

# Public Policies and Economic Incentives in Catalyzing Public and Private Finance to Accelerate and Scale Forest Landscape Restoration in Africa

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Presented in a webinar on Restore Local Policy organized by WRI



# Forest Landscape Restoration (FLR)

- ▶ Crucial for combating climate change, enhancing biodiversity, and supporting local livelihoods.
- ▶ Achieving restoration at scale **requires significant financial resources**, which necessitates **strategic public policies and economic incentives** to mobilize both public and private financing.
- ▶ Forest restoration in Africa is critical for **environmental sustainability, economic growth, and community resilience**. To effectively upscale these efforts, comprehensive policies and frameworks must be established.



# Role of Public Policies

- ▶ **Regulatory Frameworks:** Governments need to establish clear policies that prioritize FLR, including land tenure security and conservation regulations.
- ▶ **National Restoration Commitments:** Countries can commit to international frameworks like the Bonn Challenge, aligning national goals with global restoration efforts.
- ▶ **Integration into National Plans:** Incorporating FLR into national development plans and climate action strategies ensures alignment of financial and environmental objectives.

# Economic Incentives

- ▶ **Financial Mechanisms:** Implementing innovative financing mechanisms such as green bonds, carbon credits, and restoration credits can attract investments.
- ▶ **Subsidies and Grants:** Providing subsidies for sustainable practices encourages private landowners and businesses to invest in restoration activities.
- ▶ **Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs):** Collaborations between governments and private entities can pool resources, expertise, and technology to scale restoration efforts.

# Mobilizing Private Finance

- ▶ **Market Development:** Creating markets for ecosystem services, such as carbon trading, incentivizes private investment in restoration projects.
- ▶ **Risk Mitigation:** Offering guarantees or insurance can lower the risks associated with investing in restoration, making it more attractive to private financiers.
- ▶ **Corporate Responsibility:** Encouraging companies to adopt sustainability goals can drive funding toward restoration initiatives as part of their corporate social responsibility. Adoption of forest in Kenya

# Scaling Landscape Restoration

- ▶ Scaling forest landscape restoration in Africa requires a **concerted effort** to align public policies with economic incentives.
- ▶ By creating an **enabling environment** for both public and private finance, stakeholders can accelerate restoration efforts, ensuring the health of Africa's forests for generations to come.
- ▶ Investing in **strategic policies and incentives** not only addresses environmental challenges but also fosters **sustainable economic development** across the continent.

# Policies for upscaling

## 1. Establishing Clear Regulatory Frameworks

- ▶ **Land Tenure Security:** Implement policies that secure land rights for local communities and indigenous peoples and investors to promote sustainable land use and restoration.
- ▶ **Environmental Regulations:** Strengthen regulations that prevent deforestation and incentivize reforestation, ensuring compliance through monitoring and enforcement.

## 2. Incentivizing Public and Private Investment

- ▶ **Tax Incentives:** Provide tax breaks or incentives for businesses and individuals investing in restoration projects to encourage participation in sustainable practices.
- ▶ **Subsidies for Restoration Projects:** Offer financial support for restoration initiatives, including grants for reforestation and sustainable land management practices.

### 3. Strengthening Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs)

- ▶ **Collaborative Initiatives:** Foster partnerships between governments, NGOs, and private sectors to leverage resources, technology, and expertise for large-scale restoration projects.
- ▶ **Investment Platforms:** Create platforms for stakeholders to connect and collaborate on restoration initiatives, enhancing investment opportunities.

### 4. Integrating Restoration into National Policies

- ▶ **National Restoration Commitments:** Align national policies with global initiatives like the Bonn Challenge and the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration, setting clear restoration targets.
- ▶ **Climate Action Plans:** Integrate forest restoration into national climate change strategies, emphasizing its role in achieving climate goals and enhancing resilience



## 5. Innovative Financing Mechanisms

- ▶ **Green Bonds:** Develop green bond frameworks to attract investments specifically for environmental projects, including forest restoration.
- ▶ **Carbon Credit Systems:** Implement robust carbon trading systems that allow companies to offset emissions through investment in forest restoration.

## 6. Capacity Building and Awareness

- ▶ **Training Programs:** Develop training programs for communities and local governments on sustainable land management and restoration techniques.
- ▶ **Public Awareness Campaigns:** Launch campaigns to raise awareness about the benefits of forest restoration, encouraging community involvement and investment.

## 7. Monitoring and Evaluation Systems

- ▶ **Performance Metrics:** Establish clear metrics to assess the impact of restoration projects, ensuring transparency and accountability in funding use.
- ▶ **Adaptive Management:** Implement adaptive management strategies that allow for adjustments based on monitoring outcomes and evolving challenges.

# FLR In Kenya

- ▶ Constitution 2010: Public participation , ethics and integrity, chapter on environment, devolved governance, environment chapter, right to clean and healthy environment
- ▶ FCMA 2016 - community participation CFAs, establishment of Institutions like KFS, enhanced protection. Need to finalise Subsidiary legislations and guideline. Incentives mechanisms to be finalized
- ▶ EMCA 1999 - Created NEMA, coordination framework for environmental issues in Kenya
- ▶ Climate Change Act, 2013
- ▶ NLC and Land ACT ISSUES OF LAND RIGHTS - community and private land
- ▶ FR 100 - restoring 5.1 million ha

# Examples from Kenya

1. Forest Legislation- forest Act 2005 and FCMA 2016 - brought in Community participation and Kenya Forest Service. Changed from command and control to community participation. Over 300 CFAs formed. No more excision since 2005. Enhanced protection
2. Conservancies - in Coast and Northern Rangelands - tapping into Voluntary carbon markets
3. Securing of forest boundaries through fencing - Mt. Kenya, Aberdares, Mt. Elgon, Kakamega
4. Participatory Forest Management
5. Forest Landscape Restoration 15 B strategy - growing 10.6 million ha by 2032 requiring whole government whole society approach



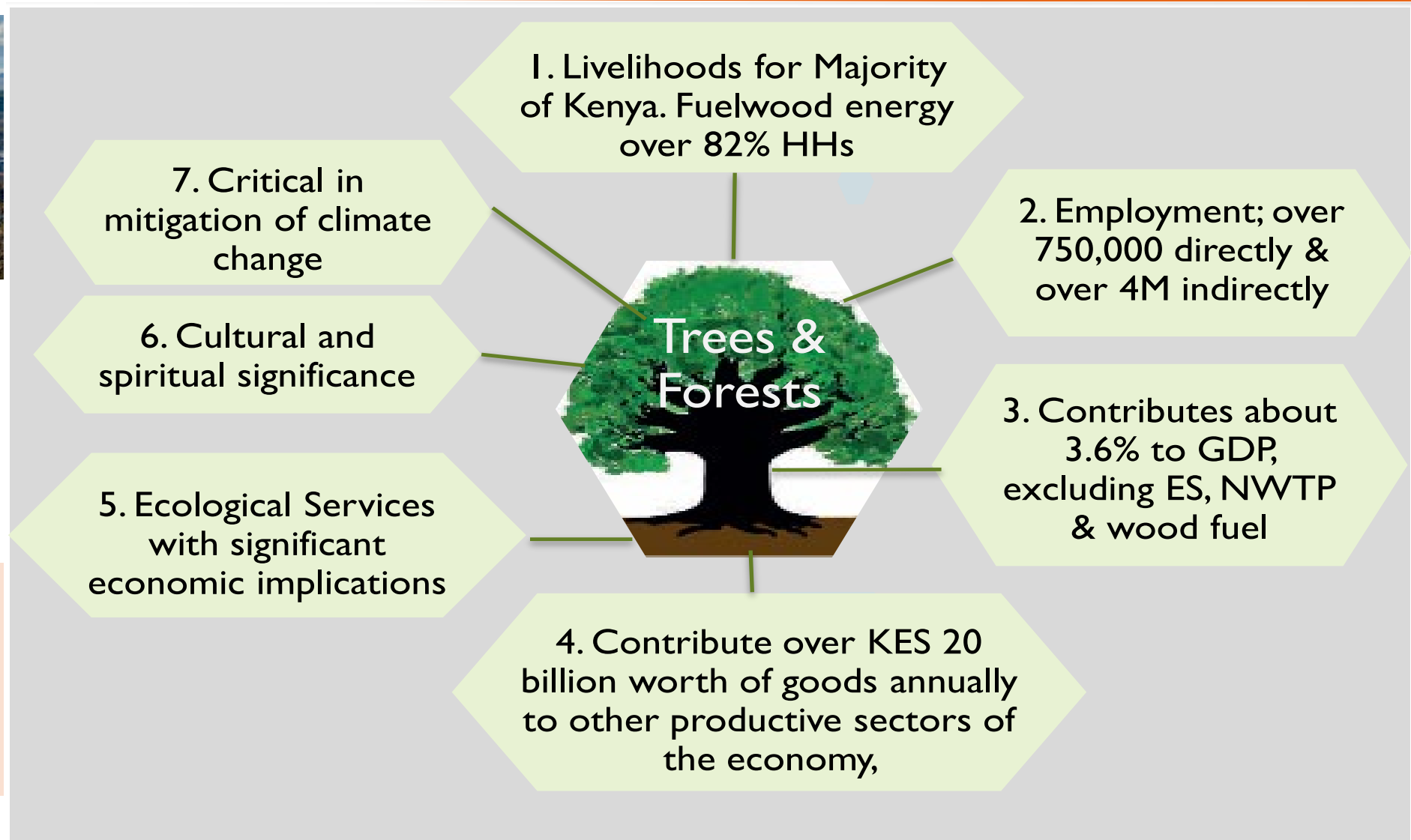
# Forest Landscape Restoration 15 B strategy

## The Role of Trees and Forests in National Development



*Agricultural expansion, urbanization & unsustainable charcoal production are the main drivers of degradation*

**KE and deforestation.**  
Forest Service



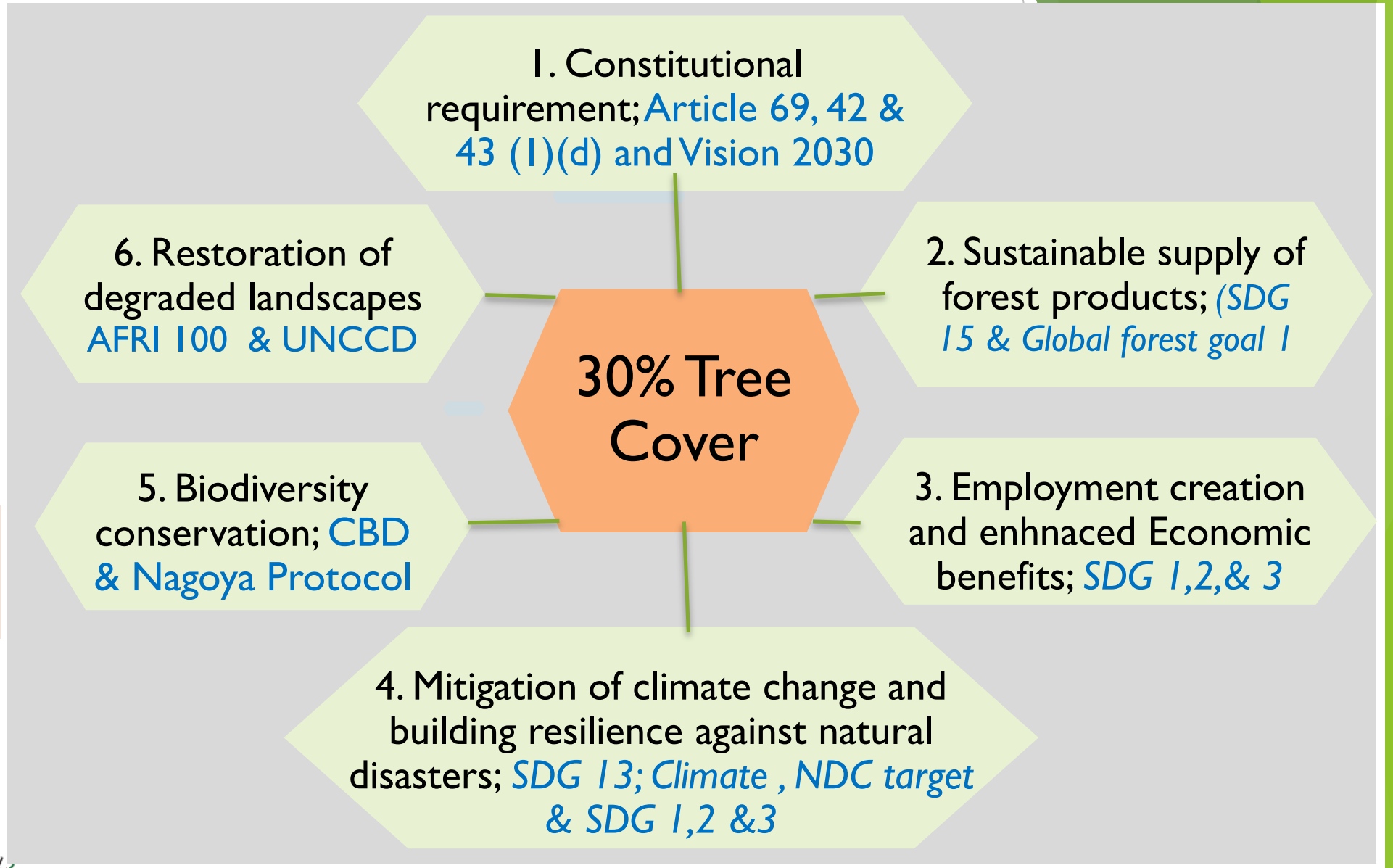
**Trees for Better Lives**



# 30% National Tree Cover, why it matters?



Climate change intensifies floods, droughts, water scarcity and migration





# Summary of key Interventions in the Strategy

No.	Intervention Areas	Area (Ha)	Seedling No.	(%)
1	Rehabilitation of degraded dryland landscapes	5,190,556	7,785,834,000	49.4
2	<b><i>Growing of Agroforestry Trees on farmlands</i></b>	<b>3,000,000</b>	<b>4,200,000,000</b>	<b>26.6</b>
3	<b><i>Establishment of commercial Private Forests</i></b>	<b>750,000</b>	<b>1,200,000,000</b>	<b>7.6</b>
4	Rehabilitation of degraded water towers, wetlands, and riparian areas outside gazetted forests	500,000	750,000,000	4.8
5	Greening of infrastructure (Roads, railway lines, dams) and tree planting by corporates and MDAs	450,000	675,000,000	4.3
6	Rehabilitation of degraded natural forests in gazetted forests and water towers	350,507	525,761,175	3.3
7	<b><i>Establishment of Bamboo</i></b>	<b>150,000</b>	<b>225,000,000</b>	<b>1.4</b>
8	Rehabilitation of degraded mangrove ecosystems	14,000	140,000,000	0.9
9	Growing of fruit trees and woodlots in schools, colleges, universities and other institutions	70,000	105,000,000	0.7
10	Restocking of forest plantation in gazetted forests	54,000	86,400,000	0.5
11	Establishment of urban forests, arboretum, green spaces & road-side plantings in wards & sub-counties	50,000	75,000,000	0.5
<b>Total</b>		<b>10,579,063</b>	<b>15,767,995,175</b>	<b>100</b>





## Opportunities for youth in green jobs and livelihood improvement

- Employment creation across the value chain from seed collection, seedlings propagation, value addition, processing to marketing
- supply of forestry related products in the market (products and services)
- Increased productivity of landscapes and ecosystems
- Improved incomes through nature-based enterprises







# Opportunities along the value chain







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# Opportunities along the value chain



# Restoration Policies and strategies in Kenya

1. **Kenya Vision 2030** -commitments to restoring degraded land and forests, promoting sustainable forestry practices, and increasing forest cover as part of the country's overall development goals.
2. **The Kenya Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (2016-2020)** - This plan emphasizes the restoration of degraded ecosystems, including forests, and involves stakeholders at all levels in conservation efforts.
3. **Restoration Initiative (AFR100)**
  - ▶ **Objective:** Kenya is part of the African Forest Landscape Restoration Initiative (AFR100), aiming to restore 100 million hectares of deforested and degraded landscapes across Africa by 2030.
  - ▶ **Actions:** Kenya has committed to restoring 5.1 million hectares by 2030, which includes policy measures and partnerships with various stakeholders.
4. **Community Forest Management (CFM)**
  - ▶ **Objective:** Empower local communities to manage forest resources sustainably.
  - ▶ **Actions:** Policies support the establishment of community-managed forests, which involve local populations in restoration activities and decision-making processes.

## 5. Green Economy Strategy (2016)

- ▶ **Objective:** Promote sustainable economic growth while enhancing environmental conservation.
- ▶ **Actions:** This strategy includes commitments to increase forest cover, promote agroforestry, and restore degraded ecosystems as part of a green economy transition.

## 6. National Land Policy (2009)

- ▶ **Objective:** To promote equitable access to land and sustainable land use practices.
- ▶ **Actions:** The policy includes provisions for the restoration of degraded lands and encourages afforestation and reforestation activities.

## 7. Public Participation in Forest Management

- ▶ **Objective:** Ensure that communities have a voice in the management of forest resources.
- ▶ **Actions:** Policies mandate public consultations and participation in the planning and implementation of forest restoration projects, fostering community ownership and responsibility.

# Challenges

- Land Tenure Issues: Unclear land ownership and tenure systems
- Climate Change: Increasing temperatures, changing rainfall patterns, and extreme weather events can affect
  - forest regeneration and species survival.
- Biodiversity Loss
- Limited Funding: Insufficient financial resources and investment in FLR initiatives
- Involvement of Local Communities
- Invasive Species
- Monitoring and Evaluation

# Opportunities

## 1. Policy Frameworks

- ▶ **National Restoration Commitments and Integration into National Development Plans**

## 2. Incentives for Stakeholders

- ▶ **Financial Incentives:** Develop funding mechanisms, such as grants, subsidies, and tax breaks, to support local communities and businesses engaged in restoration.
- ▶ **Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES):** Implement PES schemes to compensate landowners and communities for maintaining and restoring ecosystem services.

## 3. Community Engagement

- ▶ **Empower Local Communities:** Involve local communities in decision-making processes, ensuring that restoration efforts align with their needs and knowledge.
- ▶ **Capacity Building:** Provide training and resources to local communities on sustainable land management and restoration techniques.

## 4. Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs)

- ▶ **Collaborative Initiatives:** Foster partnerships between governments, NGOs, and the private sector to pool resources and share knowledge for FLR projects.
- ▶ **Investment Opportunities:** Attract private investments through incentives like tax reductions or access to sustainable supply chains.

## 5. Research and Innovation

- ▶ **Support for Research:** Fund research on effective restoration techniques, biodiversity conservation, and the socio-economic benefits of FLR.
- ▶ **Technology Transfer:** Facilitate access to innovative technologies that enhance restoration efforts, such as drone mapping and remote sensing.

## 6. Monitoring and Evaluation

- ▶ **Establish Clear Metrics:** Develop indicators and benchmarks for measuring restoration success, ensuring transparency and accountability.
- ▶ **Adaptive Management:** Encourage policies that allow for flexible management approaches based on monitoring outcomes and community feedback.

## 7. Climate Resilience and Adaptation

- ▶ **Align with Climate Policies:** Integrate FLR into national climate adaptation strategies to enhance resilience to climate change impacts.
- ▶ **Disaster Risk Reduction:** Incorporate FLR into strategies aimed at reducing risks from natural disasters, such as floods and soil erosion.

## 8. Awareness and Advocacy

- ▶ **Public Awareness Campaigns:** Promote the importance of forest landscape restoration to increase public support and engagement.
- ▶ **Collaborate with NGOs:** Work with non-governmental organizations to advocate for policy changes and mobilize resources for FLR.



# Conclusion

- ▶ Scaling forest landscape restoration in Africa requires a concerted effort to align public policies with economic incentives.
- ▶ By creating an enabling environment for both public and private finance, stakeholders can accelerate restoration efforts, ensuring the health of Africa's forests for generations to come.
- ▶ Investing in strategic policies and incentives not only addresses environmental challenges but also fosters sustainable economic development across the continent.

# Thank you

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