of information to go prepared to the meetings;
- e. Getting involved in the planning for the next annual partnership meeting in Accra.

## CONCLUSIONS

During the closing session, participants expressed their appreciation for the hosting of the workshop and urged that continued efforts must be made to champion the work of AFR100 and increase its visibility.

Moving forward, the workshop recognized the need to change mind-set and build various alliances for effective partnership which is supposed to be relational, long and enduring. The workshop also acknowledged that strong leadership is needed to develop national strategies. They agreed that coming together to make impacts and to become catalysts of change for landscape restoration in Africa must be their collective goal. Thus, they must put their resources together to create a “people-centered” AFR100 Initiative in line with the needs and priorities of the countries and communities they serve. The grand narrative is to link the issues of forest landscape restoration to people and their livelihoods.

The workshop was closed by the representatives of the AUDA and the government of Senegal. In addition to expressing their commitment to sustaining the linkages established and fostering cross-country learning, they thanked participants for their participation and contributions to making the workshop a success. They stressed the needs for a paradigm shift and system change - requiring empowerment of national government to get more involved and to do more. They also encouraged technical partners to engage more with governments at different level to see transformation.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

The workshop was a call to action to improve partnership - moving from rhetoric to concrete actions to enhance synergy, coherence and coordination. This goal can be achieved only through political will, effective communication, focusing on comparative advantages and collaboration. The participants agreed on the following set of recommendations:

### General Recommendations

- Supporting multi-pronged, multi-level approaches to collect important FLR implementation data from the ground to allow AFR100 to make its success visible;
- Apply adapting programming when faced with challenges – discussion with doors to change track;
- Fostering collaboration and communication at national levels through the set-up of national exchange platforms;
- Establishing an online AFR100 technical assistance platform (at regional and country level) on the website (sharing information, profiles, progress status, reports, post requests, documents). Regular updates. Ownership of such platform should lay with the secretariat and focal points of AFR100;

- Working collaboratively to develop funding strategies for the upscaling of FLR activities in partner countries;
- Countries and technical partners could collaborate to write policy or technical brief for advocacy at key events;
- Working together to improve technical assistance for countries where technical partners are currently under-represented;
- Creating awareness for FLR at all governmental levels - advocate at country level by engaging with governments
- Actively communicate and share information with technical partners and/or the secretariat on events, funding opportunities, training opportunities, webinars, new projects and programs to launch, etc;
- Design programs around the interests and livelihoods of communities.
- Operationalize national work at the ground level and harmonize the activities at the global level with the national levels - translate international normative framework into national policies;
- Establish a mechanism for South-South exchanges;
- Establish country level cross-sectoral and multi-stakeholders coordination involving partners to avoid duplication and institutional turf wars;

### Expectations for the Secretariat

Participants spelled-out what they would like to see from the AFR100 Secretariat. Below is the list of their expectations:

- Detailed information on activities happening on a monthly basis;
- More information sharing on what has been done (ex. which countries and which stage of readiness)? What tools have been used? What tools are needed at each level of technical assistance request (planning, implementation, etc.)
- Countries should be reporting back every six months /twice a year; Develop a brief format for country level reports;
- Define timeframe for periodic meetings both virtual / face to face meetings;
- Regular communication through online technical platform (have a technical platform not only at regional but at the country level) to have country profile/make it dynamic using posts, etc. Share documents on case studies, etc. Need to update country profiles (what the priorities are, where restoration is taking place so that it is transparent; etc.). Country profiles should describe context, priorities, plans, status of implementation, partners, areas; Build country needs by landscapes, etc.;
- Exercise for the survey needs to be deepened and written concisely - by adding questions about the governments;
- Develop profiles of Technical Partners (with the niche and comparative advantage); describing the roles of TP, expertise, modalities of intervention, locations, key



## Workshop Report

## AFR100 Technical Partners Meeting

beneficiaries/target audience, conditions of support, ways to access technical support, levels, geographic scope, etc.;

- Review the ROAM process – data base of existing ROAMs and have a scientific paper on it; examples of where ROAMs led to policy papers; Lesson learnt of where ROAMs have been carried-out and where there has been no follow-up;
- Launch an intergenerational conversation on forest landscape restoration in Africa;
- The secretariat should provide information on new funding flow and donor activities;
- The secretariat should communicate success stories in collaboration with countries and technical partners;

## ANNEXES

### RESULTS OF GROUP WORK

#### Group I: Ghana

- Environmental Protection Agency, Ghana
- Geography - Two regions: forest (40%) / dryland (60%)
- Population: ~ 29 million
- **AFR100 Commitment:** 2 million ha (0.5 mil. ha in conservation areas, 1.5 mil. is agricultural land).
- Agricultural landscapes – mostly privately owned. Some are tenant farmers.
- Currently restored: 250,000 ha (0.25 mil. ha)
- Restoration is a long-term project. Current Project: SAFAP / FIP

#### Drivers of land degradation

- Small/medium scale mining
- Cocoa and rubber plantation
- Extensification instead of intensification – ageing farmer population
- Charcoal production
- Water management (lack of water)

#### Restoration activities:

- Trees on agricultural lands
- Trees in cocoa land
- Bamboo for mined out areas
- Soil organic matter on agricultural lands
- Fire management
- Beehives – farmer income
- Lands commission is doing some work on land tenure

#### Current Partners:

- WRI, WB, FAO, GM-UNCCD, World Vision, Solidaridad, CI,
- One Tree Planted (US organization) – small grant

#### How were activities determined?

- ROAM was done in three communities

#### Institutional analysis

- Existing platform: **Terr-Africa**
- Administrative structure: National, regional, district, community
- Community-level: Community environmental management committees (representation from chiefs, tribes, government, etc.)
- CEMC also manage wildlife corridors / trans-boundary considerations
- Government convenes development partner meetings

#### First Hackathon Site

- Pra River Basin (Large area)
- Pilot Area in the north: Tongo Hills – high level of degradation (500,000 ha)
- CRS is already doing FMNR in this priority region

## Groupe II: Cameroun

### Besoins d'Assistance – Needs for Assistance

- Preparation and implementation of National Program for the Development of Forest Plantations (reformulée)
- Development of tools, techniques for reforestation and plantations
- Elaboration of management plans for state forests, focusing of those to be transferred to communities and to ANAFOR (national agency for forest development)
- Organisation of exchange platforms to learn from countries already more advanced in FLR
- Set-up of a national multi-stakeholder FLR platform and action plan, including technical, organizational and financial aspects (Reformulée)
- Identification of suitable upscaling models and upscaling strategies
- Appui à l'élaboration et à la mise en œuvre de la stratégie nationale RPF,
- Finalisation du Programme Nationale du Développement des Plantation Forestière;
- Comment intéresser le secteur privé et investisseurs (services environnementaux, New Génération Plantation;
- Appui à la finalisation des plans d'affectation des terres et la réforme foncière;
- La responsabilisation des communautés dans la restauration forestières;
- Appui technique et financiers des collectivités décentralisées et autres administrations compétentes
- Appui à la coordination des actions du Groupe e Travail AFR100;
- Fonctionnement du Groupe,
- Plaidoyer
- Appui à la mise en œuvre du Sahel Vert;
- Grande Muraille Verte;
- Mise en œuvre du Plan Directeur de Gestion des Mangroves
- Mobilisation des financement;
- Formulation des projets,
- Relation avec les bailleurs;
- Renforcement des capacités.

### Identification des partenaires techniques et financiers

- **Bailleurs principaux:** BMU/BMZ, KfW, GEF, UE/APV FLEGT
- **Bailleurs potentiels:** FVC, AFD, BAD,
- **Partenaires techniques:** GIZ, UICN, FAO, PNUE, WWF, CIFOR, PNUD, CIRAD, Nature Plus,

### Feuille de route

- Organisation d'une réunion des partenaires techniques;
- Répartition territoriale/rationnelle des projets;
- Mise en cohérences des priorités nationales en matière de RPF et les exigences des partenaires techniques et financiers;
- Finalisation des propositions des projets en maturation;

### Framework for AFR100

- Principles for collaboration and engagement
- Process to support countries
- Partners mapping against needs of countries
- Break the project cycle to build movement



## Workshop Report

## AFR100 Technical Partners Meeting

Group III: Senegal

### **BESOINS DU PAYS SUR LE PLAN TECHNIQUE**

#### **Problèmes sériés par zone éco géographique :**

**Niayes :** Bande littorale

Erosion côtière (sapement des berges) ;

Exploitation clandestine de la bande de Filao (fixation des dunes vives) ;

Exploitation sable marin ;

Maîtrise de l'eau pour maraîchage.

#### **Vallée du Fleuve**

Tempête de poussière

Erosion hydrique

#### **Bassin arachidier**

Lessivage des sols

#### **Ferlo (Zone sylvopastorale)**

Feux de brousse

Restauration des pâturages

#### **Zone Sud**

Exploitation clandestine bois

Gouvernance des forêts

#### **Zone Est**

Erosion hydrique

Gouvernance des forêts

#### **Atouts**

- Autorité nationale désignée

-Entité nationale de mise en œuvre

#### **Préoccupations**

- Meilleure communication sur les mécanismes de financement pour que toutes les parties intéressées (composantes étatiques, société civile, secteur privé et organisations de producteurs) puisse les maîtriser

- Accompagnement des différents acteurs dans l'élaboration des projets ;

- Appuyer les différents acteurs dans l'élaboration des notes conceptuelles et la maîtrise des canevas ou formulaires des différents bailleurs

#### **Partenaires :**

PNUD, FEM, FVC/FA, UICN, JICA, ICARDA

#### **Outils :**

- Méthodologie d'évaluation des opportunités de restauration
- Baromètre de Bonn Challenges



**Workshop Report**

**AFR100 Technical Partners Meeting**

**Agenda**

**AFR100 Technical Partners (TP) Meeting, Dakar, Senegal, 28-29 May 2019**

Tuesday, 28 <sup>th</sup> of May 2019		
Time	Agenda Item	Presenter
08:00 - 08:30	Registration	
08:30 - 09:15	Welcome Address Opening Address Ice-Breaker (Round of introductions)	AUDA-NEPAD Govt. of Senegal Facilitator
09:15 - 10:00	<b>Session 1: Objectives</b> Presentation of the objectives of the TPs Meeting Group input: Collecting expectations from partners Presentation on progress on the Implementation of the AFR100 Initiative to date	Facilitator AFR100 Sec
10:00 – 10:30	Tea Break	
10.30-12.00	<b>Session 2: Mapping of AFR100 Technical Partners</b> Presentation of survey results Interactive discussion	WRI/AFR100 Sec Facilitator
12.00– 12.30	<b>Session 3: Best practice example</b> Presentations: FLR Overview showing 1-2 best practices and implementation at a large scale	Partners
12.30 – 13:30	Lunch Break	
13:30 – 15:30	<b>Session 4: Strengthening effective AFR100 coordination</b> Group input on "Question on what it means to be a technical partner" (why did partners join?) Presentation on prepared ideas of main principles, criteria and roles of partnership. Interactive discussion and agreement on principals	Facilitator AFR100 Sec Facilitator
15:30 – 16:00	Tea Break	
16.00– 17:00	<b>Sessions 5: Countries' needs</b> Presentation of consolidated countries' requests for support Group work on clustering topics, and preparation of breakout sessions	AFR100 Sec Facilitator
17:00 -17:30	Closing for the day	Facilitator
18:30	Networking cocktail	

Wednesday, 29 <sup>th</sup> of May 2019		
08:30 – 09:00	<b>Recap of day 1</b>	Facilitator
09:00 – 10:00	<b>Breakout session 6:</b> Topics selected based on grouping from the previous day and each group to develop a matrix for match-making and country support	Working group leads Facilitator
10:00 – 10.30	Tea Break (flexible during group work)	
10.30 – 11.30	<b>Continuing Breakout session 6:</b> Topics selected based on grouping from the previous day and each group to develop a matrix for match-making and country support	Working group leads Facilitator
11.30-12.30	<b>Plenary Session 7:</b> Presentation of groups and development of an overall country support matrix, as a first step to design and Implement the AFR100 Technical Assistance Platform (AFR100/TAP)	Working group leads Facilitator
12.30 – 13.30	Lunch Break	
13.30 – 15:00	<b>Session 8: Consolidation of the meeting outcomes</b> Carve out draft roles, rules and responsibilities of TP vis-à-vis AFR100 and vice versa Key actions, responsibility and timelines, determine if expectations were met. Way forward based on these results: milestones, next stop: APM and how to present results at APM.	AFR100 Sec/ Facilitator
15:00 – 15.30	Closing remarks	AUDA-NEPAD Govt. of Senegal
15:30 - 16:00	Tea Break	



## Workshop Report

## AFR100 Technical Partners Meeting

### Lists of Participants

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