



Regreening Africa Second Steering Committee Meeting Report

**Report by May Muthuri, Susan Chomba, Winnie
Achieng, Gilberte Koffi, Sammy Carsan,
Jonathan Muriuki and Tadele Malefia**

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Contents

| | |
|--|----|
| List of Acronyms | i |
| DAY 1 | 1 |
| Session One: State of the project | 1 |
| Ravi Prabhu – Project Principal Investigator | 1 |
| Kiros Hadgu – Ethiopia Country Representative | 2 |
| Bernard Crabbé – Head of Rural Development | 3 |
| His Excellency Dr. Eyasu Abraha | 4 |
| Session Two: Project Updates | 5 |
| Susan Chomba – Project Manager | 5 |
| Karl Hughes – Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Component Lead | 7 |
| Sammy Carsan - Value Chains Component Lead | 8 |
| Discussions | 9 |
| ELD presentation on overall progress in West Africa | 16 |
| Walter Engelberg | 16 |
| West Africa Panel Presentations | 17 |
| Discussion | 17 |
| East Africa Panel presentations | 17 |
| Key points from each country | 17 |
| Malefia Tadele | 17 |
| Charles Odhiambo | 17 |
| Alex Mugayi | 18 |
| Abraham Assefa | 18 |
| Ahmed Hussein | 18 |
| Mesfin Tilahun | 18 |
| Discussions | 18 |
| DAY 2 | 19 |
| Leveraging Project Activities | 19 |
| Karl Hughes | 19 |
| Mieke Bourne (on behalf of Tor- Gunnar Vågen) | 19 |
| Mieke Bourne | 19 |
| Discussions | 20 |
| Linking the project in each country to larger country, continental and global agenda, initiatives & commitments | 21 |
| Walter Eilenberg | 21 |
| Olaf Westermann | 21 |
| Dennis Garrity | 22 |
| Constance Neely | 22 |
| Gender mainstreaming and promoting greening/agroforestry options (including but not limited to FMNR) that are suitable to different ecological, economic and social contexts | 22 |
| Inge Vianen | 22 |
| Boube Chayaya AbdoulKadri | 22 |
| Pierre Dembele | 22 |
| Mieke Bourne (on behalf of Tony Rinaudo) | 22 |
| Discussions | 24 |
| Learning from DryDev | 24 |
| Jonathan Muriuki (on behalf of Phosiso Sola) | 24 |
| Tony Rinaudo's Tips | 25 |
| Panel discussion: Accelerating activities and impact in year 2 | 28 |
| Annex I | 29 |
| Annex II | 32 |

List of Acronyms

| | |
|----------------|---|
| AE+6 | Agroecology Plus Six Project |
| AFR100 | African Forest Landscape Restoration Initiative |
| BMZ-GIZ | German Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development |
| CAADP | Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme |
| CRGE | Climate Resilient Green Economy |
| CRS | Catholic Relief Services |
| EC | European Commission |
| ECHO | European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations |
| ELD | Economics of Land Degradation |
| EU | European Union |
| FGDs | Focus Group Discussions |
| FLR | Forest Landscape Restoration |
| FMNR | Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration |
| FTS | Farm Tree Services |
| GDP | Gross Domestic Product |
| GEF | Global Environment Facility |
| GTP | Growth and Transformation Plan |
| ICRAF | World Agroforestry Centre |
| INGO | International Non-Governmental Organization |
| KIIs | Key Informant Interviews |
| LDD | Land Degradation Dynamics |
| LDN | Land Degradation Neutrality |
| LDSF | Land Degradation Surveillance Framework |
| MEL | Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning |

| | |
|---------------|--|
| MoFA | Ministry of Foreign Affairs |
| NDCs | Nationally Determined Contributions |
| NGOs | Non-Governmental Organizations |
| NOCC | National Oversight Coordination Committee |
| NRM | Natural Resource Management |
| PAL | Pre-Authorization Letter |
| PI | Principal Investigator |
| PMU | Programme Management Unit |
| PSNP | Productive Safety Net Programme in Ethiopia |
| RRC | Rural Resource Centre |
| SC | Steering Committee |
| SDG | Sustainable Development Goal |
| SHARED | Stakeholder Approach to Risk Informed and Evidence Based Decision Making |
| SIDA | Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency |
| SLM | Sustainable Land Management |
| SLMP | Sustainable Land Management Programme |
| TOC | Total Organic Carbon |
| UN | United Nations |
| UNCCD | United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| UNFCCC | United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change |
| VSLAs | Village Savings and Loans Associations |
| WV | World Vision |

DAY 1

Session One: State of the project



Ravi Prabhu

Project Principal
Investigator

“Good morning everybody. It’s a great pleasure to be here. On behalf of ICRAF, once again, a warm welcome. Some of you were already here yesterday for the SHARED workshop, so I am not going to take up much of your time.

I am really looking forward to hearing all the progress you have made. I understand some of the challenges you are facing and I, together with my colleagues in the Steering Committee are trying to work out ways of making your lives easier to meet the ambitious target of this programme.

Welcome and I wish us all good deliberations.”



Kiros Hadgu

Ethiopia Country
Representative, ICRAF

“It’s my pleasure to welcome you to Ethiopia. It’s a great opportunity to have you all here where we can share different experiences and achievements made so far under the Regreening Africa project.

It is my hope that through this meeting and visits to the field we can learn from each other and implement the new practices, where suitable. Once again welcome, and I wish us all fruitful deliberations.”

“Good morning, and I am very pleased to be here. I would like to start by thanking the government and people of Ethiopia for hosting us this week during the Steering Committee meeting and the field trips that we are looking forward to.

It's a great pleasure to be here as a member of the SC for this first full- fledged Steering Committee meeting, one year after the start of implementation. We have come quite a long way since the start of this project, when Rudolph visited Kenya and was seduced by the approach.

Three years ago, together with Dennis, Ravi, Patrick and I, we worked very hard to put together a project document. A year ago, we were negotiating the contracts and courtesy of that, we are here today, and what a better way than to hold the first Steering Committee meeting in Ethiopia.

We need to celebrate our linguistic diversities. Therefore, in future meetings, I hope we will be able to use the languages of the French-speaking countries. We also need to ensure gender balance.

We have set very ambitious targets, but that's the beauty of this programme. We are confident we can meet these targets and are available to support the programme achieve them. I believe that's the work of the Steering Committee beyond reviewing targets. We need to use this programme as a catalyst to achieve these targets.

I know the budgets are limited, but we have great strength in networks that are involved in the implementation of this programme. We strongly believe in the technical solutions and approaches we are trying to promote, and I believe in this critical mass; we should be able to create a movement to promote this agenda.

I also believe that agroforestry and regreening are at the convergence of many agendas such as food security, and are increasingly important for resilience, which is a key priority of the European Union. They are key to ecosystem preservations and job creation.

In essence, we believe the moment is right as well for getting the breakthroughs we want to achieve. Regreening is a key part of the solution to the many challenges we are facing in the scene we have now entered.

The Steering Committee basically has a role to provide oversight and strategic guidance to the project. It has the responsibility to also monitor progress and review the different proposals that the project will produce to achieve its targets. The committee is also meant to mobilize its institutions as we will not achieve the targets if we cannot manage to influence others and to mainstream agroforestry and regreening works of our institutions.

I am looking forward to the discussions during this two-day meeting and to seeing the project getting into cruising speed.”



Bernard Crabbé

Head of Rural
Development

“I am delighted to welcome you to Ethiopia on the occasion of the second Steering Committee meeting of the Regreening Africa with Trees programme funded by the European Union.

I note with approval that the programme has set itself an ambitious five-year target. That is to reverse land degradation among 500,000 households, across one million hectares, in eight countries in Sub-Saharan Africa. Importantly, the programme bases its efforts on a proven, effective and affordable technology. It uses trees to replenish soils, restore landscapes and thus contribute durably to food security.

I am particularly pleased that here in Ethiopia, you will help 120,000 households restore their lands. By 2022, I hope that through partnerships, the development of local capacities, and the use of evidence-based decision-making, you will have helped Ethiopia restore the 200,000 hectares of degraded lands you are aiming for. I note that to achieve this, farmers and rural markets need favorable policies that help them seize the fruits of their hard work. These need to be aligned to one another; push resources into the most cost-effective interventions; and be seen by farmers as being clear, transparent and helpful. We, at the political level, can and must help them by delivering.

Land restoration is a strategic investment for us in Ethiopia. Without healthy soils, agriculture will increasingly fail. And the cheapest, most resilient way to restore soils to health is through trees. Thus, you will not be surprised to hear that trees are everywhere in my government's initiatives under the SLMP and PSNP. We know that regenerative agriculture – a form of agriculture that restores rather than degrades soils – is the key to a prosperous future.



H.E. Dr. Eyasu Abraha

Special Advisor to the
Minister - Ministry of
Agriculture

It is against this background that the government has committed to restoring 15 million hectares as part of the Bonn Challenge and AFR100, the African Forest Landscape Restoration Initiative. We have allocated slightly over 10% of the annual State budget to initiatives designed to improve agricultural productivity and the sustainable use of natural resources. Consider the Climate Resilient Green Economy (CRGE), or the Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP II), which provide a framework for government, communities and development partners to accelerate land restoration in Ethiopia. They are just two of the numerous initiatives we are pursuing together with our friends in the development and research community.

Let me now take this opportunity to commend the World Agroforestry Centre, Catholic Relief Services and World Vision Ethiopia for their contribution to Ethiopia's development. Their approach, based on regenerating natural vegetation in crop and pasturelands, is key to restoring lands, making agriculture more resilient to climate change and helping the country feed its growing population. I hope our experience here in Ethiopia holds useful lessons for our brothers in the other Sub-Saharan countries. I encourage members of the Steering Committee to deepen these lessons as they guide the Regreening Africa Programme.

The overall purpose of your meeting is to review the first year's progress and plan your activities for Year 2. I am pleased to note that you will take time to visit our countryside and witness the land restoration successes we are so happy with. Your visit will, I am sure, be one that is most informative. I hope that, thanks to the legendary hospitality of our people, you will leave with unforgettable memories.

Last, but not least, I would like to thank the European Union for its generous funding to Regreening Africa. More so, for its amazing commitment. I know how much pressure we are all going through as the year comes to an end. Therefore, I am particularly touched that you, Mr. Bernard Crabbé, chose to come and spend a week with us despite your many responsibilities. Thank you. We will do whatever it takes to achieve our targets, which you know are the most ambitious in the programme.

It is now my great honor and privilege to declare the Second Steering Committee Meeting of the Regreening Africa with Trees Programme officially open. ”



Susan began by highlighting the key expectations of the meeting which mainly comprised establishing a shared understanding on:

1. Where we are as a project team
2. Where we want to go
3. Strategic advice on how to get there as a team.

She emphasized that the above serve as foundations for the project to realize its targets (500,000 households and 1 million hectares by 2022) and objectives which comprise:

1. Enhancing the national ability of the eight partner countries to assess economic costs of land degradation and enhanced awareness on the economic benefits of investment in Sustainable Land Management (SLM) (Component 1: ELD).
2. Equipping eight countries with surveillance and analytic tools on land degradation dynamics, including the social and economic dimensions, to support strategic decision-making and monitoring for the scaling up of evergreen agriculture (Components 2 and 3: World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF), World Vision (WV), Catholic Relief Services (CRS), Oxfam, CARE, Sahel Eco).
3. Supporting eight countries in the accelerated scaling up of evergreen agriculture using locally appropriate techniques including Farmer-Managed Natural Regeneration (FMNR), tree planting and other forms of agroforestry, along with the development of agroforestry value chains. (Components 2 and 3).

Despite having these ambitious targets, Susan assured the entire team that they were up to it, given that the budget had been split into specific targets. Country teams were encouraged to be aware of the fact that targets not only related to their respective countries, but to that of other countries as well, which in the end would feed into the overall vision.

In addition, the need to conduct business in an unusual way was emphasized, as the usual way(s) would only make the project lag behind. One of the ways would be through a paradigm shift which currently combines research with development in a bid to inform the science and development throughout the lifespan of the project. Each new year will therefore present opportunities to the teams to identify what works where, what doesn't work, learn from mistakes and pick up ideas that will make the project successful.

Paradigm shift – where are we now?

1. Baseline studies in seven out of eight countries have been conducted. This wasn't an easy task as for instance, in Ethiopia, data had to be translated into four different languages covering the targeted regions, and training of remunerators, amongst other challenges faced.

2. Value chain prioritization was done in six out of eight countries, since Rwanda already had this data courtesy of a project funded by the Australian Government; the exercise is yet to be conducted in Somalia.
3. Stakeholder Approach to Risk-Informed and Evidence-Based Decision-Making (SHARED) workshops which are innovative ways of engaging different stakeholders in the regreening process were successfully carried out in Kenya, Rwanda and Ethiopia with high-level minister's present.
4. Land Degradation Surveillance Framework (LDSF) data collection has been completed and will enable the project to assess soil health.
5. The Regreening Africa App is ready for piloting on Android phones. This will help the entire team collect data on every household that the project is working with.
6. There has been some delay in implementation of some actual regreening activities due to budget approvals and delays, and contractual agreements. However, four countries have commenced intensive regreening activities; two of them started in Year 2, while one country has just begun. The same is yet to be initiated in Somalia due to contractual discrepancies.
7. Budgets and contractual agreements have been sorted out as funds were disbursed and functioning governance structures set in place, including the Steering Committee (SC), National Oversight Coordination Committee (NOCC), and ensuring support of ICRAF country coordinators working hand-in-hand with the country teams.
8. Financial management of Year 1 and other reports have been shared by country teams. The interim annual report was also sent to the donor and is currently awaiting approval.
9. SharePoint is up and running. Management is hoping to have everyone on board by the end of the year (2018), so as to ensure that the auditing process is made as easy as possible.

Project financial burn rates (regreening rates)

Susan delved into details of how each organization spent the allocated funds in the first year (see Table 1, next page).

She expressed the need for an accelerated pace in Year 2 as low burn rates correspond to activity implementation. Based on the table, it is evident that some partners' burn rates are twice as much as others, and those lagging behind should strive to catch up. In order to achieve this, Susan shared some tips with the beneficiaries.

“Efficient monitoring is key to ensuring that those who are spending their money and implementing activities are not derailed by slower performers and delayed requisitions. There are partners who are delivering and doing a great job with proper spending and others should follow suit.”

Table 1: Regreening Africa project budgets and spend for Year 1

| Institution | Total Budget as per Amendment 1 | Budget per Institution | Actuals - Year 1 | Variance | % Spent |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------|
| Amounts in EURs | | | | | |
| ICRAF | 8,146,070 | 8,146,070 | 1,167,195 | 6,978,875 | 14% |
| Niger-World Vision | 787,198 | 787,196 | 74,679 | 712,519 | 9% |
| Niger-Care | 216,289 | 216,292 | 14,432 | 201,857 | 7% |
| Mali- OXFAM | 960,993 | 960,994 | 4,968 | 956,025 | 1% |
| Mali- CFS | 381,215 | 381,215 | 14,652 | 366,563 | 4% |
| Mali- World Vision | 366,019 | 366,019 | - | 366,019 | 0% |
| Mali- SahelEco | 298,745 | 298,745 | 18,137 | 280,608 | 6% |
| Ghana/World Vision | 722,815 | 722,815 | 45,886 | 676,929 | 6% |
| GhanaCFS | 280,672 | 280,672 | 40,037 | 240,635 | 14% |
| Senegal/World Vision | 1,739,028 | 1,739,028 | 63,593 | 1,675,435 | 4% |
| Senegal OXFAM | 267,946 | 267,946 | - | 267,946 | 0% |
| Ethiopia CFS | 640,991 | 640,991 | 34,870 | 606,120 | 5% |
| Ethiopia/ADCS/BBLE | 358,407 | 358,407 | - | 358,407 | 0% |
| Ethiopia/ADCS/DGRAT | 358,407 | 358,407 | - | 358,407 | 0% |
| Ethiopia/MCS/DEFA | 285,533 | 285,533 | - | 285,533 | 0% |
| Ethiopia- World Vision | 1,367,123 | 1,367,124 | 1,405 | 1,365,718 | 0% |
| Somalia- World Vision | 501,744 | 501,744 | 5,263 | 496,481 | 1% |
| Kenya/World Vision | 1,254,359 | 1,254,359 | 105,067 | 1,149,292 | 8% |
| Rwanda/World Vision | 1,756,102 | 1,756,102 | 178,258 | 1,577,844 | 10% |
| Additional funds by EU Parliament | 689,655 | 689,655 | - | 689,655 | 0% |
| TOTALS | 21,379,310 | 21,379,312 | 1,768,444 | 19,610,866 | 8% |

Despite the roller-coaster journey, there are countries that outdid themselves in the first year:

- 🇳🇮 **Niger** - demonstrated great leadership through prompt response to requests; flexibility in negotiating budgets and targets with the implementing partner; established a functional NOCC where both country directors of lead and implementing partners are kept fully informed on project progress; partners started project activities as soon as provisions for the Pre-Authorization Letter (PAL) of expenditure was made clear; hence have accomplished relatively good progress in implementation and financial burn rates in Year 1.
- 🇬🇭 **Ghana** - the lead implementing partner demonstrated great leadership and excellent collaboration (joint planning and implementation) with the implementing partner; initial project hurdles were overcome through the recruitment of an extremely committed project manager who works closely with the ICRAF country coordinator and the lead implementing partner representatives; various activities are ongoing (gender trainings, farmer exchange visits with other projects from as far as Burkina Faso); SHARED workshop will be held after the SC meeting and the Niger team will be in attendance.
- 🇰🇪 **Kenya** - the initial challenges were mainly on sites selected for project implementation, but the implementing partner went ahead to include five other degraded regions by leveraging on a Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA)-funded grant; the NOCC was properly constituted from the onset with strong strategic guidance from the European Union (EU) delegate and other NOCC members; the SHARED workshop was a

great success with high-level government participation and the promise of an agroforestry strategy; a couple of activities are also underway including community video trainings (3-7 December 2018); tree planting initiatives and engagement with schools.

- 🇷🇼 **Rwanda** - project activities started quite early courtesy of a Pre-Authorization Letter (PAL) and leveraging with the Forest and Landscape Restoration activities funded by the Australian Government; financial burn rates have been relatively good; the SHARED workshop was a great success with high-level government participation and building on the newly passed agroforestry policy; the country has recorded the highest number of tree nurseries, achieved through working with youth and women groups, as well as leveraging on government-funded nursery activities.

The remaining countries were encouraged to put in more effort, as proper score cards will be used to record and reward performance as per the project management guidelines.

Click [here](#) to access the Power Point presentation.





Karl started off by explaining the purposes of baseline studies, which include to:

1. Provide evidence on the impact of what the Regreening investment has done so far and the cost-effectiveness of the impact
2. Report against the log frame
3. Explore opportunities that could inform the design of the programme going forward

4. Facilitate scaling.

Some approaches used for direct impact evaluation design were highlighted as follows:

1. Countries could not implement activities in several sites at once. This required the Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) team to use a phasing design which will help them compare sites targeted in Year 1 against those targeted in Year 4.
2. Trees take a long time to mature and for the full impacts to manifest. The MEL team is working on identifying what the full impact could be five or 10 years down the line through model long-term impacts.
3. Link to the Land Degradation Dynamics (LDD), particularly interventions on soil erosion and tree cover.

Some of the key measures the MEL team would like to see an increase in include:

1. Projected changes in total on-farm income among households directly targeted by the project
2. Soil health and tree cover by the end of the project
3. Number of households taking up regreening practices
4. Number of hectares where new regreening practices are being applied.

The MEL team is hoping to measure four dimensions and indicators so as to obtain information on how much regreening is taking place, the intensity of that practice, gender and equity issues, as summarized in Figure 1. Country-specific indexes are expounded in detail in the PowerPoint presentation which can be accessed [here](#).

Karl stressed that baseline studies aren't meant to just reflect what is happening on the ground, but to inform a much larger ambition of the project that could inform policies and practices going forward. The team has a substantial data collection system using the open data collection kit and has ensured that country teams and partners are trained on the same.

In addition, the LDD survey provides estimates of tree cover and soil erosion, and this is being done a bit differently through farm polygons.

Some preliminary results from baseline studies carried out so far are summarized in Figure 2. The index is from 0 (no regreening taken up) – 1 (perfect regreening practices).

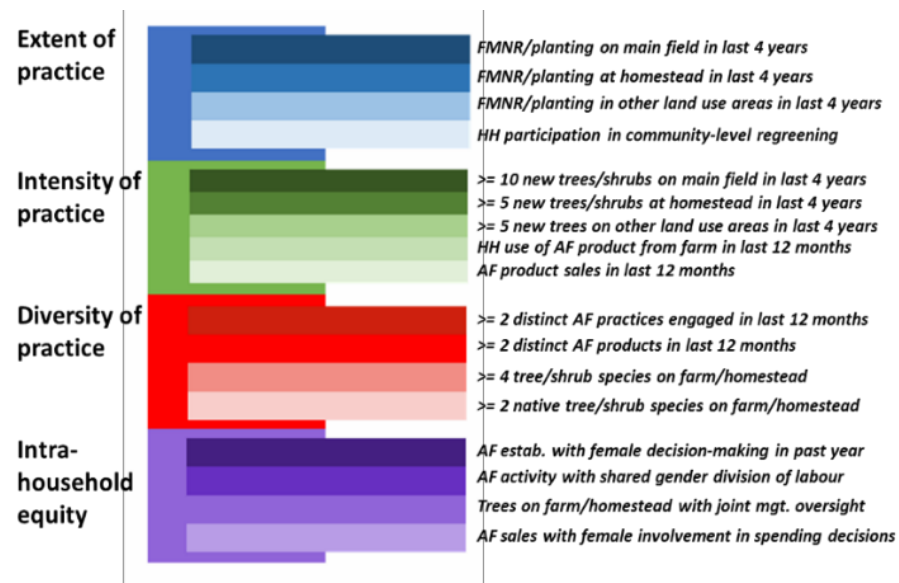


Figure 1: Dimensions and indicators

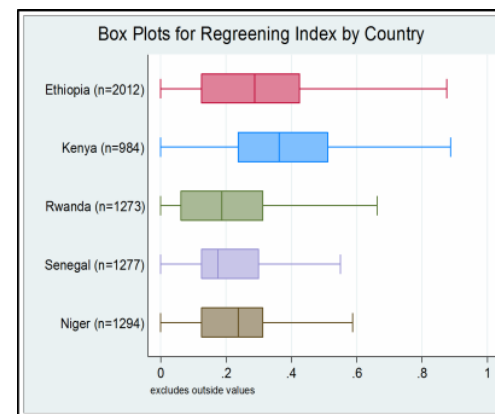


Figure 2: Box plots for Regreening index by country

Next steps:

1. To produce an overall and country-specific (tailored) reports
2. To integrate work of Farm Tree Services (FTS) to that of LDD in order to generate comprehensive data on tree cover
3. To work with other components and partners to see how data could support design, for instance on value chain development

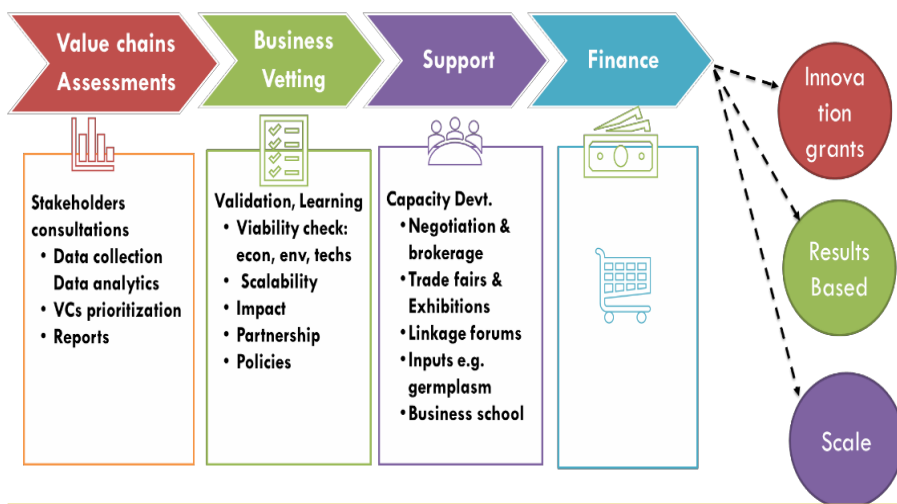


“Value chains are what we need for regreening. But the scope has to be bigger and more investment-driven, if we are to achieve our objective.”

Sammy went on to pose the question on why the value chain approach for regreening should be considered and answers to this question were summarized below. Value chains provide:

1. Avenues for alternative wealth for farmers to be able to support their livelihoods and invest in agriculture on their landscapes. This in turn translates into reduced poverty and food insecurity.
2. Opportunities to assess where the demand for regreening is coming from as market access is a good predictor of uptake of agroforestry technologies.
3. Links to actors with incentives to re-invest in agriculture and agroforestry.
4. Opportunities to foster positive correlation between market access and adoption of improved technologies in developing countries.
5. Opportunities for actors to recoup returns on investment, thereby providing them with the incentive to re-invest in agriculture.

At the start of this project, the value chain component was not given much attention, but the European Commission made it possible to give this component the prominence it deserves by placing emphasis during the inception workshop, on the importance of value chains in meeting the ambitious targets. The goal of the workplan therefore is to ensure actors



participate effectively and profitably in regreening or tree-based value chains. This will be realized through the following methodology:

Some key value chain achievements thus far include:

- Joint surveys between ICRAF and implementers in seven countries
- Value chain analysis conducted alongside baseline surveys
- Adoption of WVR-FLR project study in Rwanda
- Carrying out focus group discussions (FGDs) and Key Informant Interviews (KIIs)
- Rolling out surveys on CTO used for data collection
- Using ICRAF’s ONA server for data storage
- Data cleaning, analysis and reporting ongoing

Figure 4 summarizes how the above were attained:

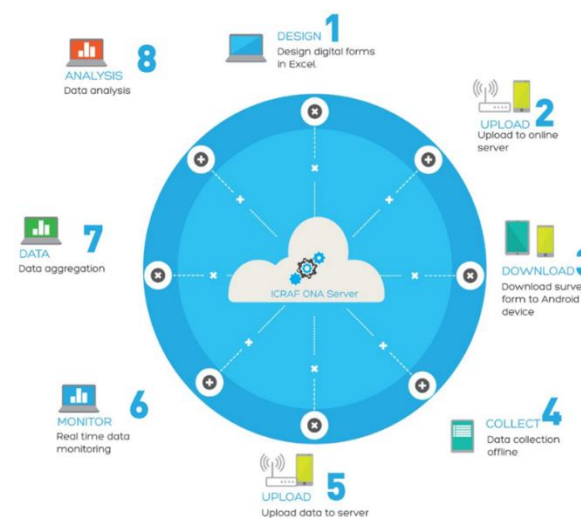


Figure 4: Value chains assessment process

A lot can be done with value chains, for instance: identifying value chains accompanied by capacity building on the same and targeting actors in terms of linkages. To achieve this, value chain assessments and business vetting have to be conducted; the necessary support has to be accorded towards the same and this incorporates policies, capacity development and negotiation issues, linkage forums, branding and financing towards these initiatives. The surveys, FGDs and KIIs made it possible to identify different value chains based on each country’s local ready market and community needs. For instance, Shea is the most common form of value chain as it grows naturally, produces several products such as butter, pomade and medicine, has a ready market, and is a source of employment for women involved in the processing.

However, Shea production faces a number of challenges: lack of grinding machines, poor grading, packaging, branding skills, limited skills in value addition and accidents during processing. When it comes to market access, Shea fetches low prices when sold in villages, the demand fluctuates, and farmers experience delayed payments, there are weak links between buyers and sellers, slow market and lack of infrastructure.

Sammy stated that he received a whole range of suggestions from farmers on the ideal value chains and broke them down based on the following reasons, as it wouldn't be viable to adopt them all:

- Farmer interests along the value chain
- Economic viability of selected value chains
- Compatibility with the socio-political context, for example, growing of Eucalyptus
- Agronomic and environmental prominence, for example, farm sizes
- Feasibility and achievability of the same.

Value chains support as part of the methodology comprises creating an enabling environment on market access and change of policies; developing information and networks through various information platforms; providing finance facilitation on grants and scale financing; creating market access by improving on branding and linkages; providing facilities such as certifications and prototyping; and lastly, advising on suitable value chains and business model optimizations.

prototyping; and lastly advising on suitable value chains and business model optimisations.

Sammy noted that implementers have a role in this as well, and it consists of:

1. Providing support through capacity building on negotiation and linkage forums
2. Providing market access
3. Making green business attractive
4. Providing linkages to aggregators
5. Providing linkages to transporters
6. Providing linkages to input suppliers
7. Providing financial support
8. Supporting women saving groups
9. Supporting producer groups
10. Supporting farmers in business identification

In his concluding remarks, Sammy noted that the project can leverage on what is currently being done through scaling hubs and with the leadership of the value chains component, each country will be supported in two value chains which will in the end translate to 40 businesses being realized. Click [here](#) to access the PowerPoint presentation.

Discussions

Participants got to discuss the session presentations in groups before the questions and answer session to the panel, spearheaded by the Steering Committee. Priority was given to the SC members who tabled their concerns as summarized below:

| Name | Reaction |
|---------|--|
| Bernard | <p>We are both impressed and concerned.</p> <p>Impressed by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☉ The work that has been done in the first year with regard to implementation, establishing partnerships, putting in place the structures, bringing all actors together, are significant achievements. ☉ Building a very robust approach to baseline and value chain analysis puts the project on a strong foundation and is very much appreciated. ☉ Quality of the reports received thus far are good and make systematic reference to the log frame. <p>Concerned with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☹ Delays, low burn rates which we would like to rename green rates, and discrepancies among countries. Therefore, the issue we would like discussed is what should be done to ensure that all countries move in the same direction and at a similar pace. ☹ We are aware of challenges faced and are particularly concerned with the case of Somalia, but this is a specific case that deserves a specific meeting with the country representative. |

| Name | Reaction |
|----------------|--|
| Davis | Presentation by Susan reflects the reality and presentations by Sammy and Karl depict wonderful data. However, we would like to see this data unpacked for use by implementers who are not familiar with such approaches or tools. |
| Inge | Concerned about the reference made on gender equality and women’s empowerment as this is one of the focus areas. With reference to Karl’s presentation, measuring intra-households’ equity is complicated, hence would like to know how this was measured. To Sammy, it was clear that focus group discussions were carried out, but when presenting the prioritized value chains, it wasn’t clear if these were prioritized by the women or men. It would be good to see how these differences play out. It is important to look at the participation of women in all the work we do, bearing in mind that participation is not the same as influencing. |
| Diawary | To Susan, when you talk of the paradigm shift, we would like to hear more of how this happens in the context of classic project design mode? What level of flexibility will you have to accelerate or catch up with the challenges the project has faced so far? In addition, when you talk about sustainability issues, we need to consider how we can quickly start with the long-term sustainability, so we are able to actualize the impact 20 years down the road. |
| Pierre | We would like to hear more about the phasing of integration of Year 1 up to the end as Karl mentioned in his presentation. How are we going to measure impact on the leveraging sites as we have both direct and indirect implementation? |
| Walter | The baseline studies indicated that soil carbon was an element considered but will not be monitored later on. Will soil fertility therefore be an issue later on? We are turning around soil fertility but talking about trees yet there is more to it than trees. This is an issue that goes beyond this programme. |
| Olaf | It’s good that development and research are being considered in the paradigm shift, but I believe these are not the only options we have. I would like to challenge the team to think broadly as different iNGOs and Steering Committee members in their various capacities at different organizations can also be considered as paradigm shifts. In relation to the value chains, my concern is on the sustainability as we are already in Year 2 and the project’s lifespan is five years. We need to integrate sustainability from the start and consider the indicators that can give us evidence that we are actually achieving that influence at the policy level. |

Responses by presenters

| Name | Reaction |
|--------------|---|
| Susan | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ I agree that paradigm shift shouldn’t just be about research and development. We need to have various iNGOs with diverse capabilities and bringing them together is key. This can go a long way as these iNGOs have expertise in bringing together communities such as Oxfam when it comes to women saving groups and World Vision for FMNR, which are not mean achievements. ➤ On the question of how the project will happen in classic design, it’s good to note that we are all in a learning process and when the project started partners were a bit divided with regards to the components. However, we are now accommodating each other, and we are building teams at the country level. This is a process that we hope by the time we get to Year 2 and 3, things will be much better. We plan to change the classic ways based on this feedback. |
| Karl | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To answer the question on how the actors can influence the value chains in the baseline data is very critical, and we need to start right away so as to ensure we inform things going forward. However, we have to keep in mind that this is an adaptive process where the process is informed as we go forward. We also need to get practical at country and site levels. |



Project participants actively engaged in the meeting. Photo: Gilberte Koffi

| Name | Reaction |
|--------------|--|
| Karl | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ With regards to intra-households' equity, this was a dimension in the regreening index hence was not targeting to measure this aspect directly. We did this to ensure that the regreening action a household is undertaking is not going to marginalize women in decision-making, for example (mainstreaming the data within the index). ➤ On phasing in, partners aren't starting implementation all at once as many have expressed that they are going to start in certain sites this year, then other sites in the next year. We are therefore using this to our advantage; we can compare the datasets in Year 1 vis-a-vis that of Year 4, for example. We therefore have a phasing control. ➤ Leveraging sites and policy indicator levels will be discussed in detail on day two (please refer to page 19 of this document). ➤ Soil carbon is an indicator for the project but during discussions on the log frame, partners were very reluctant to commit themselves to soil organic carbon throughout the project duration as it can be slow moving. A faster measure of land degradation would therefore be soil erosion, and we have committed ourselves to this as an indicator in the course of the project. |
| Tor | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ I agree that the focus of the project is reversing land degradation, thus making it complex if we are just measuring regreening. In terms of the types of things we can measure, organic carbon as a critical indicator and soil fertility. Generally, changes in soil carbon may not be visible until 3 or 4 years after interventions and this is normally intense interventions. Baseline soil fertility indicators are more dynamic, and these can be looked into on an annual basis as changes can be seen easily. Other aspects we shall include in the analysis include soil pH, soil fertility parameters. This however doesn't mean looking at the changes necessarily but to give us all an idea of what each area looks like in terms of what the key constraints are. In a sense, these constraints are important in guiding the project since the more constraints we experience, then the more challenging it will be to reverse land degradation. |
| Sammy | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Your feedback is very valid and to answer the question on if we can add back the data, we got to make it relevant to sites and country related issues, our reporting is country based and are considering if these are viable for the countries. We therefore do a learning process to validate what we are proposing to these communities. ➤ Gender issues are very significant in tree-based value chains, and the insights gathered so far with communities' border around tree and land ownership. For instance, when farming timber trees, these are male dominated hence the men take the lead role on this, including the assets and value chains. However, when it comes to tree nut harvesting especially the Shea, they are more led by women. These are some of the insights we received from the focus group discussions and key informant interviews, to guide implementation. ➤ The sustainability issues raised are significant as we cannot just leave the scoping studies as they are. We need to identify potential partnerships that can support these value chains in terms of building farmer capacities in market access and branding, so as to participate and be competitive with other actors in the market. For instance, SMEs can tap in to carry on the investments of these value chains. |

Follow-up questions/ comments

| Name | Question/ Comment |
|-------------|--|
| Ravi | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The issue on the paradigm shift is an important one and I propose an action point on this to the management and the project as a whole, but with Susan as the lead. I propose that by the next Steering Committee meeting, the team will have a paper on how the project is aiming to shift paradigms. What does it mean, how is it going to be achieved? This should be a living document that is revised with each Steering Committee meeting. ➤ By the fifth Steering Committee, we should then have another document highlighting how the paradigms actually shifted. This will translate to a revision of the initial document during the sixth Steering Committee meeting, enriched with the evidence and analysis. This will serve as an output of the project where future projects will be advised on how to go about doing a better job of delivering development objectives. ➤ This can be a document to advise projects like this one to ensure development objectives can be better delivered, using this kind of paradigm. ➤ This is a worthwhile output to aim for. If this is something noble, we are doing, then we need to tell the world about it. |

| Name | Question/ Comment |
|----------------|---|
| Bernard | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ We need to go back to the foundations and design of this programme if we are to achieve the sustainability and purposes of the paradigm shift. Achieving this will depend on our capacity to influence policies, regulations, national programmes (whether extension or agricultural programs), just to name a few. However, the dominant paradigm is in the contract in most of the target countries. Therefore, we haven't heard enough on how the project aims to do that, and we would like to hear more about this in the next sessions. ➤ Documenting successes in the countries, what has worked or not worked, in terms of regreening. We need to generate our own data, document it and communicate this to decision makers. Let us not lose ourselves in the technical bit but make use of already available information and that is not used in decision-making. ➤ This project is not about testing new things but testing what works where and how this can be scaled-up. This project is about identifying the bottlenecks, and the six steps approach are the reasons why we funded this project. ➤ We also need to identify regulatory and policy bottlenecks to upscaling. We need to hear more about how this will be tackled as there is a lot of expertise in the project and putting all thoughts together will help identify these bottlenecks. Document this and add to the paper Ravi mentioned. ➤ In terms of the baselines, we are glad to hear of the great achievements, and our advice is that it is kept simple and robust. We therefore need to set indicators that are well-used and monitored, rather than focus on too many indicators. |
| Diawary | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ We need to influence the EU funding mechanisms as part of our paradigm shift. This is because it is one of the biggest bottle necks and you shouldn't feel confined to the logical framework. |
| Bernard | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The above is an important point and if we leverage all our respective programmes to promote this agenda, we really do a lot. I manage the portfolio back in Brussels and organizations such as World Vision and CARE with huge portfolios. Therefore, if we manage to mainstream these good practices into everything we do, we will definitely achieve a lot. We have a very strong bilateral donor in Rome and it would be good if everyone else leverages on policies in all countries to further this agenda. |

Questions from other participants

| Questions | Answers |
|---|--|
| Will the impact of FMNR be majorly for Year 5 only? | We are engaging Farm Tree Services as we know the full impact of regreening activities (FMNR falls under this) are not going to happen by the end of Year 5. We therefore have measures on what is expected by the end of the project. |
| Value chains were done mainly with farmers, but the products farmers produce out of agroforestry go beyond the list given in the presentation. For instance, construction poles go up to the construction industry but in between we have factors like job creation, and this can play a big role in the value chain component. | Opportunity for job creation has been seen in all the assessed value chains. |
| Have you thought of including all the actors in the value chain and the job opportunities that can be created from this? | Involving other actors in the value chain has been considered, especially the transporters as it's a main issue for those in the rural areas courtesy of poor road infrastructures and access to markets. |
| Sammy mentioned four major value chains, but it would be good to also know if farmers highlighted basic value chains which serve as their main sources of income, for example, gum. | Value chains nominated by communities were too many but are being filtered through certain criteria as mentioned in the presentation such as their viability for example, and in some cases the value chains are not widely distributed, for instance, incense as there may be scarce resources to produce this. |



**Community Leader Aba Hawi,
discussing with participants on
the value of check dams. Photo:
Gilberte Koffi**

Question

Could there be mitigation measures to allow country-specific flow of resources since beneficiaries have to meet 70% of the Bonafede, then countries will remain with the struggle of trying to achieve the green rate. However, we also appreciate that there may be good reasons for this not being done, like in the case of Somalia

Answers

Delays in implementation – we aren't re-inventing the wheel as partners have great experiences that they are building on and despite the delays in Year 1, it doesn't necessarily mean that we are starting from scratch.

Big wins in leveraging – partners who have already experienced the SHARED workshop in Rwanda, have seen the benefit of influencing agroforestry policies and this can be attributed as an impact of this project. In Kenya, an agroforestry strategy is now being discussed as a result of the SHARED workshop and there may be great impacts out of this. The same was initiated in Ethiopia.

Paradigm shift – there are cases where when it comes to the SHARED workshop some partners think that it's an ICRAF function and once it ends, they can get back to their normal duties. However, we need to shift our thinking and consider how we can leverage with all stakeholders present at the workshops to continue influencing government actors. We need to start seeing this as a wholistic approach through the SHARED approach to capitalize on the policy influencing.

Different beneficiaries will have different capabilities and flexibilities to handle this and probably mechanisms can be put in place for this.

For countries with funds issues, we always try to look for ways of getting some funds through instead of just waiting for the next crunch and this was achieved in Rwanda. The same can be replicated in other countries.

| Questions | Answers |
|---|--|
| Data presented on the baselines is very useful, but our worry is that when it comes to implementation and the technical bit, there may be potential biases; it is important to know how this will be tackled. | With regard to the question on technical assistance being biased, we do our best during implementation in the Year 1 site. However, if we do our best in Year 1 sites then something completely different in the other sites, then we can't extract this data at all. We therefore aim to have intense implementation so that we can extract data in a reasonable way. |
| Shea is an important product in the West Africa region and the experiences shared by the minister on methods used in Ethiopia on enclosures would be great to explore in Mali and Senegal to increase Shea volumes. | The concern that Shea resource is degrading in the Sahel and there is no regeneration is a key concern of the sustainability. To this regard, ICRAF has over the years tried to improvise techniques such as grafting trees along the parkland and this can help rejuvenate production. Indeed, there are learning opportunities as mentioned in the case of Ethiopia |
| The project has ambitious targets and it would be good to know how the Steering Committee is putting into consideration the crunch time given that other countries have taken a while before implementing activities. | |
| Does the project have a learning component for farmers and grassroot implementers, for instance exchange visits and sharing experiences across the different countries? | There is a learning component spearheaded by SHARED and in this regard, there will be annual workshops. In the local farmer context, we are encouraging farmers to adopt the scaling approaches through participatory learning. |
| On baseline studies especially with regards to synthesized and methodology descriptions, it may require some level of expertise to make them work as the implementers on the ground are best advised on the local situations. | |
| Proposed value chains should take into consideration existing policies and regulations as in the case of firewood in Ethiopia | |

Conclusions:

Dennis: Dennis: A key topic with the Minister is on professional capacity building. There is now great momentum behind this process, but we will be faced with a huge gap in professional capacity building. The Minister is therefore keen to push forward with initiatives such as the Evergreening Africa Academy which the Government of Ethiopia would like to host to develop this professional capacity, both domestically and on an international scale in the continent.

The Minister has given us an assignment to develop a document; this idea that has been floating for the last couple of years within the ministry. Dr. Aweke, Prof. Metiku and Dennis have taken up this challenge to work on the document and present it to the Minister by the end of January 2019 so that it can be one of his achievements during his first 100 days in office.

Walter Engelberg ELD presentation on overall progress in West Africa

Walter began his presentation by reminding participants of the ELD concepts and aims. Founded by the European Commission, United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) and the German Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), the organization focuses on ensuring that the Finance Minister understands the rationale of investment in sustainable land management. In addition, ELD aims at raising awareness on the threats of land degradation processes and opportunities of sustainable-use options, by attaching a price tag to degradation and rehabilitation on the basis of holistic of cost-benefit analysis.

With regards to this project, ELD leads Component 1 which is mainly about strengthening the national ability to assess the costs of land degradation and economic benefits of SLM in eight countries.

In this regard, an academia contracted by ELD has developed an approach and methodology on how to achieve this, and the Regreening Africa programme will use this concept to build the evaluation capacity at national level so as to generate political arguments.

ELD successfully carried out kick-off meetings in all eight countries in a bid to select study topics and areas on the organizations' approach. This process considered country priorities and targets, as well as international initiatives, making it possible for the team to identify leaders in each country, who will be ambassadors in their respective areas.

Furthermore, studies are currently being undertaken in Niger and Senegal (4) and the same is being prepared for Kenya, Ethiopia, Rwanda, Ghana and Mali. Studies in Somalia are yet to be carried out.

ICRAF, partner NGOs and local partners and research organizations, key national governments and academic institutions have been part of the kick-off workshops. Walter went on to highlight some of the study areas in three countries as summarized below:

- In Senegal, four ELD studies will be carried out on: the prospects for good policy impacts, socio-economic impacts of mining especially in the neighbouring farms, the costs of forest degradation vis-a-vis the benefits of action, for example FMNR, the benefits of restoration with a focus on gum trees, the benefits of diversification and climate smart agriculture in contrast to unsustainable systems based on monoculture.
- Two studies in Mali will focus on intensive cotton production, over-utilization, land degradation and migration from Koutiala. A key constraint in this process has been on instances when national leaders fail to attend these studies due to other responsibilities.
- In Niger, the study will focus on the country's socio-economic status as well as its five major SLM methods such as FMNR, half-moons, bands (banquettes), Zai pits and dune fixation. The benefits of preserving ecosystem services will be studied as well.
- Studies in Ghana will focus on agroforestry and FMNR.

Dissemination workshops on the results of the studies will be organized, and part of it will be through social media. Walter mentioned some of the highlights that stood out from the workshops: immense interest of local authorities and national academic partners in the Regreening Africa topic, methodology and training, as well as a strong commitment from the EU country delegates. Click [here](#) to access the PowerPoint presentation.



"According to the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 15.9, we have committed ourselves to integrate ecosystems and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts by 2020."

West Africa Panel Presentations

Moderator: Djalal Arinloye

Four countries: Ghana, Niger, Mali and Senegal, made a presentation on their Year 1 activities. Their presentations covered:

- Activities carried out in the implementation sites
- Country-specific targets
- Key progress made in Year 1
- Regreening options undertaken
- Key challenges faced in Year 1
- Linkages with other land restoration projects
- Key communication and visibility policy engagement
- Coordination with Component 1
- Key priorities for Year 2.



Click [here](#) to access the PowerPoint presentations.

Question/ comment

Participants

- How to improve the link between Components 1 and 2
- High targets set for Senegal: which strategies are they going to use to achieve this?
- What communication strategies have been put in place by the Ghana team to reach decision makers at country level?

Steering Committee

- Country teams have made tremendous efforts which impressed the committee and convergence of other components was encouraged
- The ELD component should synergize with the other two objectives to advocate for regreening practices into national policies
- A comparative analysis of costs and benefits of different techniques that address land degradation including the regreening one should be done, as most of the approaches are complementary
- There is need to align the activities to those that would attract investors from both private and public sectors to land restoration

East Africa Panel Presentations

Each project manager from Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Somaliland and Puntland made presentations on country-specific objectives, targets, selected implementation sites as well as progress made in the first year, leveraging options, and communication and visibility activities. In addition, the overall progress of the ELD-led Component 1 in East Africa was presented by the coordinator of the ELD process in Ethiopia.

Coordination efforts with Component 1's ELD initiative were highlighted. Common challenges raised across all the countries in East Africa included contractual and funds disbursement delays which in turn led to delayed implementation, limited budgets and numerous targets.

Key points from each country:

Malefia Tadele of CRS Ethiopia made a presentation on behalf of all implementing partners in Ethiopia and highlighted progress made by the country in land restoration and practices that the project could build upon, as well as supporting the government commitment to restore 15 million

hectares of degraded land as part of the Bonn Challenge and AFR100. She also discussed different levels of government support to the project.

Charles Odhiambo of World Vision Kenya made a presentation on the Theory of Change, regreening options, achievements realized in Year 1 of implementation such as partnerships developed with the Government of Kenya together with other stakeholders in the development of an agroforestry strategy, private sector engagement, links made with the county governments of Homabay and Migori and resource mobilization efforts. Charles also highlighted some of the opportunities for linking with national and global land restoration projects, approaches and strategies such as the AFR100 where Kenya committed to restoring 5.1m hectares, the Aichi Targets on Biodiversity, and the Nationally Determined Contributions to climate change mitigation by the UNFCCC. Intensification sites – Homabay and Migori. Final leverage sites agreed on are Nakuru, Baringo, Elgeyo Marakwet, Samburu, Laikipia, Isiolo and Marsabit counties.

Alex Mugayi of World Vision Rwanda made a presentation on the project's contribution to the government's commitment to restoring 2 million hectares of degraded land, stakeholders involved in the project implementation such as government institutions, international institutions, EU delegation, faith-based organizations, schools, farmer groups and GIZ. He highlighted 33 nurseries that were established in four districts with each expected to produce 70,000 tree seedlings. Alex highlighted some of the activities to be carried out in Year 2, including but not limited to training, tree seedling production, lead farmer exchange visits, establishment of demonstration plots, joint activity planning and monitoring with stakeholders, and establishment of RRCs.



Abrham Assefa of World Vision Somalia made a presentation on the progress made in Year 1 in Somaliland where village-level FMNR farmer groups were formed and trainings conducted for farmers and pastoralists, and partnerships created. He discussed linkages with other land restoration projects and initiatives such as the AFR100 and the Somalia Resilience Programme.

Ahmed Hussein of CARE Somalia made a presentation on the progress made in Year 1 of project implementation in Puntland and highlighted the rangeland management policy developed and 6-year strategic plan prepared for the Ministry of Environment aimed at protecting the environment.

Mesfin Tilahun gave an overview of the general outlook and trainings conducted on the ELD approach in the four East African countries, kick-off workshops held, ELD studies and institutional cooperation per country.

Click [here](#) to access the Power Point presentations.



Questions/ Comments

Steering Committee

- How can we connect local and higher levels as areas on advocacy dwell mostly on national advocacy?
- How can we capitalize on CARE's knowledge on gender mainstreaming throughout Somalia?
- The Steering Committee lauded the Kenya team for its efforts.
- Country teams were encouraged to extend practices introduced by Kenya and include the Theory of Change to enrich their approach at the country level. This should be articulated further in a strategic document.
- Concerns over how much the Kenyan team can attribute to their efforts were raised and responses provided confirmed that figures highlighted in the presentation were accurate.
- Country teams were encouraged to think beyond agroforestry policies (silos) and identify the most important issues that need to be addressed first.
- Sustainable green energy options were recommended, in reference to the presentation by the Kenya team.

Karl Hughes What counts as leverage and how do we assess impacts in leveraged sites?

Karl gave an overview of leveraging approaches and working definition of direct and leveraged adoption (click [here](#) to access the presentation).

He reiterated the need to allocate time and effort in developing a scaling approach for both direct and leveraged interventions. He suggested that the team refocus its efforts on proven scalable approaches that can be tracked and progress with the understanding that it takes time to develop a scaling approach.

An Implied pathway for leveraged adoption implies we promote a proven scaling model in other contexts, for example, approaches working for other projects. Therefore, replication pathways are more appropriate to country contexts. Some proposed impact pathways include:

1. Investment pathway: track investment that takes place, funding commitments
2. Enabling environment pathway, for example, policies, institutions and stakeholders influenced to change the environment
3. Value chain pathway by focusing on value chains that incentivize farmers to adopt greening.

Key success factors to bear in mind:

1. Consider replication pathways appropriate to country contexts
2. Refine Theories of Change
3. Determine if leveraged adoption will or can take place
4. Plan with ICRAF on techniques to measure leverage adoption where initiated.

Mieke Bourne (on behalf of Tor- Gunnar Vågen) Using LDD to complement impact assessments

The role of LDD in monitoring and evaluation was explained. At least 200 LDSF sites have been installed in project countries, providing a broad frame to capture soil health indicators. For EC-regreening, LDSF work is being conducted in Rwanda and Senegal. The work covers:

1. Ground truthing information and satellite imagery
2. Access to landscape portal to develop maps
3. Land health information

Click [here](#) to access the Power Point presentation.



Mieke Bourne Tracking outcomes from SHARED process

It was highlighted that several activities are being used to support the SHARED approach for country level engagements. These activities cover:

1. Literature review
2. Policy synthesis
3. Using existing knowledge, goodwill and commitments
4. Facilitated forums to gather information and embed work towards national targets, and better understand root causes
5. Baseline surveys
6. Stakeholder mapping activities
7. Country reflection meetings to identify what is working and to review the TOCs
8. Initiate outcome mapping
9. Establish close relations with government ministers, PS's and other high-level stakeholders courtesy of Dennis Garrity's one-on-one meetings with them.

Outcomes of the SHARED workshops:

1. Various sectors have come together during policy discussion sessions and this has translated to the appreciation of coordination mechanisms across sectors, for example for Kenya and Rwanda agroforestry policies and national strategies.
2. Provides a mechanism for training extension officers as the focus of agricultural extension service is very limited.
3. Discussions on Decision Dashboard Development helped to cover the co-design process with government to determine who needs capacity development.

Tracking outcomes:

The importance of the tracking outcome approach is to:

1. Use it for things we cannot measure to prove that the activities on influence are effective
2. Complements Theory of Change statements
3. Help focus on key stakeholders
4. Learn from partners such as Oxfam and CARE who have extensive experience in using these tools.

A flexible stakeholder outcome mapping matrix has been developed to help in tracking progress markers. Using the template regular activities can be captured and scored. It might involve:

1. Recording short description and score for progress marker
2. Reviewing outcome mapping
3. Capturing contextual issues
4. Reviewing of six-monthly plans
5. Tracking our influence.

Click [here](#) to access the Power Point presentation.

| Question/ comment | Answer |
|---|--|
| <p>Could the presenters clarify on available modalities for open dialogue with farmers as trees are not the only option of interest?</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ We are not about forcing farmers to grow trees if it's not in their interest. Conversations should start with farmer's needs. |
| <p>It may be difficult to get tangible results by measuring indicators targeting policy influencing at national and regional level. Can you provide any examples from developing countries and how they were achieved?</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Policy influence and tangible results: There are things that happen because of influence. Agroforestry is however absent in many country policies and strategies. There is grazing policy, there is agroforestry strategy. We can provide technical input which in turn provides an opportunity to connect with the national programmes. ➤ A general rule of thumb is to stay practical: let's know these are options as we engage on what is happening. Let's be flexible on what will work and what will not work in our contexts. ➤ A proposal was made for PMU to create a website platform: to deal with frequently asked questions; to avoid need for holding many meetings to address the same issues. |
| <p>On leveraging we want to record information: explain some examples of the pathways for assessing adoption so as to contextualize well</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ First, it's important to clarify the direct scaling model that is being implemented, for example, FMNR training by lead farmers approach and expecting them to step down same approaches. ➤ Other things need to be added to make it innovative and to assess what can happen. A scaling approach should be determined, for instance, women saving groups, which can be combined with total community sanitation to take collective actions. |
| <p>Attaining leverage adoption is not easy as we invest less. If our role is on advocacy and capacity building work...are you suggesting a different indicator to measure these?</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ There are different approaches on how leverage adoption can happen, for example, a scaling model being adopted by other projects. If we can track use of such then it would count. ➤ Implementers, based on their experiences, are encouraged to provide indicator options that can be used to measure leveraged impact to PMU |
| <p>Can you clarify how attribution issue of other donors' investments in other projects we are engaged in shall be dealt with? How do we apportion our contributions to partners' work? (Charles). Creating link to EC greening is not a problem...how much do we attribute? How do we measure the numbers?</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ On attribution, lets clarify first the link that is influencing partner work. The same applies to policy work. To evidence that in some areas it's not easy, while in others it is quite straight-forward. ➤ Look at your direct and the out-scaling approaches rather than investing a lot in contribution analysis. How can we link this to adoption, TOCs and other aspects? ➤ Let's be as practical as possible. If for example, in some part of Kenya partners were influenced, write your note on what you influenced. Let us be as honest as possible based on how much we have influenced. An acknowledgement on the other side of what is being influenced could suffice. Conduct a follow-up 6 months later to prove some level of adoption. |
| <p>Reliance on media for scaling adoption is not clear: how do we count people reached by communication media?</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ There is difference between reach, for instance, by radio and adoption. If communication media has been used as a scaling approach, we need to see how changes have occurred. No simple answers. |
| <p>Leveraging: We want to record information: explain some examples of the pathways for assessing adoption so that to contextualize well? Which impact pathway should we follow? What are key barriers impeding farmer adoption, e.g., farmers' right to harvest trees in Niger?</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Consider using practical examples, e.g., value chain on fodder where there has been an improvement in the transport link. By providing the link we create the capacity and prove the changes that happened. ➤ Implementers are therefore encouraged to share possible scaling options within their own contexts. Simply put, you know what is happening in your context and what changes you can make. The process can involve: 1) Assessing the most available opportunity by collecting the evidence 2) Creating an evidence sharing platform for people to review |

Additional Questions & Comments

1. How do you measure success of a campaign? Could we do something similar to outcome mapping to incorporate emerging ideas and communities of practice?
2. What level of effort is required to invest in direct scaling compared to policy influencing work? What is balance of effort in these components? (Pierre)
3. How do we evidence sustainability? What did we do and how did it influence others? Can we make protocol and methodology for countries to use? (Olaf)
4. For Kenya a lot of leverage effort have supported the IMARA project. We would like to track those, but we are already in the second year of the project. Are we taking risks? Do we need a conversation around these? What is the timeline for the guide?

EC Observations

1. The different leverage pathways presented provides a very good framework for dealing with the leverage assessment issue raised by implementors.
2. The shared presentation has provided a better understanding. The approach meets our expectations.
3. From the discussions it is clear that we are at different levels of understanding and priorities. It will be good to clarify our priorities and plans for the countries?
4. We re-assure implementers that they are not alone; countries can count on support from the EU delegation, GIZ, etc. Nonetheless, there is need for a common understanding of the roadmap? So, what is the roadmap in your country?
5. Document past successes and failures. We need evidence to engage stakeholders.
6. Measurement and attribution; practically activate behaviour change, paradigm shift. Let's use options to change this.
7. A common platform for learning and a system of back-stopping is required.

Conclusions

Countries to engage with ICRAF to develop/refresh strategies covering TOC, MEL and reporting grounded on country teams and contexts. SHARED to provide format to collect evidence in terms of outcome mapping and engage on TOC issue with lead implementors. All stakeholders to engage in reflective learning process during Year 2.



Linking the project in each country to larger country, continental and global agenda, initiatives & commitments:

Other opportunities to link up for leverage include:

Walter Eilenberg

- National Agriculture Investment Plans under NEPAD CAADP – involve agricultural policies developed in a peer-to-peer process. Find levers where sustainability issues such as soil fertility and trees in agricultural landscapes are addressed.
- Land use (Spatial) planning processes through landscape approaches to ensure influence on issues pertaining to community lands where FMNR holds the key to restoration/degradation neutrality.
- Decentralization of funds is becoming common in countries, but local governments aren't well-equipped in undertaking planning processes that prioritize natural resource management – identify opportunities to influence. For instance, TERR Africa, a part of NEPAD, developed a lot of NRM concepts but has failed to attract significant donor investment. We can connect local governments to this library
- There is need for vigilance as far as leverage is concerned. Keep the eye on the ball of productivity of agriculture and other livelihood activities especially in order to ensure buy-in from the food security community. We need to think of the money beyond the trees and there is a danger of AFR100 putting so much focus on trees and missing out on wide scale support.
- GIZ is planning a 3-day conference at ICRAF in May 2019 during the Global Soil Week on enabling environment to make landscape health possible.

Olaf Westermann

Use climate change levers and targets especially nationally determined contributions to mitigation reductions (NDCs) and adaptation targets. Use the targets as levers to influence behaviour change across board using evidence and results. For instance, CRS has revised its own strategy guided by national and international targets in multiple scales.

Influencing a paradigm shift is itself a huge part of leverage over and above targets and numbers. The idea of NGOs working together as is happening in the Regreening Africa project is a great shift in itself.

Contribution from Mali – Oxfam Mali is developing a programme on climate change and the Regreening Africa project is contributing to the process especially by supporting development of a regional strategy (not just national). Sahel ECHO is also developing a 5-year roadmap for two communes using Regreening Africa principles as resilience approaches (this case study has been shared with the SHARED team).



Dennis Garrity

- National commitments are important and there is need to focus on stimulating change at this level beyond successes in specific sites. Outcomes should be linked to ownership by government. For example, the Ethiopian Minister for Agriculture may report the proposed Agroforestry Strategy as part of his 100 days of office report to ensure commitment (Other contribution from Ethiopia: The Ethiopia Regreening Africa team is leveraging on AFR100 along with local government plans. The ELD study in Ethiopia is taking the country LDN strategy into account and focuses on influencing the Ministry of Finance).
- UNDP is a huge UN vehicle and is embedding restoration into their agenda with excitement about the Beating Famine Conference. We can rope in other global UN agendas through UNDP.
- GEF has embedded FMNR into their agenda and countries can now develop projects on FMNR drawing from the GEF portfolio. AFR100 is now linked into this GEF orientation.
- Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) of UNCCD – all countries have commitments.
- The Beating Famine Conference 2019 is a huge pathway for the project to leverage and bring in other West African countries into organized action – positive conversation gearing up in Nigeria which in itself is a huge influence in the whole of West Africa if fully brought on board.
- The transformation of big NGOs to embrace agroforestry, FMNR etc., as part of their organizational strategy is in itself a big win.



Constance Neely

It might be valuable to start mapping the level of achievement of various targets at multiple levels (local, national, continental and global.)

Gender mainstreaming and promoting regreening/ agroforestry options (including but not limited to FMNR) that are suitable to different ecological, economic and social contexts



Inge Vianen

The session started with an overview of CARE's Gender Equality Framework and Theory of Change. CARE's gender equality framework

assists women's empowerment which requires changing unequal power relations by engaging with community groups and using village savings and loan associations. . Click [here](#) to access the Power Point presentation.



Boube Chayaya AbdoulKadri

The role of MMD groups in Niger is to promote women empowerment in financial independence and strong leadership skills, through Village Saving and Loan Association (VSLAs) in Niger. MMD was founded in 1991 as a pilot saving and loan association to provide financial services to women in rural areas, creating a network of empowered women. Beyond the saving, it is about women independence and policy influence. Trainings provided to the association are on governance, financial management, leadership and group formation to manage the income through income generating activities. Click [here](#) to access the Power Point presentation.



Pierre Dembele

The Agroecology Plus Six Project (AE + 6) is being implemented in Mali, Burkina, Malawi and addresses gender disparity in the agricultural sector and how to mainstream gender in agroforestry. The project does so by integrating six strategies with agroecology to improve the resilience of vulnerable communities. Some strategies used include: women's empowerment, social equity and nutrition. The project also aims at diversifying livelihoods for women by creating awareness on agroforestry practices to change the current mindsets. Click [here](#) to access the Power Point presentation.

Mieke Bourne (on behalf of Tony Rinaudo)

In many African countries, women are responsible for firewood collection. They often walk long distances in search of firewood for cooking. FMNR improves women's lives through production and collection of fuelwood and gives women more time to care for children and engage in income generating opportunities. Investing in skill building and capacity building of women will result in empowerment and improved social standing, and reduce the time spent collecting firewood. Click [here](#) to access the Power Point presentation.





**Niguse Hagazi, a National
Faidherbia Consultant, ICRAF
Ethiopia, sharing experiences
on how land restoration has
been achieved so far. Photo:
Gilberte Koffi**

Questions/ Comments

- | | | |
|-----------------|---|---|
| Davis | ➤ | Strategies to put in place to change mindset at household level? |
| Athanase | ➤ | The criteria to classify in to poor medium and rich should be clarified |
| | ➤ | The indirect attributes of the project need to be documented |
| Susan | ➤ | The needs of different country teams in mainstreaming gender in Agroforestry practices will be assessed and supported |
| | ➤ | Gender sensitization workshops for men are important |
| | ➤ | Gender balance has to be considered in our initiatives for example - NOCC |

Jonathan Muriuki Learning from DryDev



DryDev is a six-year initiative (August 2013 to July 2019) funded by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA) of the Netherlands and World Vision Australia (WVA). ICRAF is the overall implementing agency and is working with a consortium of 21 NGOs. The programme is being implemented in Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mali and Niger. With a focus on ensuring that households in semi-arid areas transitioned from subsistence farming to sustainable rural development, the programme works to increase food and water security, enhance market access and strengthen the local economy

for different categories of farmers.

The journey has not been rosy, with challenges faced during the design and implementation phases. However, various insights and lessons were highlighted by Jonathan that could guide the Regreening Africa Project, including:

1) Consortium delivery capacity was overlooked/downplayed at the start due to:

- Unwillingness to integrate research or adapt to new approaches by most development partners.
- Not all DryDev partners had adequate capacity to deliver.
- Limited staffing and technical capacity in the country teams.
- DryDev not benefiting from partner development infrastructure; rather treated as a separate unit.

2) Governance and delivery structure is key to programme delivery

- Transparent contracting and performance management procedures crucial

3) Position/ institutionalize research in development programmes strategically

- To benefit from scientific and delivery infrastructure.
- To develop and retain requisite capacities to interface with development/research.
- To serve as a vehicle and pathway to impact at scale.

4) Research in development through mega programmes is the future

In his final remarks, Jonathan stated:

1. Contextual tailoring of interventions and co-learning approaches enhances farmer-stakeholders interaction and technology uptake/adoption – builds confidence
2. Generating evidence on what works, where and for whom is critical for scaling.
3. Successful scaling of technologies requires massive local level participation facilitated by enduring local institutions including farmer organizations, subnational governments and strategic stakeholders with capacity to leverage resources

Click [here](#) to access the Power Point presentation.



Thank you again for inviting me to the 'Regreening Ethiopia with trees' and second Steering Committee meeting for 'Regreening Africa'. How exciting it is. Just a few short years ago the main emphasis in workshops like these would be on convincing people about the value of FMNR and educating them on what it is! There was so much knowledge and passion in the room it was palpable.

I just wish to make a few observations and comments mostly on field-related matters:

1. Both workshops were extremely well run and full credit to the organizers and facilitators.
2. I was very impressed with the fact that practically everyone understood that we are not simply implementing a project with a defined start and end point, but that we are attempting to kick-start a movement that continues well beyond the life of the project. I note also that a lot of thought has been put into leveraging the project to have an influence on what happens outside of project boundaries. I dare say that there are not too many projects that are geared in this way.
3. I was pleasantly surprised at the various countries (Kenya, Ethiopia) which have reached out to the highest-level policy makers and ministries to advocate for favourable policies. This is wonderful. Understanding though that the wheels of government turn very slowly, I thought Davis and Bernard made very relevant points – that advocacy is needed at every level including within our own organizations and with the local government. Probably within the lifespan of the project, the important changes will be secured at this local and internal level.
4. I thought Dennis' point of having sub-national targets is something worth taking up with the appropriate government department that made the AFR100 commitment. This would make it very clear to the government that ICRAF and iNGOs are making a substantial contribution and may help to secure additional resources.
5. I wonder if Aba Hawi's Academy idea could be taken up? We could bring people from both direct and leveraged target areas to a demonstration site, not just for a day field visit, but for several days of intensive training in FMNR, leadership and related skills. Equally, I think it is important to follow up by visiting trainees perhaps twice a year. This might blow the budget but would have a very significant impact. A point was made that there was lack of capacity in the government extension system. Extension agents could also be encouraged to attend the intensive training.
6. If trainees knew they would be visited – they would almost certainly implement what they learnt.
7. If lead farmers themselves conducted the training and visiting, costs would be lower, and the confidence and capacity of the lead farmer would be greatly boosted.
8. Additionally, the question was asked, "how will impact in leveraged areas be measured?". One way is that lead farmers who visit trainees from leveraged areas could be given a simple monitoring tool (the FMNR App) and they could report on the spread of FMNR within and beyond project areas.
9. There is merit in the integrated watershed approach mentioned by Legesse Asfaw. What I've found is farm boundaries are artificial boundaries that are not respected by nature. What happens upstream affects the farm, and what happens downstream is affected by the type of land management on the farm. Encouraging farmers to not only practice FMNR on their grazing and cultivation land is very important. When hills are reforested – there will be more fodder, fuel and poles, wild foods, less flooding and landslides, lower temperatures, possibly higher rainfall, but at the very least great effectiveness of what rain does fall – and, greater resilience to climatic shocks etc.
10. The point was made several times that agroforestry falls between the cracks of agriculture and forestry disciplines. Well-designed workshops that bring all stakeholders together to discuss and map out a plan can be very powerful.
11. Value chain prioritization. I wasn't able to read the whole list, but I did not see honey on the list. In many projects in East Africa this has been one of the first commercial additions to FMNR. Having an investment in the hives is also a powerful incentive for the farmers to protect the trees. I was very happy to see that firewood is included. This is not common – but it makes perfect sense! The fact is, firewood (& charcoal) is still one of the major traded commodities by rural communities, and through FMNR, it can be produced sustainably. Farmers get ripped off selling wood one on one to buyers. In Dan Saga, Niger the FMNR farmers grouped together to sell their firewood. A market was established, and prices set. They decided to only sell wood from practising farmers registered with the FMNR group. They realize higher profits and this in turn encouraged more farmers to take up FMNR and to join the group. Additional fodder (both grass and tree fodder) are often one of the very early benefits of FMNR, so I was glad to see fodder listed as a value chain item. In Humbo farmers now have so much fodder from the restored hill, that a number of small livestock fattening enterprises have started.
12. It was mentioned that project staff are providing technical support to farmers on FMNR and I wondered – what is the level of skill of those teaching FMNR? This is not a criticism. In my previous field visits, I was surprised to find new staff working in FMNR projects sometimes had very little idea of what they were doing. They had a fixed idea of what FMNR was and didn't appreciate the diversity of FMNR practices and applications. They did not know how to persuade farmers to implement FMNR on farmland, and they did not realize the enormous untapped potential of applying FMNR to bush encroachment sites.

Do we have minimum standards for FMNR? Is it well understood by project staff? I saw tell-tale signs in some of the slide presentations that there was room for improvement (e.g. over pruning of trees on some sites). Dennis and I talked about a skill assessment for new staff and this could inform a capacity building plan. I've attached two documents on FMNR practice, and the WV FMNR manual will be available within weeks.

13. Dr. Karl mentioned that benefits of agroforestry will be measured/estimated at 5 years. While I agree that an assessment needs to be made later and the farm tree tool is excellent, I highly recommend collection of valuable data from the outset. One of the reasons I believe farmers adopt FMNR so readily is because the benefits start in the first year – FMNR defies normal logic. How else can we explain spontaneous and explosive uptake and spread in some countries?
14. The Senegal Agricultural Research Institute conducted a one-year study and found that crop yields in FMNR plots doubled in the first year. (I believe this was most likely because the young trees attracted livestock which manured the field during the dry season).
15. In Uganda, a farmer increased stocking rate by 450% in just 2-3 years by stopping burning (a natural side benefit to FMNR adoption) and by beginning to manage a fairly dense stand of bushes which became trees through FMNR. In that time, he harvested firewood annually, and poles by Year 3 and kept bees. So, his income was greatly increased well before the 5-year mark.
16. Dairy farmers near lake Naivasha increased milk yields by 200-500% in just 6 months without increasing livestock numbers. In their case, they applied FMNR principles to dense, thorny thickets. By thinning and pruning more grass began to grow and the tree leaves and seed pods became accessible, greatly improving livestock nutrition and hence milk production.
17. To postpone monitoring of these very significant gains until Year 5 would be to miss a very significant reason why FMNR is adopted by farmers and why governments, NGOs, etc., need to know about it.
18. I am cautious about holding up the Ethiopian enclosure system as a model to be replicated elsewhere. As pointed out by Dennis, not all enclosures are equal, and I have seen a number of them that are highly degraded – mostly because desperately poor local people who need to live have no management or harvesting rights over them. The important thing to adopt is local ownership and control over the enclosure and the right to benefit from protecting the enclosure in terms of fodder and wood and non-timber forest products – of course, with by-laws and responsibilities for maintaining sustainability. Unmanaged (not pruned and thinned) enclosures can become dense thorny thickets which provide few ecosystem benefits and fewer benefits to people. Humbo would not be the only

example – there would be many well managed 'enclosures' like this which could be showcased.

19. Rwanda has opted to focus on tree nurseries. I just want to make the point that despite small farm size, there is still very large untapped potential for FMNR and gentle pressure should be maintained on the project team to not neglect the promotion of FMNR, even as they promote tree nurseries. Some species do not need to be grown to tree size. E.g. Vernonia which is a fertilizer tree and can provide firewood. Farm borders, communal land, sloping and abandoned land as well as within farms all have potential for FMNR. Also, in some districts farm sizes are bigger. I find the biggest barrier in Rwanda is not farm size but beliefs and attitudes – of farmers, but also of project staff. These barriers have been crossed in other countries, and I believe that with the right approach can be crossed in Rwanda.
20. Senegal – the project team suggested it was "impossible to promote FMNR in cotton fields". The word "impossible" is like a red flag to a bull for me. First, monoculture cotton growing will result in the same environmental destruction and impoverishment as has been experienced in the once prosperous (and once agro-forested) peanut basin which was also cleared of trees. Second, FMNR can be integrated with mechanization but you need to be innovative and select trees which roughly fall in a straight line or on the contour, and direct sowing or planting can then fill the gaps. My biggest initial barrier to promoting FMNR in Senegal was staff beliefs. They told me that "farmers would never allow trees on their crop lands" – and now, this has a familiar ring in the cotton fields. I encourage the project to first convince its staff. Perhaps the biggest single coup in defeating this thinking was achieved by sending staff (foresters and farmers) to Niger to see for themselves. They came back transformed. Following a number of exchange visits, FMNR spread to 65,000 ha. in Senegal and average farm tree density rose from ~ 0 to over 30 . I do not see any reason why cotton farmers would not benefit from FMNR and agroforestry practices.
21. Mention was made of ageing shea nut tree stands in Ghana. It was interesting that in the Talensi FMNR project farmers themselves came up with the idea of direct sowing shea seeds within their protected communal FMNR plots.
22. I may have missed it but don't recall anybody mentioning using radio to promote FMNR. A study in Niger revealed that this was a major means of farmers learning about FMNR

You have achieved so much in such a short time. I am only filled with admiration. If there is any way I can support you please let me know!



Steering Committee members engaged in serious discussions on how to accelerate activities and impact in year 2. Photo: May Muthuri

Bernard Crabbé (on behalf of the committee)

“We commend the PMU team and all implementors for showing commitment to achieving targets and developing project implementation structures. We reassure you that we shall accord you the necessary support as the Steering Committee. We encourage you all to mobilize and leverage resources.

The burn rates or green rates are low, but you have put in place the structures and mechanisms like recruiting as many staff members as possible. Congratulations on this. However, we recognize that the project is uneven between countries, and we don't want an alignment at the bottom but at the top. We therefore encourage those lagging behind to follow the countries that have set best examples. We believe that lessons learnt from the first year will be a priority for next year's plans in respective countries.

We recognize that in some countries we could see the elements of the strategy and actions at different levels. Please don't reinvent the wheel but reflect what is in the strategy to ensure the paradigm shift works. We don't want to do another project on tree planting. We would like the project to put in place processes of refining the strategic approach to clearly highlight how you want this change to happen.

Define a common roadmap for the project by identifying what needs to be done at all levels and different pathways that have clearly been highlighted this morning and priorities, as not everything can be done at once. Identify who is responsible for what. Have all players and actors playing the same game. We can't be prescriptive on how this should be done but leave it to you to do it. The Steering Committee would like to see progress in the next four months or earlier.

We are looking at a proposition paper on paradigm shift. How are we responding? To what extent are we learning as a team and is this being captured in your reporting or plans? Being clear on adequate capacities and having investments in the right place, is the kind of understanding we would like to see as you do this.

This project is about scaling hence the leveraging sites must be seen as an add-on. We feel it's important that PMU and ICRAF provide backstopping to ensure a harmonized process; having a platform to share lessons learnt and success stories and failures.

We recognize that there is need for flexibility in budgets. The Steering Committee won't be prescriptive on how you allocate resources, but we want to see the objectives achieved. We would like to remind the team to re-read the contract provisions in terms of eligibility of expenditures. We would like to see further synergies and convergence between all components and objectives.

We acknowledge the efforts and challenges, but we want to see more. The Committee has taken note of the change in project implementation arrangement for Senegal due to contractual reasons. In Somalia we recognize that if we want to achieve the results, they won't be sufficient. I will provide directions after consultations with the European Commission in Brussels.

The format of this meeting was not how it should be. It was good to hear everything, but future meetings should be structured differently. This will be a regular feature to monitor country stages in implementation. We would like to see use of common indicators in the countries when reporting. Why are there differences and how can they be sorted? We are also keen to receive more distilled and strategic requests than knowing everything. The next meeting will be held in Brussels but with a smaller audience.

The first draft of the annual report was great, indicating the successful scaling cases which is very important and will be useful for us all. Thank you all for the tremendous work you have put into this project, and we see a lot of commitment to achieve the ambitious targets. You aren't alone in implementing this programme. Try to leverage these resources. Do not hesitate to alert us.

Thanks Susan and team for organizing the meeting. It was enriching for all, and we have learnt a lot. Be brave, go forward, you'll do it.”

Annex I: Program

Day 1: Tuesday, 20th November 2018 State of the project

8.00 am – 8.15 am

Arrival at the meeting venue and registration

| | | |
|----------------------|--|---|
| State of the project | | Session moderator(s): Mieke Bourne Constance Neely Rapporteur: May Muthuri Mieke Bourne Constance Neely |
| 8.15 am – 8.30 am | All participants' introductions | Ravi Prabhu |
| 8.30 am – 8.35 am | Opening remarks by the Project Principal Investigator | Bernard Crabbé/Alex |
| 8.35 am – 8.40 am | Opening remarks (and setting expectations of the meeting) by the chair of the steering committee | H.E Dr Eyasu Abrha Special Advisor to the Minister - Ministry of Agriculture |
| 8.40 am – 8.50 am | 10-minute opening remarks by high level Ethiopia government officials (minister) on land restoration in Ethiopia | Susan Chomba |
| 8.50 am – 9. 10 am | Overview by project manager on overall project progress | Karl Hughes |
| 9.20 am – 9.50 am | Presentation by Head of Impact on baseline data collected across the eight countries | Sammy Carsan |
| 9.50 am – 10.05 am | Presentation on rationale, outcomes and way forward on value chain prioritization across the 8 countries | All |
| 10.05 am – 10.45 am | Discussions & feedback from steering committee on project progress, baseline data & value chain prioritization | |

10.45 – 11.00 am

Coffee break

Country sessions

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| West Africa Panel presentations (in French or English) | | Session moderator(s): Djalal Arinloye Rapporteur: Gilberte Koffi |
| 11.00 am – 11.30 am | <u>Component 1</u> ELD presentation on overall progress in West Africa | Walter Engelberg |
| 11.30 am – 11.50 am | <u>Component 2</u> Ghana country progress & implementation plan by World Vision Ghana | Edward Anaba-Akunyagra |
| 11.50 am – 12.10 pm | Senegal country progress & implementation plan by World Vision Senegal | Anna Daba Ndiaye |
| 12.10 pm – 12.30 pm | Mali country progress & implementation plan by Oxfam Mali | Soumaila Sogoba |
| 12.30 pm - 12.50 pm | Niger country progress & implementation plan by World Vision Niger | Hamed Constantin |
| 12.50 pm – 1.30 pm | Discussions and feedback from steering committee on West Africa progress | All |
| 1.30 pm – 2.30 pm | Lunch break | |
| East Africa Panel presentations | | Session moderator(s): Kiros Hadgu/Niguse Hagazi Rapporteur: Winnie Achieng' Malefia Tadele |
| 2.30 pm – 2.50 pm | <u>Component 2</u> Ethiopia country progress & implementation plan by CRS Ethiopia | Charles Odhiambo |
| 2.50 pm – 3.20 pm | Kenya country progress & implementation plan by World Vision Kenya | Alex Mugayi |
| 3.20 pm – 3.40 pm | Rwanda country progress & implementation plan by World Vision Rwanda | Abrham Assefa |
| 3.40 pm – 3.55 pm | Somalia country progress & implementation plan by World Vision Somalia for Somaliland | Ahmed Hussein |
| 3.55 pm - 4.10 pm | Somalia country progress & implementation plan by CARE Somalia for Puntland | |

Annex I: Program

| | | |
|--------------------------|--|----------------|
| 4.10 pm – 4.20 pm | Coffee break | |
| 4.20 pm – 4.50 pm | Component 1 | Mesfin Tilahun |
| | Overall progress of ELD-led component in East Africa | |
| 4.50 pm – 5.30 pm | Discussions and feedback from steering committee on East Africa progress | All |
| 6.00 pm – 9.00 pm | Ethiopian cultural dinner | All |

Day 2: Wednesday, 21st November 2018 Strategic guidance to project teams

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|--------------------|--|---|
| 8.20 am | Arrival at the meeting venue | |
| 8.30 am- 9.45 am | Panel discussion: Accelerating activities and impact in year 2 How can the project teams accelerate progress in year 2 given the difficulties encountered in year 1? E.g. insecurity, contracting & budgeting, staffing, etc. what are the corrective/adaptive measures to overcome these and deliver our targets? | Session moderator(s): Jonathan Muriuki Session contributor(s): Davis Wamawungo Ravi Prabhu Bernard Crabbé Diawary Bouare Rapporteur: Susan Chomba |
| 9.45 am – 10.45 am | Leveraging project activities What counts as leverage and how do we assess our impacts in leveraged sites?: Karl Hughes (15 - minutes presentation) Tracking outcomes from SHARED process: Mieke Bourne (15 -minutes presentation) Using LDD to complement impact assessments in Rwanda, Senegal and Niger. 30 minutes open questions & discussions | Session moderator(s): Patrice Savadogo Rapporteur: Sammy Carsan |

10.45 am -11.00 am

Coffee break

| | | |
|---------------------|--|---|
| 11.00 am – 11.30 am | Linking the project in each country to larger country, continental and global agenda, initiatives & commitments: AFR100, Great Green Wall Initiative; UNCDD agenda and the LDN country targets | Session moderator(s): Constance Neely Session Contributor(s): Dennis Garrity Walter Engelberg Olaf Westermann Rapporteur: Jonathan Muriuki |
|---------------------|--|---|

| | | |
|---------------------|--|---|
| 11.30 am – 12.00 pm | Gender mainstreaming and promoting greening/agroforestry options (including but not limited to FMNR) that are suitable to different ecological, economic and social contexts | Session moderator(s): Niguse Hagazi Session contributor(s): Tony Rinaudo Inge Vianen Pierre Demebele Rapporteur: Malefia Tadele |
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|---------------------|---|--|
| 12.00 pm – 12.20 pm | Learning from DryDev—a similar megaproject implemented by ICRAF, World Vision and partners in five countries: Ethiopia, Kenya, Mali, Niger and Burkina Faso | Session moderator and commentator: Karl Hughes Presenter: Phosiso Sola Rapporteur: Patrice Savadogo |
|---------------------|---|--|

| | | |
|--------------------|--|---|
| 12.20 pm – 1.20 pm | Looking ahead: Feedback on overall project work plan and budgets for year 2 | Session moderator(s): Constance Neely Winnie Achieng' Session contributor(s): Bernard Crabbé Ravi Prabhu Tony Rinaudo Steering committee members Rapporteur: Susan Chomba Sammy Carsan |
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|---|--|
| 1.20 pm – 2.00 pm 2.00 pm – 2.45 pm | Lunch break |
| | <p>Communications</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Launch of project website ➤ Social media activation ➤ Launch of FMNR App ➤ Discussion on reinforcing the need for communications and visibility; official partners and project logos; social media hashtags... ➤ All partners should always share blogs/any references to the project in any form of media with the communications team for upload on the project website!!! <p>Send them to (m.muthuri@cgiar.org)</p> |
| 2.45 pm onwards | <p>Coffee break as different groups leave for the airport to take flights to Mekele in Tigray region</p> |
| 9:00 am – 4:30 pm | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Visit Abrrha we Atsbha to see land restoration success cases by government and other development organizations. |

Presenters:

- May Gathigo
- Patrick Worms
- Gilberte Koffi

Rapporteur:

Winnie Achieng'

Key attributes:

- Exemplary site recognized by UNDP & others;
- Site offers potential learning site for EC greening.
- Demonstrates examples of value chains to support livelihoods & restoration e.g. bee-keeping, livestock fattening, fruits, vegetable gardening, feeds & forages

- Visit CRS land restoration sites in S. Tseada Emba to see ongoing works
- View the spectacular Geralta mountain chains

9:00 am – 3:00 pm

- Visit the Gergera watershed (ICRAF & community implementation area) supported by Irish Aid
- Visit Hayelom Rural Resource Centre (RRC)
- Visit DryDev sites in Kilde-Awlaelo

4:00 pm – 5:45 pm

Feedback on field visits, next steps and concluding remarks

Vote of thanks to all facilitators

Annex II: Participants List

| Name | Designation | Organisation |
|---------------------------|---|--|
| Walter Engelberg | Head, SV-BoDeN Sector project Soil protection, Desertification, Sustainable Land Management | Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH |
| Ravi Prabhu | Deputy Director General- Research | World Agroforestry Centre |
| Davis Wamawungu | Grants Manager, EC-EVA Program (East and West Africa) | World Vision Australia |
| Olaf Westermann | Senior Technical Advisor on Climate Change Agriculture & Livelihoods | Catholic Relief Services |
| Inge Vianen | Global Leader CARE Climate Change & Resilience Platform | CARE |
| Pierre Dembele | Executive Secretary | Sahel Eco |
| Bernard Crabbé | Head of Rural Development | European Commission, International Cooperation and Development DEVCO C2 – Environment, Natural Resources, Water |
| Susan Chomba | Regreening Africa Programme Manager | World Agroforestry Centre |
| Winnie Achieng' | Administrative Assistant- Regreening Africa | World Agroforestry Centre |
| Dennis Garrity | Distinguished Senior Fellow | World Agroforestry Centre |
| Patrick Worms | Senior Science Policy Advisor | World Agroforestry Centre |
| May Gathigo | Communications Assistant Principal Advisor, Natural Resources | World Agroforestry Centre World Vision Australia |
| Tony Rinaudo | Food Security and Climate Change | |
| Charles Odhiambo | Regreening Africa-Kenya Project Manager | World Vision Kenya |
| William Marwanga | Economic Development Advisor, Livelihood & Resiliency | World Vision Kenya |
| Asfaw Mariame | Climate Change and Environmental Specialist | World Vision Ethiopia |
| Alex Billy Mugayi | Forest Landscape Restoration & Evergreen Agriculture Projects Manager | World Vision Rwanda |
| Abrham Assefa | Food Security and Livelihoods Manager | World Vision Somaliland |
| Hamed Constantin Tchibozo | Ever Green Agriculture Project Coordinator | World Vision Niger |
| Edward Anaba Akunyagra | Evergreen Agriculture Project Manager | World Vision Ghana |
| Anna Daba Ndiaye | Project Coordinator "Regreening Africa" | World Vision Senegal |
| Josue Goita | Project Manager | World Vision Mali |
| Malefia Tadele | Regreening Africa Project Manager | Catholic Relief Services |
| Wondimu Bayu | Ag/NRM Program Manager | Catholic Relief Services |
| Dadi Legesse | Deputy Head of Program | Catholic Relief Services |
| Sufi Mudi | MEAL Officer | Catholic Relief Services |
| Philip Atiim | Senior Program Officer | Catholic Relief Services |
| Soumaila Sogoba | Project Manager-OXFAM | Oxfam |
| Diawary Bouare | Country Director | Oxfam Mali |

Annex II: Participants List

| | | |
|--------------------------|--|--|
| Ahmed Hussein | Team Leader | CARE International-Somalia/Somaliland |
| Boube Chayaya Abdoukadi | Coordonnateur Projet REDSAACC | CARE International Niger |
| Jonathan Muriuki | Kenya Country Representative | World Agroforestry Centre |
| Kiros Hadgu | Ethiopia Country Representative | World Agroforestry Centre |
| Niguse Hagazi | National Faidherbia Consultant | World Agroforestry Centre |
| Hadia Seid | Research Associate | World Agroforestry Centre |
| Athanase Mukuralinda | Rwanda Country Representative | World Agroforestry Centre |
| Catherine Dembele | Associate Scientist | World Agroforestry Centre |
| Djalal Ademonla Arinloye | ICRAF Representative Sahel/West and Central Africa Region | World Agroforestry Centre |
| Karl Hughes | Head of Monitoring, Evaluation and impact Assessment | World Agroforestry Centre |
| Sammy Carsan | Associate Scientist-Trees | World Agroforestry Centre |
| Mieke Bourne | Shared Facilitator | World Agroforestry Centre |
| Constance Neely | Senior Advisor, Research Practice and Policy Integration | World Agroforestry Centre |
| Tor-Gunnar Vagen | Senior Scientist | World Agroforestry Centre |
| Gilberte Koffi | Communication Officer | World Agroforestry Centre |
| Mesfin Tilahun Gelaye | Site Manager | Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH |
| Petros Abraha | Head Social and Development Programs | ECC-SDCOA-Mekelle sub branch |
| Alem Abraha | Program Head | Ethiopia Catholic Church-Social & Development Commission |
| Mebrahtu Yihdego | MEAL Officer | Ethiopia Catholic Church-Social & Development Commission |
| Michael Tesfaye | Program Officer | ADCS/Ethiopia Catholic Church-Social & Development Commission |
| Teshome Gelana | Project Manager | MCS |
| Asnakew Debele | MEAL Officer | Ethiopia Catholic Church-Social & Development Commission |
| Eyasu Abhra | Special Advisor to the Minister PFM Component Manager, Sustainable Use of Rehabilitated Land for Economic | Ministry of Agriculture |
| Amare Worku | Development (SURED) Programme | Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH |
| Akefetey Mamo | Consultant | World Agroforestry Centre |
| Mulugeta Mokria | Consultant | World Agroforestry Centre |
| Seble Mekonnen | Temporary Staff ICRAF, Ethiopia | World Agroforestry Centre |



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