



KENYA NATIONAL LANDSCAPE RESTORATION SCALING VIRTUAL CONFERENCE

Conference report



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ACRONYMS

ACC	African Conservation Center
AFR 100	African Forest Landscape Restoration Initiative
CI	Conservation International
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plan
CIFOR	Center for International Forestry Research
COG	Council of Governors
DRSRS	Directorate of Resource Surveys and Remote Sensing
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations
FLR	Forest Landscape Restoration
FMNR	Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration
FOLAREP	Forest and Landscape Restoration Implementation Action Plan 2021- 2025
GBM	Green Belt Movement
GLF	Global Landscapes Forum
ICRAF	World Agroforestry
IUCN	International Union of the Conservation of Nature
KALRO	Kenya Agricultural & Livestock Research Organization
KEFRI	Kenya Forestry Research Institute
KEPSA	Kenya Private Sector Alliance
KFS	Kenya Forest Service
KWS	Kenya Wildlife Service
KWTA	Kenya Water Towers Agency
MoALF	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperatives
MoEF	Ministry of Environment and Forestry
NACOFA	National Alliance of Community Forest Associations
NDMA	National Drought Management Authority
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NMK	National Museums of Kenya
NRT	Northern Rangelands Trust
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation, plus the sustainable management of forests, and the conservation and enhancement of forest carbon stocks
PES	Payment for Ecosystem Services
WCK	Wildlife Clubs of Kenya
WRA	Water Resources Authority
WRI	World Resources Institute
WWF	Worldwide Fund for Nature

SUMMARY

This report provides a summary of the key outcomes of the Kenya National Landscape Restoration Scaling Virtual Conference held between 9th and 16th July 2021.

The conference took place to support Kenya's attainment of its restoration ambitions and to bring together diverse stakeholders. Over 600 people participated and reflected upon and celebrated the many achievements in the restoration space and identified how these can be amplified. Through this interaction, synergies between initiatives were enhanced and areas for coordinated implementation and monitoring discussed. Mechanisms that will better harness the collective strengths of government with non-government organizations were identified.

The conference was arranged around five thematic areas and followed a series of pre-conference webinars.

- Under the **restoration approaches and practices** theme, pastoral system restoration, forest landscape restoration, agricultural landscape restoration and conservation restoration were discussed. Emerging recommendations included the need for greater coordination, joint planning, and resource mobilization. Cascading of national restoration targets to the county level was proposed as well as greater gender mainstreaming, capacity building, promotion of successful practices, documentation and awareness raising campaigns.
- **Youth and women inclusion in restoration** thematic session brought out recommendations linked to promoting youth and women participation in decision making processes linked to restoration and the incentives for this, restoration finance and capacity building.
- The **movement building and leveraging** theme had three sessions on faith-based communities, grassroot organization mobilization models and county governments engagement in restoration. Re-energizing the faith-based network for environmental stewardship, capturing, and sharing grassroots successes and highlighting the importance of landscape restoration amongst the counties are some concrete actions agreed through the deliberations.
- **Landscape restoration monitoring** thematic session built from the pre-conference webinar to propose a national working group for monitoring landscape restoration within the framework of the Forest and Landscape Restoration Implementation Action Plan 2021- 2025 (FOLAREP), which was supported through the Ministry of Environment and Forestry.
- The thematic session on **entrepreneurship and business approaches to restoration** recommended the formation of a network for private sector actors to connect on environmental and restoration efforts. The government was called on to address policies that reduce the private sectors capacity to meaningfully engage in restoration.

This report is divided into four sections. Section one, the introduction, consists of a breakdown of the structure of the report and the conference background and objectives. Section two describes the conference themes including the pre-conference thematic webinars and the key outcomes, specifically the recommendations emerging from the various thematic sessions. Section three is the conclusion which focuses on the way forward with regards to the conference themes. Section four consists of the annexes with more details on the session programme and deliberations and makes up half of the report.

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The Kenya National Landscape Restoration Scaling Conference would not have been possible without the dedication of the conference planning team comprised of the main conference organizers. The organizations represented in the planning team, led by CIFOR-ICRAF's Regreening Africa Project team are:

- Kenya Forest Service (KFS)
- Kenya Forestry Research Institute (KEFRI)
- Ministry of Environment and Forestry
- Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperatives
- World Resources Institute (WRI)
- Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
- World Vision
- Global Evergreening Alliance
- The Council of Governors (COG)
- GLFx Nairobi
- Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) – World Agroforestry (ICRAF)

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INTRODUCTION

This report provides a summary of the key outcomes of the Kenya National Landscape Restoration Scaling Virtual Conference held between 9th and 16th July 2021. The background, objectives and themes of the conference including the pre-conference thematic webinars are described in this section.

Background and objectives

The Kenyan government pledged to restore 5.1 million hectares of degraded land in Kenya by 2030 under the African Forest and Landscape Restoration Initiative (AFR100) and Bonn Challenge. In addition, the 2010 Constitution of Kenya emphasizes the need for achieving and maintaining at least 10% tree cover in the country's land area. As a result, there are numerous cross sectoral efforts being undertaken towards restoration, spearheaded by multiple stakeholders. But many of these efforts remain fragmented and could benefit greatly from pursuing greater synergies.

The Kenya National Landscape Restoration Scaling Virtual Conference therefore focused on accelerating the momentum of landscape restoration in Kenya by joining up the multiple dimensions and efforts.

The specific objectives of the conference were to:

- Catalyze a national restoration movement towards the achievement of Kenya's restoration ambitions, that can shape mindsets and support implementation.
- Showcase different restoration practices and investigate their suitability for the different places and people in the country.
- Provide a platform for engaging with policy makers that will contribute to necessary policy adjustments needed to support landscape restoration.
- Highlight the role of women and youth in restoration and outline potential for their greater inclusion.
- Identify bottlenecks and opportunities for greater restoration entrepreneurship and business.
- Agree on a process for a common monitoring, reporting, and learning framework for landscape restoration.
- Bring together stakeholders working in the restoration space to develop a common roadmap and agree on key actions.
- Catalyze funding for landscape restoration in the country towards realizing the vision of the UN Decade for Ecosystem Restoration (2021-2030).

The conference brought together over 200 participants for each session over the period of six days. Over 1,300 people registered and 638 attended the conference with 8,827 people reached on social media and a total of 3,091 social media engagements. Participants were drawn from academia, policy makers, representatives from government ministries and agencies involved in the management of natural resources (such as the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperatives, Kenya Forest Service (KFS), Kenya Forestry Research Institute (KEFRI), Kenya Water Towers Agency (KTWA), Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS)) as well as practitioners, students, youth, and women involved in restoration.

Conference themes and pre-conference webinars

Pre- conference thematic webinars

Six pre-conference thematic webinars were held in the run up to the conference. These webinar series aimed to create momentum ahead of the conference and provide a space to discuss the themes further. The webinars are further described below:

1. [National land restoration scaling conference in Kenya \(3rd December 2020\)](#): This webinar officially launched the vision and objectives of the conference which was to build on existing restoration efforts started in the country, creating a platform for coordinating different actors, and generating a national-wide momentum for restoration. Stakeholders and participants represented in the webinar agreed to work together to ensure that the objectives of this timely conference are met. Feedback from participants in the launch webinar highlighted several thematic areas which formed the basis for the subsequent pre-conference webinars.
2. [Youth power in restoration virtual learning experience \(27th January 2021\)](#): The webinar highlighted the crucial role Kenyan youth have been playing over the years in landscape restoration across various ecosystems using innovative approaches such as sports and art. Among the key issues discussed during the webinar were how the youth can start restoration initiatives, how they can network with other actors and mobilize their communities to support their initiatives, how the youth can empower themselves and use innovative approaches like art to support restoration. Challenges they encounter were also discussed. The youth highlighted the need for meaningful partnership to implement restoration activities with state, local, national, and global partners, to have income generating restoration initiatives that provide them with sources of livelihood while restoring degraded landscapes and to have access to knowledge and technology through capacity building that helps them address real-world challenges.

Youth were interested to know more about:

a) Income/finance:

- How youth can create sustainability in restoration projects.
- How youth-led restoration campaigns can establish long-term financiers.

b) Partnership/opportunities:

- How to get other organizations to partner in youth led restoration projects.
- How youth can get involved with restoration projects across Kenya, the opportunities that exist and what one needs to get involved.

c) Access to knowledge and technology:

- How youth can easily access information and knowledge.
- Whether there are existing restoration technologies that they can access.

This webinar laid the basis for conference theme: Youth and Women Inclusion in Restoration.

3. [Roots of Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration \(FMNR\) movement in Kenya \(25th March 2021\)](#):

The discussions during this webinar revolved around the evolution of FMNR in Kenya from an indigenous practice to a movement for restoring livelihoods, food security, social cohesion, and landscapes across the country. A proposal to create an FMNR movement was also tabled to help organizations working on FMNR to network and synergize their efforts as they upscale to other different parts of Kenya where FMNR has not yet been introduced.

Crucial ingredients for the creation of a national FMNR movement identified through the webinar were:

- **The community:** all members of communities be involved, including women, youth, people with disabilities and any marginalized groups. For example, if some members of a community don't own land, make sure they are able to practice and benefit from FMNR on communal land.
- **Research organizations:** an evidence based FMNR movement to understand the social, environmental, and economic barriers and enablers.
- **Education:** the next generation of forestry, agricultural and environmental experts should have FMNR in their toolbox. This includes everyone from school to university.
- **Government:** where FMNR is prioritized and budgeted for and there are policies and laws that protect trees and the environment.
- **Non-governmental, community-based, and other social organizations:** where people already working with communities know they can use FMNR as part of their environmental restoration programming.

- **Mass communication:** where FMNR is on the airwaves, televisions and telephones of people who haven't already been reached by other methods.

This webinar built towards the first theme of the conference on restoration approaches and practices with the recognition of the need to explore other restoration approaches apart from tree planting.

4. [Forest landscape restoration monitoring \(23rd April 2021\)](#): This webinar explored the question on how we can monitor restoration to enable us know if we're succeeding or not in restoring the millions of hectares of degraded land that have been committed by Kenya under various initiatives. Participants agreed on the need to develop a shared vision for coordinated and integrated forest landscape restoration monitoring and reporting framework and mechanisms in Kenya to track progress. They also emphasized the need to have in place a national monitoring framework platform that is beyond project timelines and a national restoration monitoring working group.

There are many tools and activities/initiatives that the government, development partners and county government have developed for monitoring landscape restoration.

The key critical things to consider are:

- That our main weak link seems to be integration, coordination and understanding how we can have a framework that is not sectoral based or is for a particular project/institution but one that is able to help us integrate the monitoring aspects at a national level so that we can be able to answer questions on:
 - how far we are towards achieving the 10% tree cover commitment.
 - how far we are towards the 5.1 million hectares that the country has committed under the Bonn Challenge/AFR100.
- Tracking how fast Kenya is making progress on the implementation of its commitments and what could be the obstacles or challenges so that further support can be provided to accelerate action.
- Restoration plans must be known, have people working on them and listing the departments, partners that will lead in the different counties.
- Coordination of the tools and technologies that exist in Kenya is needed.
- Speaking in one voice and reporting on national, international, and regional commitments.
- Thinking through a Working Group at the national level that is led by state agencies and in coordination with partners.

The Forest landscape restoration monitoring webinar laid the basis for the fourth theme of the conference – Landscape Restoration Monitoring.

5. [Kenya's private sector engagement in landscape restoration webinar \(27th May 2021\):](#)

This webinar highlighted restoration efforts and contributions by the private sector actors in Kenya to the government's commitment to restore 5.1 million hectares of land in the country by 2030. The webinar showcased ways in which the private sector can upscale their efforts, tackle challenges they face as they engage in landscape restoration as well as attract more private sector actors who are not yet involved in the restoration movement to join. Private sector actors are contributing to landscape restoration through several ways such as corporate social responsibility, corporate social investment as well as through other direct interventions, for example in arid lands. Most of the private sector actors involved in the webinar focused on tree planting and tree growing initiatives. Challenges and interventions that the government and other actors could assist in tackling so that the private sector can have an enabling environment as they engage in landscape restoration include changing the rules and regulations including those barring establishment of water producing infrastructure, access to funds, wood fuel value chain etc. Participants were interested in survival rate and monitoring of the trees planted and areas under restoration by the different private sector actors. This webinar contributed to the fifth theme of the conference – Entrepreneurship and Business Approaches to Restoration.

6. [Training resources and capacity building needs for landscape restoration in Kenya](#) (1st July 2021) -

The training and capacity-building needs of organizations committed to the achievement of Kenya's restoration targets were discussed during the webinar. Other key issues discussed were how actors can identify best practices and methodologies for implementing cost-effective and efficient scaling of restoration and strengthen their respective technical capacities to implement restoration. A capacity-building needs assessment survey/tool was showcased that has been developed to help organizations assess their capacity and develop plans for building capacities and share information that can assist the community of organizations to work jointly to implement restoration.

The panelists emphasized on the following issues around capacity building:

- The issue of criteria for selection of both participants and trainers; of steps taken to overcome potential language barriers; of efforts made to recognize and utilize existing community-based structures and associations.
- A fundamental issue is to think through the training activity, to reflect upon who is being trained and why, and who needs to be included to achieve the training objectives, and how, when and where the training can be organized to be most effective and successful as well as what provisions are made for monitoring of the effectiveness of the training, and continued engagement with participants.

Key Recommendations from the panelists were:

- Develop cross-organizational partnerships and collaboration on trainings.
- Organizations should complement each other's efforts, not compete.
- Training networks start with accessing who is doing what and where.
- Partner with research organizations.
- Rationalize the use of monitoring Apps.
- Find more innovative ways to engage the youth.
- Transformative training, mindset change is fundamental.
- Donor partners must be educated on community priority needs.

The webinar contributed to the Restoration approaches and Practices theme.

Introduction to the conference themes

Restoration Approaches and Practices

This theme explored the best restoration practices, that is, what works for restoration, how to implement restoration and upscale it. Four restoration approaches were examined under this theme:

- Pastoral system restoration
- Forest Landscape Restoration (FLR)
- Agricultural landscape restoration
- Conservation/restoration

Youth and Women Inclusion in Restoration

The youth and women inclusion in restoration theme investigated how women and youth can be meaningfully engaged in restoration. This is based on the recognition of the need to acknowledge and strengthen ongoing community efforts which are crucial for successful and sustainable landscape restoration in Africa. An important part of enabling community restoration efforts is supporting the involvement of youth and women in restoration.

Movement Building and Leveraging

This theme examined ways of developing strategies for bringing together grassroots organizations or organizations working on movement building to catalyze large-scale restoration at local level. Examples of such organizations examined were faith-based communities, different grassroots mobilization approaches and county governments. Their restoration efforts were highlighted along with what is possible, what is required to start such initiatives and upscale them along with ways of collaborating.

Landscape Restoration Monitoring

Monitoring landscape restoration is critical because it enables the tracking of progress towards achieving targets at project, sub-national or national and regional levels. This implies the need for a framework on monitoring, with clear indicators, methods of assessing the indicators and mechanisms for learning and adaptive management on what's working and what's not working including how to overcome the challenges. Such information can be used to guide landscape restoration implementation as well as scaling up existing initiatives. This theme therefore built upon the recommendations of the forest and landscape restoration monitoring webinar aimed to create a roadmap for monitoring the implementation of the Forest and Landscape Restoration Action Plan (2021 -2025) (FOLAREP) specifically the creation of a national monitoring framework including a national landscape restoration monitoring working group embedded in the Ministry of Environment and Forestry.

Entrepreneurship and business approaches in restoration

Private sector involvement in restoration has widely been recognized as a means of financing and delivering restoration, Thus, this theme sought to explore ways for building private sector engagement and entrepreneurship in restoration. It also sought to come up with solutions for tackling the challenges faced by private sector actors and entrepreneurs as they engage in restoration. Different private sector actors shared their experiences, networked with each other, and discussed ways to upscale their efforts during this thematic session.

CONFERENCE THEMATIC SESSIONS AND OUTCOMES

This section provides a summary of the key points emerging from the conference thematic sessions which includes their objectives, and key recommendations made.

Conference Opening session

The table below provides a summary of the key recommendations and questions raised during the conference opening session. A recording of the session can be viewed [here](#). Session materials can be accessed [here](#). The opening session agenda can be found in annex 1.

Recommendations from speakers	Questions for the conference sessions
<p>Incentives/investment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restoration requires massive financial resources hence we need to design innovative financing mechanism to support it. These includes the need to support innovative schemes for financing such as Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) Schemes, conservation easements, carbon credit schemes (REDD+) and green enterprises such as growing bamboo which is an important species due to its economic value and suitability in many areas. • There must be incentives for land restoration. • FLR needs to be designed in a way that attract private sector investment such as out-growers scheme. • Communities and grassroot groups need access to incentives and resources (farm inputs, etc.) and land to implement restoration projects. • Mobilize and direct financing to support and scale up youth and community-led land restoration projects/programs. <p>Practices and approaches</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a need to integrate technology to promote landscape restoration - aerial seeding, seedballs but also integrating traditional knowledge. • Promote sharing of knowledge and good practices to enhance difference experiences and create a learning community, that is, intergenerational knowledge sharing. <p>Inclusion and mobilization- community/youth</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The biggest task with regards to landscape restoration lies within the degraded landscapes outside the gazetted public forests (KFS and MoEF are working to 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How do we ensure that the results of research are fed into policy? Is there a proper connection interfacing between science and policy? 2. How do we ensure that we have proper verifiable data? Which institutions or can do this? 3. How do the youth get meaningful engagement in terms of decision making and benefit sharing? 4. How do we measure success or failure in restoration? 5. What is the place of preservation/conservation/ protection even as we embark on land restoration? 6. Can we have a pragmatic school curriculum that reflects environmental

<p>protect and restore them). Hence, it is fundamental to ensure effective participation and empowerment of communities through the FLR initiative.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustained negotiations, trade-offs and power-balance between stakeholders is necessary for an enabling environment for partnerships, cooperation, collaboration, and novel solutions. In addition, such negotiations are critical in identifying and mapping where, how, for whom and by whom to restore the landscape and the desired outcomes. • Development partners and practitioners need to design/co-create social-enterprise models to give communities and youth meaningful platforms to engage in restoration. • The youth need to join efforts to leverage on already existing networks. • Landscape restoration governance is crucial to leverage and sustain lasting FLR initiatives. • Collaborations across groups and government needs to be promoted particularly working with communities on-the-ground such as women, farmers, and youth. • Platforms to network and pitch restoration programs need to be created to promote restoration on the ground. • There should be a chapter in the Forest and Landscape Restoration Action Plan, 2021 -2025 (FOLAREP) about meaningful youth engagement and women as well as indigenous peoples. • The youth should be given their rightful place at the table and listen to their leadership and knowledge such as an active role in national restoration taskforces & programs. • Lucrative ventures for youth to lead in sustainable livelihood options linked to restoration like blue economy, agroforestry, machine science, community resource hubs, extension services, etc. <p>Understanding/terminology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The different terms used to refer to restoration hence the need to harmonize language and break it down to make it easier to understand. • Distinguish between land degradation and desertification because they are not the same. 	<p>values and conservation approaches?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. How do we work with youth/farmers to transform farming into regenerative forms - that supports land restoration (soil, micro biodiversity, agroforestry, Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration (FMNR)? 8. Where do we say no in project financing (corporate/private/govt, NGO), in the face of tokenism and greenwashing?
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Restoration practices and approaches

The table below includes a description of the objectives and a summary of the key recommendations made during the thematic session which consisted of four sub-sessions based on the four restoration approaches examined. A recording of the session can be viewed [here](#). Session materials can be accessed [here](#). The thematic session agenda can be found in annex 1 and the session outcomes and action plan in annex 2.

Objectives	Recommendations
<p>General objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Outline and elaborate key approaches for ecosystem restoration in key Kenyan ecosystems and elucidate challenges and opportunities therein. ● Developing action plans for the creation and development of action groups to sustain the groups in each of the four domains. <p>Specific objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Identifying what is working well and why it is a good opportunity. ● Identifying opportunities to integrate restoration in the ecosystem plans. ● Capacity development approaches for all actors ● Drawing from lessons and challenges to chart the way forward. 	<p>Pastoral/Rangeland System Restoration</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The government should strengthen coordination of agencies for scaling restoration in the rangelands. ● County government should engage in land use planning and develop County Spatial Plans. ● Non-state actors, planners, decision makers and project implementers need to design specific capacity building approaches internalizing the unique needs of pasture/rangelands -tree planting; grassland and cropland restoration; ANR; holistic grazing and management. ● Restoration implementing agencies should integrate indigenous with scientific knowledge and use it for evidence-based decision making. ● Implementing agencies need to engage in communication and documentation of land restoration efforts, what is working and how it is spreading. ● All practitioners and implementing agencies need to harmonize monitoring processes for restoration projects. ● Academia should include the agenda of restoration in University Curriculum. ● All stakeholders participating in restoration efforts need to mainstream gender issues into restoration specially strengthening women’s land tenure rights. ● County governments and all stakeholders need to cascade restoration targets to county level and engage in joint planning for their implementation. ● All stakeholders participating in restoration efforts need to engage in stakeholder mapping and enhancing joint planning and resource mobilization.
	<p>Forest landscape restoration</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● KEFRI, KFS and NACOFa should work together to ensure equal benefit sharing of restoration benefits with communities through the benefit sharing regulation currently under development. 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Authorities in charge of the infrastructural development can replant trees and create more green spaces. • KFS and NACOFA need to find ways of collaborating with faith communities because they have resources such as land and have influence over their followers. • KFS should do a massive awareness raising campaign on landscape restoration. • KEFRI should promote restoration technologies (such as aerial seeding and the KEFRI app developed to monitor tree planting) and create awareness among stakeholders on how to use them. They should also ensure the integration of these technologies such as the KEFRI App with similar existing apps. • KEFRI should quantify the success rates of aerial seeding.
	<p>Agricultural landscapes restoration</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries and the Council of Governors (COGs) should engage in capacity building, ensure partnerships/collaborations among various departments and upscale successful restoration projects. • The Council of Governors (COG) needs to strengthen local governance of landscape restoration.
	<p>Conservation spaces</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KFS needs to create communication networks among stakeholders in restoration. • The Ministry of Environment and Forestry and the Council of Governors need to coordinate restoration related Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities at national and county levels. For example, have an almanac of national events circulated to stakeholders. • The Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Wildlife Clubs of Kenya (WCK) and National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) should provide a framework for cascading the Polyethylene terephthalate (PET) plastics project by WCK to other institutions of learning. • All restoration stakeholders should consider adopting a holistic approach to restoration by revising goals objectives and workplans

Youth and Women Inclusion in Restoration

The table below summarizes objectives and key recommendations made during the thematic session. A recording of the session can be viewed [here](#). Session materials can be accessed [here](#). The thematic session agenda can be found in annex 1 and the session outcomes and action plan in annex 2.

Objectives	Recommendations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To discuss ways in which women and youth can be meaningfully engaged in decision making processes for restoration. ● To highlight some of the challenges/bottlenecks to youth and women participation in restoration and come up with ideas on how to solve them. ● To showcase opportunities for youth and women in restoration including linkages to sources of finances, capacity building and networking opportunities for knowledge sharing. 	<p>Promoting youth and women participation in decision making processes linked to restoration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● County governments can promote the participation of women and youth in decision making policies by putting in place the policies supporting their participation and advertising/communicating public participation well. They should also empower them to understand planning processes and policy documents such as County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs). ● Government agencies, researchers and NGOs need to support the grassroots communication of restoration targets and plans clearly and making materials more available at the local level in accessible and simple formats ● NGOs and other actors should engage in continuous sensitization of men, youth, and women to promote a shift/change in mindsets at the community level to embrace women leadership, the role of women in restoration and the youth for their role in restoration. ● Training women and youth on leadership.
	<p>Incentives for promoting women and youth participation in restoration include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Introduction of alternative livelihood opportunities such as nature-based solutions and enterprises; agribusinesses, ecotourism, fish farming, beekeeping, etc. ● Equal benefit sharing mechanisms from restoration activities. ● Criteria (process) adjustment by donor for their grants so that youth and women are eligible. ● Banks should adjust their loan requirements to suit women and youth. ● Improving land tenure security such as access and ownership rights by women and youth.
	<p>Restoration financing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Youth and women should organize themselves into groups to access funding. ● Document youth and women restoration success stories to attract funding. ● Youth and women should capitalize on social media to showcase their work and increase visibility and attract funding. ● Capacity building or training on resource mobilization.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth and women should implement alternative livelihoods options such as sustainable agribusiness value chains linked to restoration. • Donors should adjust grant conditions make them easily accessible to youth/women • Networking for learning and experience sharing. • A vibrant network of vibrant young people and women should be formed for experience and opportunity sharing as well as advocacy for the restoration agenda at decision making. • Women and youth should be intentional in networking and join existing networks. • Networking should take on various forms/approaches to be attractive to different audiences- children/youth, women etc.
	<p>Capacity building:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth and women need capacity building in areas such as: bookkeeping, management, personal branding, organizational branding, digital marketing. • Youth and women should take advantage of avenues such as online resources and learning platforms. • Other avenues for capacity building: exchange visits, peer to peer learning, mentorship, etc.

Movement building and leveraging

The table below summarizes objectives of the theme and key recommendations made during the thematic session. A recording of the session can be viewed [here](#). Session materials can be accessed [here](#). The thematic session agenda can be found in annex 1 and the session outcomes and action plan in annex 2.

Objectives	Recommendations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To promote the understanding the need for strong grassroots movements for landscape restoration in Kenya. ● To promote an understanding of the role of grassroots organizations or organizations with grassroots reach in landscape restoration in Kenya including how they participate in FLR. ● To explore how synergies between these organizations can be encouraged. 	<p>For Faith based communities: Development partners, government agencies, county governments, NGOs, researchers, and other actors in the restoration/environment can promote the participation of faith communities in landscape restoration by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Viewing faith communities as partners in promoting landscape restoration as key mobilizers of communities and avenues for communicating restoration messages. ● Include all faith communities (Hindus, Christians, Muslims, etc.) in platforms or forums where landscape restoration, other environmental issues and even development are being discussed. ● Communicate landscape restoration in a way that is easily understood by the faith communities’ leaders and their members, that is, packaging the message for them. ● Target faith communities and their leaders: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Help them see their role in promoting environmental stewardship. This is because they still, to some extent, see environmental stewardship as the role of the government. ○ Advise them on how to integrate into their structures, programs, and systems. ○ Empower them with the relevant technical capacity to engage in restoration but should allow them to use their own approaches based on their teachings to promote landscape approach and not necessarily impose scientific approaches on them. <p>For grassroots organizations: Development partners, government agencies, county governments, NGOs, researchers, and other actors in the restoration/environment field need to support and promote grassroots communities' restoration initiatives through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuous capacity building in landscape restoration approaches and techniques. • Support the many existing grassroots approaches that promote landscape restoration (such as community forest associations, Landcare, education through schools, value chains, local community groups).

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Don't just plant trees but grow them. • Ensure greater focus of projects on the local level, less meetings in hotels and more investment at the grassroots. • Ensure funds are available at the right time of the year (e.g., if planting trees need resources before and during the rainy season). • Introducing alternative sources of income to incentivize communities to participate in restoration such as: sustainable agricultural product value chains e.g., avocado growing for export, honey, Moringa (soap making), coconut (soaps, oils, and shells to make ornaments) neem (soap making) and Mango (snacks).
	<p>For county governments:</p> <p>County governments should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Mainstream restoration issues into county planning and development processes through the County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs) as well as through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Integrating them into Ward Development Plans and county annual development plans. ▪ Holistically mainstreaming restoration in all sectors and sectoral plans. ● Develop and implement legal and policy frameworks specifically targeting restoration at community level: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The creation of a Restoration fund like the Climate Change Fund through enactment of Acts to support restoration activities such as tree growing. ▪ Ensure ownership and management of restoration projects by communities. ● Promote public participation in planning, designing, and implementing restoration initiatives through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Involving communities in mapping and prioritizing restoration needs in the counties and incorporating various methodologies and approaches according to the landscape restoration needs. ▪ Formulation of Public Participation Policy and Framework at County level to enhance planning, designing, implementation of restoration to the lowest devolved unit (Ward Planning). ▪ Allocate more funding to restoration initiatives in the county. ▪ Ensure all restoration approaches and practices are promoted, not just tree planting/growing, and should be adapted to the local conditions.

Landscape restoration monitoring

The Table below summarizes objectives of the theme and key recommendations made during the thematic session. A recording of the session can be viewed [here](#). Session materials can be accessed [here](#). The thematic session agenda can be found in annex 1 and the session outcomes and action plan in annex 2.

Objectives	Recommendations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Showcase some of the tools and approaches for monitoring restoration in the country and identifying indicators. • To build upon the Forest and Landscape Restoration Implementation Action Plan 2021- 2025 (FOLAREP) and create a roadmap for a monitoring framework which will incorporate all the various elements such participants, activities, and timeline. • Socialize the idea of the creation of a national technical working group embedded within FOLAREP with leadership at ministry level and inviting all relevant stakeholders to be part of it. 	<p>An integrated national restoration monitoring framework/system needs to be established that can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Integrate existing online monitoring platforms and systems used by various institutions. ● Incorporate a core set of indicators and sub-indicators that are relevant across initiatives. ● Have a monitoring and evaluation plan stipulating the when/how (including the tools for data collection)/who collects/reports on each indicator. ● Combine citizen science data collection (such as mobile Apps), structured data collection and earth observation for monitoring restoration to combine low cost and scalable with robust and diverse information.
	<p>Enabling conditions to support an integrated national restoration monitoring framework/system include good will among institutions providing data, incentives for institutions participating, data sharing protocols that allow for the integration of data, skilled personnel in analysis and data science and system development, institutional capacity building on data management.</p>
	<p>Arriving at a core set of indicators for an integrated national restoration monitoring system/framework can be done through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The aggregation of indicators to derive an index. ● Identifying high level impact indicators which can become the core indicators. ● Harmonizing monitoring indicators from other platforms and frameworks particularly those related to climate change and include other dimensions such as pollinators and habitat fragmentation.
	<p>Proposed members of the National Restoration Monitoring Working Group:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● State actors: Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries (MoALFC), Ministry of Water, Sanitation and Irrigation, Ministry of Energy, Kenya Forest Services (KFS), Kenya Forest Research Institute (KEFRI), National Environmental Management Agency (NEMA), National Drought Management Authority (NDMA), Kenya

	<p>Agricultural & Livestock Research Organization (KALRO), Council of Governors, Kenya Water Towers Agency (KWTA), Kenya Wildlife Services (KWS) - Wildlife Research and Training Institute, Directorate of Resource Surveys and Remote Sensing (DRSRS), Water Resources Authority (WRA), National Museums of Kenya and Universities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Non state actors (supporting): CIFOR-ICRAF, World Resources Institute (WRI), Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), Worldwide Fund for Nature (WWF), International Union of the Conservation of Nature (IUCN), African Conservation Center (ACC), Conservation International (CI), Kenya Private Sector Alliance (KEPSA), Northern Rangelands Trust (NRT), Green Belt Movement (GBM) and the International Tree Foundation. <p>Key tasks/deliverables for Working Group:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Agree on mandate, scope, roles, and reporting framework for the working group. ● Oversee a participatory process to agree on definitions, identify monitoring and reporting barriers and gaps, indicators for restoration, tools and approaches for data collection and opportunities for reporting. ● Outline measurable and context relevant indicators (outcome and impact) for restoration and requirements of tools that report on. ● Propose a national framework/process for a coordinated monitoring, reporting, and learning framework for Forest and Landscape restoration. ● Develop a roadmap for the implementation of a national framework for landscape monitoring and reporting for Kenya - with proposed timelines, roles, and responsibilities. ● Propose sources of finances and technical assistance to implement the national framework for restoration monitoring and reporting. ● Entrepreneurship and business approaches in restoration. <p>Propose timeline for the working group:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● July-August 2021: Formulate the working group. ● September-November 2021: Participatory review of indicators and tools; Propose a national framework/process for a coordinated monitoring, reporting, and learning. ● January-May 2022: Develop roadmap for implementation, Capacity building and Initiate reporting.
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Entrepreneurship and business approaches to restoration

The Table below summarizes objectives of the theme and key recommendations made during the thematic session. A recording of the session can be viewed [here](#). Session materials can be accessed [here](#). The thematic session agenda can be found in annex 1 and the session outcomes and action plan in annex 2.

Objectives	Recommendations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Recruit the private sector to climate action and climate finance by showing what is possible, sharing lessons learnt as well as showcasing opportunities to support landscape restoration through corporate shared value. ● Enhance a platform for private sector actors to network and interact with actors who can provide advice on how to get involved or invest in landscape restoration. ● Identify bottlenecks and challenges faced by businesses involved in restoration e.g. (goats, spraying, rules, and regulations, woodfuel supply etc.) ● Unlocking water producing infrastructure for restoration and come up with ways to engage the private sector in this. ● Enhancing visibility for private sector actors engaging in restoration. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Government to review legislations making it hard for the private sector to meaningfully engage in restoration. ● Government and the private sector should deliberately collaborate on restoration. ● Private sector actors should start by doing a cost benefit analysis of the restoration initiatives they would like to undertake as well as do an environmental audit. ● Government and technical partners to give technical support to private sector especially on carbon issues. ● County governments through CIDPs can allocate a budget for landscape restoration. ● County governments can also work on their policies for land use and ownership such that private individuals can easily manage to get land. ● Private sector actors should align themselves with relevant policies. ● The private sector should come up with innovative ideas for landscape restoration, these should mostly come from the landowners ● Private sector should aim at creating profitable enterprises. ● Using free online platforms such Workplace for networking and create more platforms like this to encourage, share and borrow success stories towards restoration. ● Document all private sector stories including the journey of restoration to share and make it saleable. ● Leverage on the high unemployment rate of youth. ● Community involvement: creating a social impact and working with farmers/local communities. ● Create one domicile entity for all bodies interested in investing in restoration. ● Private sector should market their products/activities for visibility

CONCLUSION

The conference created a platform for diverse and informative presentations, excellent interventions by panelists and speakers and engaging discussions with participants. The conference objectives were met and moving forward some key recommendations were made which will be the priority next steps for action. All the speakers and participants in the conference highlighted the challenges but also offered solutions, a feeling of optimism and a desire for more collaboration.

During the [closing session](#) of the conference several valuable insights were shared:

- Private sector has a critical role to play in restoration as financiers and implementers.
- We need to ensure that all actors are involved in restoration.
- Restoration has been ongoing thus we need to focus on quality of restoration.
- Restoration implementers need to diversify tree growing not just tree planting.
- We need to have an integrated approach to food systems, that is, agrobiodiversity.
- Embrace innovation in restoration especially digital solutions.
- We need to focus on youth and their need to create wealth and a source of income. However, youth need to be mentored in restoration and be given opportunities to engage in restoration.
- Apart from focusing on the youth and women, including children is also key to ensure sustainability of restoration efforts. The Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries is in the process of re-establishing 4-K Clubs programme in schools and are willing to collaborate to introduce the landscape restoration agenda in these clubs. This will help achieve results faster and will help educate their parents.
- Funds need to be set aside for restoration.
- Landscape restoration needs to have a diverse focus in terms of ecosystems: marine and coastal ecosystems, drylands, agricultural lands, etc.
- Monitoring and reporting restoration progress is key because – “What gets measured gets done”.
- There needs to be an alignment of policies and programs to support landscape restoration.
- Mobilize communities through the introduction of alternative livelihoods outside timber product dependence.
- Actors in the restoration arena need to prioritize linking landscape restoration to achieving the Big 4 Agenda.

Furthermore, several action plans were agreed upon to move the restoration movement further in the country. Some key next steps and recommendations based on the thematic sessions are:

1. Youth and Women Inclusion in restoration

- Regreening Africa, GLFx Nairobi and other interested actors will support the creation of a youth network for restoration.
- Regreening Africa will contribute to capturing and highlighting success stories of restoration initiatives by women and youth as a means of giving them exposure.
- Regreening Africa and GLFx Nairobi as well as other interested actors will organize a training on fundraising strategies, grant management and proposal/grant writing.

2. Movement building and leveraging

- OikoDiplomatique and the Global Evergreening Alliance will organize networking session for faith communities to explore synergies and opportunities for collaboration.
- The Council of Governors (COG) and its partners will bring landscape restoration out clearly in the Devolution Conference which will take place in Makueni County and promote cross-learning across counties.
- Document and support grassroots mobilization approaches, provide capacity building and connect these groups/approaches to projects.

3. Landscape restoration monitoring

- The Ministry of Environment and Forestry will establish and strengthen the national landscape restoration monitoring working group.
- The Kenya Forest Service will seek additional feedback on the composition, mandate, terms of reference and timeline for the working group as well as the proposed indicators and outputs from any interested party.

4. Entrepreneurship and business approaches to restoration

- CIFOR – ICRAF, the private sector actors and other actors involved in the planning the pre-conference webinar and the conference session will continue to liaise with KEPSA for the creation of an engagement platform to allow for technical support especially from Government, NGOs, International organizations, and all other partners.

ANNEXES

Annex 1 Session programmes

OPENING SESSION 9 TH July 2021		
SESSION	SPEAKER (S)	TOPIC
OPENING	Dr Susan Chomba, Moderator and Director Vital Landscapes World Resources Institute	Welcome to the conference and a vision for restoration in Kenya
	Mrs. Mieke Bourne Ochieng, Regreening Africa Programme Manager CIFOR-ICRAF	Outline of the pre-conference webinars and the conference programme and objectives
	Dr Peter Minang, Director for Africa CIFOR-ICRAF	Degradation drivers and the potential of landscape restoration in Kenya
	Mr. Kaluki Paul Mutuku – GLFx Nairobi coordinator	Restoration needs and opportunities from the perspective of youth
	Ms. Myra Bernardi, Head of Rural Development Food Security, Delegation of the European Union to Kenya	Role of development partners in restoration and EUs strategic support to landscape restoration in the country
	Mrs. Carla Elisa Luis Mucavi, FAO Kenya representative	Restoration in Kenya and the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration
	Lilian Dodzo, National Director, World Vision Kenya	A vision for restoration in the country and how Non-Governmental Organizations can support
	H.E. Eng. Alex Tolgos Hon. Governor Elgeyo Marakwet	The need for restoration from the perspective of a County
	KEFRI Director	Economics of degradation in Kenya and the importance of restoration
	Mr. Julius Kamau, Chief Conservator of Forests, Kenya Forest Service	Outline of Kenya's commitments and ambitions linked to restoration

	Prof. Hamadi Boga, Principal Secretary, State Department of Crop Development and Agricultural research	Landscape restoration as it related to agriculture and vision for the conference
	HE Mr. Keriako Tobiko, Cabinet Secretary, Environment and Forestry	Official opening of the conference and a call to action
RESTORATION APPROACHES AND PRACTICES 12th July 2021		
SESSION	SPEAKER (S)	TOPIC
Opening plenary	Collins Cheruiyot, Chief of Party, Ending Drought Emergencies in Kenya, IUCN	Pastoral/rangeland system restoration
	Rose Akombo, Principal Conservator of Forests, Kenya Forest Service	Forest landscape restoration: Forest and Landscape Restoration Implementation Action Plan; 2021-2025 (FOLAREP)
	Francis Nyambariga, Deputy Director, Agricultural Research and Innovation, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperatives	Agricultural landscape restoration
	Prof. Gilbert Obwoyere, (Dr.rer.nat), Associate Professor of Landscape Ecology and Ecosystem Health, Department of Natural Resources, Egerton University	Conservation/ restoration
	Dennis Garrity, Chair, Global EverGreening Alliance	Capacity building: an element of training/capacity building to address the priority needs for member and partner organizations in restoration (leveraging existing tools, training materials, and capacity-building activities)
Pastoral/ Rangeland System Restoration (PMNR)	Hanspeter Liniger, PhD, Coordinator, World Overview of Conservation Approaches and Technologies (WOCAT), University of Bern, Centre for Development and Environment	Out-scaling successful restoration approaches and practices from Sub-Saharan Africa
	Dr. Kieran Avery, Director of Natural Resource Management, The Northern Rangelands Trust	Importance of pastoral/rangeland rehabilitation

	Dennis Garrity, Chair, Global EverGreening Alliance	Pastoralist-managed natural regeneration
	Lavenda Alwaka Ondere, Technical Specialist, Natural Resource Management, World Vision Kenya	Pastoral system restoration
Forest Landscape Restoration (FLR)	Dr. Jane Njuguna, Deputy Director, Kenya Forestry Research Institute (KEFRI)	Kenya Forestry Research Institute (KEFRI) App
	Rudolf Makhanu, Nature Kenya, EANHS	Case study of the restoration of the Tana Delta
	Kiunga Kareko, Programme Manager (Forest), WWF-Kenya	Case study on Naivasha FLR project entitled "Forest Landscape Restoration (FLR) in East Africa – political framework and pilot measures for the successful implementation of FLR strategies
	Derrick Muyodi, CEO, Ceriops Environmental Research Organization	Mangroves Restoration: Community Based Initiatives
	Beatah Nzove, Senior Program Manager, ISLA Program Kenya, IDH	Case study in Mau ISLA project, IDH, The Sustainable Trade Initiative
	Gerald Ngatia, Secretary of the National Alliance of Community Forest Associations in Kenya (NACOFA)	Community Forest Land Restoration Efforts and Programs
Agricultural landscape restoration	Dr. Charles Okech Odhiambo (PhD), Regreening Africa Project Manager, World Vision Kenya	Agricultural land restoration
	Nancy Kadenyi, Natural Resources Management Specialist-MetaMeta Research	Road runoff harvesting for climate resilience adaptation and food security
	Jennifer Wambua, Vi Agroforestry	Experiences from Kenya Agricultural Carbon Project
	John Kandila Chief Executive Officer, Zero Two Heroes Ltd	Approaches and practices for restoration
	Mark Schauer, Head of Component: Programme Large-scale Forest	General approach and overall progress, scientific findings in Kenya

	Landscape Restoration in Africa (FLR).	
Conservation/ Restoration	Stephen Kisotu, Friends of Conservation	Approaches and practices for restoration and benefits to the local community
	Dr. Winnie Kiiru, Friends of Karura	Forest restoration in Karura
	George Maina Thumbi, Agribusiness and Forestry Manager, Wildlife Works Carbon	
	George Njagi, Programmes Manager, Wildlife Clubs of Kenya	Wildlife Clubs of Kenya Undertaking
YOUTH AND WOMEN INCLUSION IN RESTORATION 13 th July 2021		
SESSION	SPEAKER (S)	TOPIC
Intergenerational dialogue	Milton Oboka Youth Coordinator for the Devolution and Climate Change Adaptation Programme, co-founder of One Vision Kenya Grace Choni Chairperson Mtakimau Community Forest Association (CFA) Kilifi Mercy Karunditu Deputy Executive Director, Green Belt Movement	The importance of the youth and women representation in decision making including policy making and implementation at County and National Level.
Talk	Damaris Mungai, Gender and Youth Portfolio lead, UN Environment, Africa Office	Opportunities for participation and representation at the international level such as in the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration (2021 -2030) implementation
Plenary discussion	James Kamau Founder, The Millennial Environmentalists Manasiti Omar Meteorologist and Founder of Spring of the Arid and semi-arid lands (SASAL)	Plenary discussion on opportunities to access financing, capacity building and networking opportunities

	<p>Issa Mohammed Co-founder, Isiolo Conservationists Trust</p> <p>Sabina Otieno Founder, Nyatoto Ruma Women Group and tree nursery operator, Homa Bay County</p> <p>Victor Mugi Regional coordinator for Climate Smart Agriculture Youth Network.</p>	
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MOVEMENT BUILDING AND LEVERAGING 14th July 2021

SESSION	SPEAKER (S)	TOPIC
Faith based	Irene Ojouk, Right Livelihood College Bonn, PhD student	The role of faith communities in the management and restoration of land in Kenya
	Kelvin Mugambi, Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA-Kenya)	
	Father Charles Odira Kwanya, member of National Oversight and Coordination Committee (NOCC) representing the Kenya interfaith committee on Environment	
Grassroots	Mr. Peter Wandera, National Alliance of Community Forest Associations in Kenya (NACOFA) Chairman	Community Forest Land Restoration Efforts and Programs
	George Njagi, Wildlife Clubs of Kenya (WCK)	Wildlife Clubs of Kenya Undertaking
	Dr. Joy Tukahirwa, Landcare Uganda	The Uganda Landcare Model
	Shamsan Nagib	
	Charles Odhiambo, Regreening Africa Project Manager, World Vision Kenya	Community perspectives showcasing different models for scaling models used in the

	Robert Kirui, Director, Habex Agro Ltd	Regreening Africa
	Agnes Cheptoo, Chairlady, Cheptenges Women's Group	
	Sissae Bogalla, chairperson, Badasse Bee Farmers and Forest Conservation Group	
County government	<p>Janet Atho, Director, Environment and natural resources, Marsabit County</p> <p>Mary Mbenge Chief Officer, Natural Resources, Environment and Climate Change, Makueni County</p> <p>Dr. Martin Mboloi, Chief Officer, Agriculture, Irrigation, Livestock and Fisheries Development, Makueni County</p> <p>Tom Misenya, Director. Environment and Natural Resources, Migori County</p> <p>Prof. Elijah Gambere, County Chief Officer-Agriculture, Livestock & Fisheries Department (Migori County)</p>	<p>Landscape restoration Success stories at county government level focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Experience on restoration activities: successes and challenges. ● Collaboration mechanisms with National Government, Development partners. and other stakeholders, success, and challenges ● Areas of mainstreaming land restoration in CIDPs, budgeting and public participation.
LANDSCAPE RESTORATION MONITORING		
15th July 2021		
SESSION	SPEAKER (S)	TOPIC
Introduction	Rose Akombo, Principal Conservator of Forests, Kenya Forest Service (KFS)	Forest and Landscape Restoration Action Plan (FOLAREP) monitoring framework
Experience sharing - monitoring tools/frameworks	Dr. Winfred Musila, Director, Ecosystem Research, Planning and Audit, Kenya Water Towers Agency	Promoting an Integrated Monitoring System for Sustainable Management of Water Towers in Kenya
	Mr. David Chege, head of Forest Monitoring Systems, Kenya Forest Service	Forest and Landscape Restoration Monitoring
	Tor-Gunnar Vågen, Senior Scientist and head of the Spatial Data Science	Integrating citizen surveillance and systematic data collection in monitoring of land restoration

	and Applied Learning Lab (SPACIAL), CIFOR-ICRAF	
	Maurice Opondo, Deputy Director, Water and Irrigation Management, Ministry of Water, Sanitation, and Irrigation	Forest and Landscape Restoration Monitoring
	Mildred Ada, Research Consultant, Regreening Africa Programme (CIFOR-ICRAF)	Restoration Monitoring Readiness in Kenya: A rapid assessment
An example of a concrete national level monitoring framework for restoration	Patrick Mugi, Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Kenya (FAO-Kenya)	Experience sharing from The Restoration Initiative (TRI): TRI Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) Framework
A roadmap for the national restoration monitoring working group	Charity Munyasya, Deputy Chief Conservator of Forests, Forest Conservation and Management, Kenya Forest Service	Overview of the Proposed National Restoration Monitoring Working Group
ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND BUSINESS APPROACHES TO RESTORATION 15 th July 2021		
SESSION	SPEAKER (S)	TOPIC
Opening plenary	Mary Mutemi, Natural Resources Forum (NAREF) Coordinator	KEPSA Foundation Natural Resources Forum (NAREF) - the way ahead
	Jan Vandenabeele, Senior Director Forestry, Editor-in-Chief Miti magazine, Better Globe Forestry	Summary of the outcomes of the Private Sector webinar
Private sector engagement in landscape restoration through CSI/CSR	George Oselu, Forest Manager, Kenya Tea Development Agency (KTDA)	Role of KTDA Foundation in restoration
	Tommaso Iser Menini, Founder and CEO of African Agency for Arid Resources Limited (Agar Ltd)	Community engagement (projects done with communities)
	Anthony Igecha, Managing Trustee, KenGen Foundation	Schools Green Initiative Challenge

	John Kariuki, BIDCO Africa Ltd	Save our water towers project
	Samuel Kabiru, Manager, The Land Accelerator, World Resource Institute, WRI Africa	Role of SMEs in Landscape Restoration
Direct private sector engagement in landscape restoration	Teddy Kinyanjui, Sustainability Director, Seedballs Kenya	Indigenous pasture and fodder tree restoration in dryland ecosystems
	Sven Verwiel, Managing Director, Linking Environment Agribusiness and Forestry (L.E.A.F) Africa	The Importance of Soil Microbiology and Processes of Natural Succession in Restoration Projects; With a Key Focus on Profitable Agroforestry
	Murray Roberts, The Rehabilitation of Arid Environments (RAE) Trust	Rehabilitation of Arid Environments
	Nick Okello, Base Titanium	Rehabilitation of mined landscapes
Plugging into climate action and associated opportunities	Micheal Koech, Environment and Climate Change Manager at Safaricom Ltd Arnolda Shiundu, Head of Sustainability, Kenya Breweries Limited	Shared Value Approach in restoration and climate change
	Patricia Mumbi, County Director of Environment and Research, Wangari Maathai Institution for Peace and Environment Kabete	Effectiveness of Community Forest Associations and Water Resource Users' Associations in discharging their statutory functions- opportunities existing for land restoration
	Joseph Karuga, CEO Nyuki Hubs	Innovations that farmers can work with to enable them to maintain/sustain the environment
	Jennifer Merli, Vice President, Corporate Sustainability, Mastercard	

CLOSING SESSION

16th July 2021

SESSION	SPEAKER (S)	TOPIC
Closing	Thematic leads/moderators	Presentation from each of the 5 themes on the key recommendations/ and action plan arising from the theme
	Dr Dennis Garrity, Chair, Global EverGreening Alliance Senior Fellow, World Agroforestry, Senior Fellow, World Resources Institute Board Member, Global Landcare	Reflections on the conference and opportunities
Reflections of the conference outcomes and what can be taken forward to action	Ms. Myra Bernardi, Head of Rural Development Food Security, Delegation of the European Union to Kenya	Feedback and opportunities from donor/development partner perspective
	Anne N. Angwenyi, Climate and Environment Adviser, British High Commission, Nairobi.	
	Armin Kloeckner, Programme Director, Cluster Agriculture and Rural Development, GIZ	
	John Wandaka, Vice Chair for the Environment Water and Natural Resources Sector Board, Kenya Private Sector Alliance (KEPSA)	How the private sector can support landscape restoration
	Levis Kavagi, Africa Coordinator, Ecosystems and Biodiversity Programme and Africa Focal point for the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration 2021-2030	Linking to the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration
	Mrs. Wanjira Mathai, Vice President and Regional Director for Africa, World Resources Institute	Opportunities and insights for restoration and creating a meaningful movement

	Mr. Alfred Gichu and Peterson Kamau, Ministry of Environment and Forestry	Reflections and commitments from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry
	Professor Hamadi Boga, Principal Secretary, State Department of Crop Development and Agricultural research, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperatives	Reflections and commitments from the Ministry Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperatives
	Ms. Anne Nyaga, Chief Administrative Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperatives	Official closing

Annex 2: Thematic sessions summaries and action plans

RESTORATION APPROACHES AND RESTORATION		
SESSION	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
AGRICULTURAL LAND RESTORATION	Climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate adaptation & mitigation actions integration into agricultural landscape restoration.
	Poor youth and women involvement in restoration due to various factors such as unfavorable Land tenure systems and socio-cultural barriers	<p>Enhanced youth and women participation in restoration through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Youth empowerment through strategic partnerships. Advocacy for improved land and tree tenure security and land adjudication. Awareness on the need for social change to deal with socio-cultural barriers. Integration of gender issues into land restoration activities.
	Dust pollution and flooding in farms along roads due to road construction. In addition, destruction of road infrastructure occurs due to road runoff water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrating water harvesting of road runoff in road design such as storage and reticulation infrastructure which can be directed for domestic and agricultural purposes. This includes investing in existing low-cost practices. Climate proofed roads to make them less vulnerable to destruction by runoff.
	Soil degradation such as high soil acidity, soil erosion and sedimentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engage in soil restoration such as adopting regenerative agriculture practices to deal with issues such as high soil acidity, construction of soil and water conservation structures and sustainable land management practices.
	Low implementation capacity among practitioners in agricultural landscape restoration Poor institutional coordination of restoration activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity building of technical staff and practitioners on agricultural landscape restoration approaches. Inter-ministerial coordination of restoration activities. Strengthening local governance of restoration through for example, strengthening community structures for sustainability.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adoption of the National Agroforestry Strategy Promoting collaboration for synergy through enhancing and forming partnerships such as forming a consortium or a movement to ensure result utilization. Integration of <i>Gliricidia sepium</i> with other enterprises e.g., watermelon, beekeeping, and livestock. This is because their flowers attract bees and hence are good for apiculture. In addition, a consortium should be developed for marketing <i>Gliricidia</i> products. Embracing cost effective nature-based solutions as alternative income generating activities. Access to financing such as the provision of seed capital and Joint fundraising (resource mobilization).
SESSION	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
FOREST AND LANDSCAPE RESTORATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The lack of capacity at the county level to implement FLR strategies The Lack of a reporting mechanism for restoration initiatives by communities involved in them even though they are vital to FLR success. Infrastructural development such as road construction and electricity connection which results in the clearing of trees. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholders need to communicate the successes, challenges, and opportunities in FLR including the use of technologies for others to learn from. E.g., aerial seeding success rates. Disseminate technologies such as the KEFRI App more aggressively to stakeholders and provide training on its use. Quantify ecological goods and services. Authorities in charge of the infrastructural development can replant trees and create more green spaces. Create awareness on FLR and build the capacity of stakeholders including county governments. Develop an integrated database system for monitoring with all lead stakeholders and a technical team to oversee its operation. Collect baseline data on the current status of ecosystem services. How to ensure counties are buying and rolling out into the restoration implementation.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Lack of coordination among all partners engaging in restoration. A big chunk of the implementation has been left to the farmers alone • The lack of capacity within the faith communities to integrate FLR Initiatives. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We need a centralized mechanism for monitoring progress on tree planting and growing. There are many Apps existing for monitoring and reporting FLR activities, but we need to select one where all stakeholders should be directed to use. • Support policy and FLR implementation at county level through ecosystem services evaluation, environmental assessments, land use planning and restoration opportunities. • Monitoring degradation through GIS and remote sensing technologies is vital FLR success. E.g., CEROPS is mapping degradation of mangrove ecosystems. They have developed degradation classes (suitability classification) which each different approach in restoration. They have built the capacity of communities involved in the classification and restoration technologies. • Mainstream FLR into county government planning and budgeting processes e.g., the case of nature Kenya's work in Tana delta where they have supported the mainstreaming of FLR into CIDPs counties now have set restoration targets for themselves. • Working with community groups is vital for FLR success. For community involvement, FLR needs to be connected to improved community livelihoods e.g., promoting sustainable agricultural and forest products value chains. • Build capacity and promote collaboration of local communities and organizations to engage in restoration. An effective pathway in using existing community organizations e.g., Community Forest Associations (CFAs), Water Resource User Associations (WRUA)s, Village Natural Resources Committees. However, community participation in FLR needs to be supported by a legal framework but currently the are conflicting cross sectoral regulations which need to be harmonized • Capitalize on the use of technologies and innovations e.g., KEFRI's App and aerial seeding for promoting FLR. • Promote innovative mechanisms of financing restoration such as prompting public private partnerships through funding maybe from Donors e. g IDH's ISLA program. • FLR needs to integrate issues such as sustainable energy consumption sustainable grazing (alternative grazing areas outside forests, promote zero grazing, etc.), sustainable value chains. • Promote certification of agricultural products to promote FLR. • Find ways to work with faith communities because they have resources e.g., land and the influence over their followers.
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SESSION	CHALLENGES	OUTCOMES/KEY POINTS	RECOMMENDATIONS
PASTORAL/RANGELAND SYSTEM RESTORATION	Inadequate supportive structures at different governance levels, to support restoration efforts	Sustainable livestock investment is key as this determines forage utilization as well which is key in sustainable rangeland management. Number of livestock and land carrying capacity is key for restoration efforts.	Strengthening governance structures and increasing investment in pastoral system restoration Investments in improved breeds that fetch higher yield and are more resilient.
	Conflict is equally a barrier to restoration, needs to be integrated in all rangeland restoration programs	Livestock movement across the landscape limits rangeland restoration in Pastoralist regions like Karamoja in Uganda since there is no accountability.	Strengthen community grazing committees that are key in determining the mobility of livestock.
	The challenge in Land tenure is key and should be addressed because most women and youth may be willing to undertake some conservation and restoration programmes but do not own lands	Political and governance will through legal and policy frameworks may be one of the bullets to landscape restoration for all rangelands.	
	Integrating issues of restoration in the County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs)	Value chains catalyzing restoration, game changes that need policy support and private sector participation.	County governments to scale up integrating issues of restoration in the CIDPs and spatial county plans.

	Inadequate engagement of the private sector due to bureaucratic system of procurement.	Private sector participation is mainly hampered by bureaucratic system of procurement.	Increased private sector engagement in pastoral system restoration.
	Cost benefits / impacts of different rangeland management solutions are not sufficiently assessed and known	Monitoring of restoration efforts is an area that needs to be addressed to avoid duplication of efforts and to report on the effectiveness and efficiency.	Scaling up of monitoring of restoration efforts to avoid duplication of efforts and report on the effectiveness and efficiency.
	Rangelands are very diverse and there are different rangeland use systems	To recognize the diversity and complexity with specific rangeland management solutions for the various rangeland use systems.	
	The wealth of knowledge be it traditional or new and innovative is not shared sufficiently and made available	Effort needed to compile the knowledge in a standardized and open access database to facilitate sharing and using existing knowledge and restoration experiences.	Stakeholders should compile the knowledge in a standardized and open access database to facilitate sharing and using existing.
	Degraded rangelands cover vast areas in Kenya	To spread vast and fast, nature-based, and community-based restoration approaches and technologies are needed	Implementation of nature-based and community-based restoration approaches and technologies to address degradation of pastoral system rangelands.
	Rangeland degradation has both severe on-site and offsite impacts (e.g., disastrous floods followed by drying up of the rivers	Sustainable rangeland management solutions have a great potential to improve both on- and offsite impacts (e.g., securing dry season flow and recharging groundwater).	Build capacity on sustainable land management practices.
	The fast spread of invasive species like <i>Prosopis juliflora</i> (Mathenge) is a growing degradation threat for the rangelands	There is need for specific management solutions to reduce the spread of invasive species and improve rangeland productivity.	Scale up of specific management solutions to reduce the spread of invasive species and improve rangeland productivity.
	Finding and adapting rangeland management solutions to the growing pressure on the land and to climate, economic and social change requires high capacity and skills	There is a high need for continuous capacity building for all stakeholders involved in restoration projects. They youth and the women play a key role for the future on the rangelands.	Prioritization of a continuous capacity building for all stakeholders involved in restoration projects, particularly targeting youth and the women in rangeland restoration.
	Restoration is more than planting trees, i.e., sustainable crop production and rangelands/grassland management practices, that are green, productive and provide a series of ecosystem services. i.e., productive to people and animals and protective.	Rangelands need restoring grasses, the herbaceous layer; many rangelands still have tree bush cover (some even encroachment that reduces productivity and services provided) but the crucial grass cover and ground cover is gone and bare.	Support community-based approaches for monitoring of restoration efforts to document impacts and changes in land health and productivity of the rangeland.
SESSION	CHALLENGES	OUTCOMES/KEY POINTS	

CONSERVATION/RESTORATION	Invasive species control	Use of biological and mechanical methods to control invasive species have been deployed by Naibung'a wildlife conservancy.
	Identification of alternative livelihood sources	Engage communities in restoration and rehabilitation activities as alternative livelihood sources such as agribusiness, carbon finance, etc.
	Pollution/Improper disposal of plastics	Wildlife Clubs of Kenya initiated the plastic project in several schools in Nairobi as a trial and acquired bins from KAM Which were installed in schools, and these are collected for recycling. Organizations/individuals are encouraged to join in the initiative as the project is rolled out across the country to rid the environment of plastics. Need an elaborate framework to bring on board learning institutions.
	Lack of equal benefit sharing mechanisms	Benefit sharing with the community, from earnings.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholder involvement i.e., how do we bring on board stakeholders and incorporate CSR as well as bringing on board private citizens - target restoration and conservation? Communication and information sharing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fruit tree planting programme in national parks and game reserves. Put into consideration the entire ecosystem and look at it in a wholesome manner (holistic approach) including finding ways to manage the wetlands as an important part of restoration. Identifying rare/endangered species to include and protect as a critical element of restoration efforts.

Action plan:

SESSION	ACTION	WHO LEADS	BY WHEN
AGRICULTURAL LANDSCAPE RESTORATION	Capacity Building	January, 2022	January, 2022
	Partnerships and collaborations among various departments	MoALF & C	January 2022
	Upscaling successful projects	MoALF & C	2021/2022
	Strengthening local governance	CoG	January 2022
FOREST AND LANDSCAPE RESTORATION	Finalizing the Benefit Sharing regulation under development by KEFRI, KFS and NACOFA to ensure equal benefit sharing	KEFRI	mid 2022
	Do a massive campaign and raise awareness	KFS	
	Work with faith communities to ensure restoration as they have mass influence over their following	NACOFA and KFS	
	Quantify aerial seeding success rates	KEFRI	
	Ensure counties are buying into and rolling out into the restoration implementation	KFS	

	Promote restoration technologies and create awareness about them	KEFRI	
PASTORAL/RANGELAND SYSTEM RESTORATION	Need for strengthened coordination of agencies in restoration to scale restoration in rangelands	Government	Continuously
	Land use planning, the County Spatial Plans	County Government	Continuously
	Specific capacity building subgroups to bring together organizations and think about the unique needs of pasture/rangelands	NRT, Southern Rangeland Coalition (SRC) being established by ACC and covering Mara, Amboseli, Magai and Taita	On needs basis
	Integrating indigenous knowledge with project and scientific knowledge in restoration programmes. Share the knowledge on different rangeland management practices and use it for evidence-based decision making	Project implementing agencies (GOs, NGOs,) using WOCAT tools and the database in partnership with local community associations	Continuously
	Focusing locally led actions and using local knowledge and building on already existing knowledge	Project implementing agencies (GOs, NGOs, etc.) using WOCAT tools and the database to assist in the compilation of the knowledge and in sharing it	Continuously
	Communication and documentation of land restoration efforts, what is working and how it is spreading	Project implementing agencies (GOs, NGOs, etc.) using WOCAT tools and the database for documentation of practices and mapping of the extent/ spreading of different practices. Remote sensing agencies, Universities KFS knowledge management tools	Continuously
	Making monitoring an integral part of restoration projects and / or having MSc / PhD students and academia involved	All practitioners, implementing agencies, different Universities. A platform for sharing of various tools that are in use currently	Continuously
	Including the agenda of restoration in University Curriculum Having Universities involved in the field especially for monitoring cost / benefits / impacts (Masters and PhD students)	Academia Implementing projects, NGOs, and agencies	Ensuring involvement of academia in project design and implementation of pastoral system restoration. Have field demo sites and support feedback of research findings back to community.
	Joint planning and joint resource mobilization	Restoration project planners, and all implementation stakeholders including the land users	During resource mobilization and throughout project cycle
	Apart from tree planting also address grassland and cropland restoration that are productive and protective	Planners, decision makers and implementation projects	Continuously

	Mainstreaming gender issues such as land tenure issues	All stakeholders participating in restoration efforts	Continuously
	Assisted Natural Regeneration	Government to assist in scaling up	Continuously
	Joint planning in the counties	County Governments with the involvement of all stakeholders. Have targets for restoration of rangeland areas at county level	Continuously
	Political will	Government	Continuously
	Stakeholder Mapping and enhancing joined planning and resource mobilization	All stakeholders participating in restoration efforts	Continuously
	Teaching communities about holistic grazing and management to curb overgrazing also pasture improvement should be enhanced in communities.	All stakeholders participating in restoration efforts- with leadership of County governments	During activity implementation by project stakeholders.
CONSERVATION/RESTORATION	Create communication networks among stakeholders in restoration efforts	KFS	End of first quarter 2021-22 financial year
	Coordinate restoration related CSR activities at national and county government levels for example have an almanac of all national events circulated to stakeholders	Ministry of Environment/COG	Start of planning periods
	Provide a framework for Cascading the PET plastics project by WCK to other institutions of learning	Ministry of Environment and Forestry/WCK/NEMA	End of first quarter 2021-22 financial year
	Consider holistic approach to restoration by revising goals objectives and workplans	All restoration stakeholders	Throughout the planning period
	Refocus restoration efforts to endemic, keystone, engineering, endangered etc. species in restoration efforts	All restoration stakeholders	Throughout the planning period
	Create robust cost benefit sharing frameworks	All restoration stakeholders	Throughout the planning period
	Create alternative livelihoods within the restoration efforts	All restoration stakeholders	Throughout the planning period

YOUTH AND WOMEN INCLUSION IN RESTORATION		
SESSION	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
Participation of youth and women in decision making processes linked to restoration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural barriers that hinder the participation of women: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Erroneous belief that women cannot be leaders and only men can be leaders. The women in the Mtakimau mangrove community forest association (CFA) have been able to conquer such beliefs by continuing to engage in restoration activities proving that women too can be leaders. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • County governments should promote the participation of women and youth in restoration through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ensuring their involvement in the planning (including budgetary processes and development linked to restoration initiatives. This can be done by ensuring the representation of women and youth in environmental

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Social cultural norms that hinder women from participating in some activities which adversely affects the ability of women to initiate or participate in restoration initiatives. E.g., women having to get permission from men before engaging in any projects. For example, GBM had a project in some pastoral areas where they wanted to train women in aspects such as kitchen gardening in their Nairobi offices. However, the council of elders resisted and GBM had to pay for some representatives from the council to attend the training first before which they allowed the women to attend. ○ Unequal workloads for women (especially in pastoral areas) where women have more roles which limits their ability to participate in community meetings where decisions are made. Dealing with this issue requires their persistent mobilization such as prior advertising and following up on them individually to ensure their attendance. ○ Cultural norms where women do not speak in the presence of men. Countering such norms requires their empowerment and the sensitization of men to change mindsets. ● Engaging in restoration initiatives and monitoring them is hard in some ecosystems such as mangrove forests because they are difficult terrains to work because they require boats to maneuver such ecosystems. ● Inadequate access to information on restoration and on funding opportunities at county level. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ One of the reasons for this is the fact that in many cases researchers rarely provide feedback on their research findings. ○ The lack of packaging of information in a way that grassroots women can understand on restoration opportunities. This limits their access to such kind of information. ● The lack of an enabling environment for the participation of youth and women in restoration at county government level. This is demonstrated by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The lack of regulations and policies fund local initiatives where young people and women can benefit from. ○ Their limited engagement in planning and budgeting processes for activities related to restoration. County governments call them to attend meetings after they have already set targets/plans hence restoration initiatives get allocated less funds and minimal allocation to women and youth projects/initiatives. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> committees (an opportunity that women and youth should take advantage of). ○ Advertising funding opportunities and opportunities for engagement widely since its currently hard to access such information. For example, county governments should publicize and invite the public to participate in budget processes for the youth and women to interrogate it and learn who to work with to advocate for restoration agenda in the budget allocations. ○ Empowerment of them within various network to be able to understand budgetary processes and policy documents such as CIDPs. ○ Government agencies should adopt a top-down approach for information dissemination to the out levels on restoration targets. Plans and strategies e.g., the 10% tree cover on farms. This does not usually happen hence there is limited awareness about them or their importance. There is a need to do more awareness creation on restoration targets through information dissemination. Further, this information needs to be packaged in a way that they can easily understand (by simplifying the messages) and implement. ○ The formation of a network of vibrant young people and women for advocacy for the restoration agenda at decision making stages. ○ Climate change and land restoration is gaining a lot of traction globally. Thus, women and youth need to see how they can tap into it through engaging in different activities such as tree planting, water conservations - need to be adaptive.
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RESTORATION FINANCING	CAPACITY BUILDING	NETWORKING AND RESTORATION COMMUNICATION	WOMEN LEADERSHIP IN RESTORATION	INCLUSION OF WOMEN AND YOUTH IN RESTORATION
<p>Main question: How can youth and women access financing for restoration?</p> <p>Guiding questions: What are the challenges that youth and women experience when trying to access financing for restoration?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Access to financing in the devolved county governments is difficult ○ Lack of engagement in budgetary processes/planning for restoration. ○ Lack of proper organization ○ Minimum requirements for financing are too high. ○ Cultural barriers ○ Access to land for actual restoration (concrete jungle). ○ Corruption. <p>What are the solutions to these challenges?</p>	<p>Main question: What needs to be done to enhance the capacity of women and youth in restoration?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Provide them with training on aspects such as bookkeeping in accounting and management. ○ Providing youth with mentorship opportunities through peer-to-peer mentorship or with professionals. ○ Linking them to opportunities for learning such as helping them advantage of online courses available. ○ The women and youth need to identify and learn who to engage with for capacity building. ○ Investing in skills such as personal branding, organizational branding, and digital marketing. These skills are very essential in creating awareness on women and youth's restoration activities. 	<p>Main question: Challenges experienced by women and youth participating in restoration along with the potential solutions in networking and communication.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Youth and Women can participate in exchange programs in which they share knowledge of agriculture and ecosystem services globally. ○ Implementing multi stakeholder initiatives engaging different actors in multi- in landscape restoration to bring together those with know-how on biodiversity, ecosystem services and climate change. Social, environmental, and economic benefits can be derived from these initiatives. ○ As explained by GBM, hotspots for restoration of degraded areas in Kenya have already been mapped. It is therefore possible to forge networks which restore specific landscapes. ○ Networking should take on various forms/approaches to be as attractive to different audiences- children/youth, women etc. e. using art, etc., 	<p>Main question: How can women lead in restoration action and governance?</p> <p>Guiding questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● What support do women need to take on leadership roles in the restoration governance space? Who will provide it? ○ Training women on leadership. ○ Sensitize communities to embrace and accept women leadership in restoration. ○ Women leaders need support from the groups they are leading to achieve the vision of the groups. ○ The needs for women should be put in place in the whole value chain of landscape restoration ○ Address of barriers that affect women participation: socio-cultural norms that influence division of labor, access of control over resources, power imbalances, etc. ○ Affirmative action to intentionally ensure that women are included in decision 	<p>Challenges to women participation in restoration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The lack of security of land tenure. The lack of land ownership remains a challenge for youth and women participation in restoration. This is a topic worthy of research to inform policy makers on how to go about land tenure issues in restoration. The information can additionally be used in development of proposals. ○ Social cultural norms that prevent them from engaging in certain activities. ○ Unequal benefit sharing from the returns from restoration initiatives. Better benefit sharing mechanisms should be developed in collaboration with authorities like county governments, authorities in charge of the management of natural resources such as the Kenya Forest Service (KFS) and the Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS). ○ Many youths disregard agriculture and restoration due to the belief that it's for the elite and the desire for quick returns.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Capacity building for resource mobilization. For example, training in proposal writing especially an action-oriented proposal. ○ Lobbying and advocacy for the public ○ Youth & women should affiliate themselves to a working and mature network of actors engaging in restoration. ○ Women and youth can get financing through ensuring that they are properly organized by forming youth groups/women groups or common interest groups to ensure visibility and register to leverage on opportunities. In Kenya, we have the prospect of Enterprise Funding provided by the government; it is only available to youths that are organized in groups. These groups can also be easily supported by stakeholders in their restoration initiatives. It may sometimes be difficult to join groups and in such cases, it would be beneficial to link up with affiliate groups as a solution. ○ Funding process should be made simpler because it is very tiresome and require a lot of input. E.g. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Adjust donor/grants so that youth and women are eligible since the current conditions and restrictions make it very hard for more local organizations to access grants. ○ Banks/loans to be adjusted to suit women and youth. ○ Implementing alternative livelihoods options to replace the activities which degrade the land through which youth and women can earn an income from. For example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Nature based enterprises include beekeeping in forests, fish farming, butterfly rearing, fruit farming, birdwatching, and investing in energy saving jikos. Bamboo growing in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Access to learning resources and skills needs to be highlighted as a priority in capacity building. ○ Business ventures are a great way of capacity building and result in income generating activities. ○ Youth and women need to take advantage of online training workshops. ○ Empowering youth and women to engage in restoration can be done using capacity building on how to engage in restoration projects, project management and the best practices for restoration. This could be done through peer- to -peer learning, change agents are also needed: who can be trained to trainer of trainers – especially in tree planting. ○ 		<p>making platforms: to enhance gender equity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The county government should be the key stakeholder in providing resources to women groups involved in restoration to promote their work. ○ Documenting inspiring restoration actions that are taken by women in landscape restoration to inspire government systems to scale up these practices. ○ Political good will at county level to promote women’s restoration actions. ○ Keeping track of the number of women getting involved in leadership. ○ Rethinking the time and place of involving women in particular restoration practices and develop tools that are gender sensitive. ○ Land tenure insecurity makes investing in long term programs becomes an issue for women. Changing the laws to accommodate women land tenure rights will enable their meaningfully engagement. <p>Who will provide this?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Men should champion for women engagement. ○ Government should review its policies to ensure gender equity in land ownership and rights. ○ Community institutions such as schools, churches should act as role models to advocate/embrace women leadership and engagement. ○ Women should also be champions and take up leadership positions, some of the cultural barriers are championed by women. ○ Grassroot organizations can champion this ○ Media should engage in intense campaigns and awareness on women’s leadership abilities. E.g., Advertisements showing women driving tractors. ○ Research institutions need package information in a way that the women can be able to consume it. <p>• Question 2: What support do women need to enhance their landscape</p>	<p>Way forward:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Development partners should fund restoration initiatives by women and youth and not only research. ○ Youth should shift their mindsets with regards to restoration. ○ Information about restoration should be disseminated in a way that is easily understood by communities on the ground, specifically youth and women. ○ A system of incentives should be created around restoration to attract the youth. ○ Laws and policies should be implemented to support restoration on the ground.
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<p>restoration is also a great nature-based enterprise since they have a huge market value. There is also the need of embracing technology in nature-based solutions and enterprises. The private sector is funding innovations in the sector- nature based. It is also necessary to build their capacity to do so. This requires support from county government and other actors like NGOs. They can also engage in selling tree seedlings from tree nurseries they have established and operate, – and county government and other organizations can buy the seedlings from them.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Exploring opportunities for funding in rehabilitation such as on-farm rehabilitation. E.g., Initiating programs in fruit farming which can allow youth and women to get access to funding from governmental agencies, both local and national. County governments are carrying out such projects include Baringo, Bomet and Nyeri hence opportunities for funding exist for similar projects. ○ Raise awareness of restoration benefits as economic incentives. <p>How can youth and women lead in fundraising and resource mobilization for restoration?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Document success stories to attract donors. ○ Use social media to showcase their restoration activities to ensure that they access funding. ○ Youth and women teaming up with CBOs or forming their own registered groups to do proposals and source for funding. ○ Groups need to review requirements before further developments such as 			<p>restoration actions and spearhead others? Who will provide it?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Help women educate themselves on the small steps they can make to change their lives. E.g., how to keep bees, restoration approaches and practices including monitoring restored sites. ○ (LAND TENURE: laws that allow women to do these thing). ○ Mentorship programs from women who are already in leadership. ○ Women should get monetary support and even specific programs for them to acquire necessary skills. ○ Have gender responsive policies both at national and county level such as land policies. ○ Information packaged in a language they can understand. ○ Propose restoration activities that reflect the women's priorities, interests, and knowledge for easy adoption. ○ Have focused allocation of resource to women actions in restoration. ○ Have women co-operatives/groups working towards a common goal. ○ Women need to have support from institutions who stand for their rights ○ Women need LOVE and support. ○ Women need to be involved in the budgetary processes of all projects. ○ Women have a lot of indigenous knowledge which needs to be documented and have their capacity built to nurture children into restoration by passing on this knowledge. <p>WHO</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The county government and the Nairobi Metropolitan Services should support. 	
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<p>legal registration to not reduce their chances to receive support.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Intentional networking including taking advantage of digital networking platforms such as Nourishing Africa. Networking can be used to connect with funders. ○ Aligning with various targets, networks, and movements e.g., UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration to get funding from different stakeholders. 				
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Action plan:

ACTION	WHO LEADS?
Support a youth network for restoration – to share experiences and opportunities (a rotating webinar every few months?) –	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Regreening and GLFx start this off as well as other interested actors
Capture success stories and promote through social media and other avenues so people can see	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Regreening will do some, but it should be many organizations
Training on fundraising strategies, grant management and proposal/grant writing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Regreening Africa, GLFx Nairobi, other interested actors

MOVEMENT BUILDING AND LEVERAGING

SESSION	OUTCOMES/KEY POINTS	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
<p>FAITH BASED</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Some faith communities are already engaging in landscape restorations initiatives and environmental conservation programs but more need to do the same as well as moving into action. ● Mindset change and attitudes are needed to start, and this can happen in the faith community space given their wide reach due to their broad membership/congregants as well as influence. ● Religious leaders and faith communities present an opportunity to support restoration. The opportunities lie in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Their structures, systems and programmes can be leveraged upon to communicate the message of landscape restoration and environmental stewardship. These include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Programmes for women, youth, and children (e.g., Sunday school) etc. ▪ Educational institutions such as schools, colleges and universities which provide an opportunity to ensure that the students are trained in environmental stewardship. ▪ Hospitals. <p>All these are avenues to instill awareness and training on environmental stewardship and make it for their engagement. In addition, they make engagement with faith communities easy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ They have influence over their congregants making a strong case to make for the participation or inclusion of faith communities in landscape restoration because Africans are notoriously religious, and religion permeates into all aspects of their lives as Rev John Mbiti noted in his book African Religions and Philosophy in 1969. This shows that Faith communities have huge influence over their members. For example, Encyclical Letter Laudato si' of the Holy Father Francis on care for our common home has inspired environmental action among Catholics and catholic churches have made it a priority. This is an example of the huge influence faith communities have over their members. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Faith communities are often excluded in discussions about environmental issues such as climate change, landscape degradation which are usually filled with technocrats. ● The lack of packaging of the message of landscape restoration in a way that can be understood by faith community leaders and their members. ● Inadequate knowledge and capacity among faith communities and their leaders on how to engage in restoration. 	<p>Development partners, government agencies, NGOs, researchers, and other actors in the restoration/environment can promote the participation of faith communities in landscape restoration by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Viewing faith communities as partners in promoting landscape restoration as key mobilizers of communities and avenues for communicating the restoration message. ● Include all faith communities (Hindus, Christians, Muslims, etc.) in platforms or forums where landscape restoration, other environmental issues and even development are being discussed. ● Communicate landscape restoration in a way that is easily understood to the faith communities' leaders and their members, that is, packaging the message for them. ● Target faith communities and their leaders to empower them with the relevant capacity. However, at the same, they need to allow them to use their own approaches based on their teachings to promote landscape approach and not necessarily impose scientific approaches on them. ● Invest in helping faith communities see their role in promoting environmental stewardship. This is because they still to some extent see environmental stewardship as the role of the government. They also need to be sensitized on how to integrate them into their structures, programs, and systems.

<p>GRASSROOTS</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementing different models or methods for mobilization of communities is key. • Scaling up restoration at grassroots level is essential for landscape level impacts. Working with groups is a strategy that contributes to landscape level impacts of restoration as opposed to reaching out and working with individuals. Scaling restoration also requires us to focus more on tree growing than tree planting through monitoring restoration efforts such as the number of trees planted and the tree seedlings survival rate. • The involvement of all relevant actors is very crucial for the achievement of restoration goals. Hence, developing a variety of engagement and sensitization targeting different groups of stakeholders at the grassroots must be done by organizations implementing restoration initiatives. • Introducing alternative sources of income are required to incentivize communities to participate in restoration such as: sustainable agricultural products value chains such as avocado growing for export, honey, Moringa (soap making), coconut (soaps, oils, and shells to make ornaments) neem (soap making) and Mango (snacks). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate resources such as funding and technical capacity to engage in restoration. • Delays in the release of funds by donors which influences the success of restoration activities such as tree planting which needs to be done during the rainy season. 	<p>Development partners, government agencies, county governments, NGOs, researchers, and other actors in the restoration/environment field need to support and promote grassroot communities' restoration initiatives through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuous capacity building in landscape restoration approaches and techniques. • Support the many existing grassroots approaches that promote landscape restoration (such as community forest associations, Landcare, education through schools, value chains, local community groups). • Don't just plant trees but grow them. • Ensure greater focus of projects on the local level, less meetings in hotels and more investment at the grassroots. • Ensure funds are available at the right time of the year (e.g., if planting trees need resources before and during the rainy season). • Introducing alternative sources of income to incentivize communities to participate in restoration such as, sustainable agricultural product value chains e.g., avocado growing for export, honey, Moringa (soap making), coconut (soaps, oils, and shells to make ornaments) neem (soap making) and Mango (snacks).
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<p>COUNTY GOVERNMENT</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Landscape restoration is already being mainstreamed into the county government processes such as the County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP). ● Grass root communities need to be at the center of restoration hence county governments need to have more public participation in planning for restoration. ● Communities need capacity building to effectively engage in restoration. This can be achieved through training organized communities' groups such as CFAs and WRUAs. The provision of extension services to farmers is also an avenue to support them to engage in sustainable agricultural practices such as soil and water conservation. ● Restoration initiatives need to be inclusive involving all relevant stakeholders for them to be successful and county governments can bring all relevant stakeholders together and engage them for the purposes of restoration. ● Stakeholder engagement in restoration is a continuous process ● Partnerships and collaboration are key to achieving restoration goals because they are avenues for financing restoration, capacity building and learning. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Over dependence and unsustainable utilization on natural resources resulting in land degrading practices such as overstocking, deforestation, etc. This overdependence is linked to high poverty levels among community members. ● Lack of adequate technical expertise and resources at the county government level in restoration activities hence need more capacity building. ● Exuberated climate change adverse impacts and disaster related risks such as floods, droughts which affect restoration efforts such as tree planting due to low tree seedling survival rates. ● The minimal implementation of the Restoration activities factored in the CIDPs due to Inadequate budget allocation for restoration activities. ● Insufficient incentives for community members to engage in restoration activities. For example, the lack of immediate returns and benefits from tree growing. ● Covid 19 pandemic and the related control measures have reduced public participation processes at county level including those linked to restoration. ● Communal land ownership limits restoration efforts. ● Restoration issues are not well captured in county development planning processes. 	<p>County governments need do the following to promote landscape restoration by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Mainstream restoration issues in the next CIDPs 2022-2025 considering many CIDPs are undergoing mid-Reviews. ○ Integrating restoration further into county planning and development processes apart from the County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs) through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Integrating them into Ward Development Plans and county annual development plans. ▪ Holistically mainstreaming restoration in all sectors and sectoral plans. ○ Develop and implement legal and policy framework to specifically targeting restoration at community level such as lobbying for the creation of a Restoration fund like the Climate Change Fund through enactment of Act to support restoration activities such as tree growing. Legislation is also required that communities have ownership and management rights over restoration projects. ○ Donor partnerships are required for fast-track Implementation of policies and legislative frameworks ○ Promote public participation in planning, designing, and implementing restoration initiatives through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Involving communities in mapping and prioritizing restoration needs in the counties and incorporating various methodologies and approaches according to the landscape restoration needs such as IUCN's ROAM. ▪ Formulation of Public Participation Policy and Framework at County level to enhance Planning, designing, implementation of Restoration to the lowest devolved unit (Ward Planning). ▪ Allocate more funding to restoration initiatives in the county. <p>Development partners, government agencies, NGOs, researchers, and other actors should support the integration of alternative sources of livelihoods into restoration projects to incentivize community participation. This is because degradation is linked to the overdependence on natural resources due to high poverty level. Nature based solutions (such as fruit tree growing) in landscape restoration are opportunities to achieve this because they provide income for the communities. Another example is the case of Migori county where farmers are encouraged to grow alternative crops to tobacco (huge environmental footprint) such as sweet potatoes. Sweet potato production is further being encouraged through the establishment of a sweet potato processing factory which will soon be completed and opened. This will result in a win - win situation where livelihoods are improved, biodiversity is conserved, and restoration goals are met.</p>
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Action plan:

Action	Who leads	By when
Networking session for faith communities to explore synergies and opportunities for collaboration	OikoDiplomatique and Evergreening Alliance	
Bring landscape restoration out clearly in the Devolution Conference which will take place in Makueni County and promote cross-learning across counties	The Council of Governors and partners	
Document and support grassroots mobilization approaches, provide capacity building and connect these groups/approaches to projects.		

LANDSCAPE RESTORATION MONITORING

CHALLENGES	OUTCOMES/KEY POINTS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uncoordinated approach to monitoring among stakeholders in the sector which results in disaggregated monitoring data scattered across institutions. The situation is further aggravated by the lack of a centralized data platform and the lack of data sharing guidelines (protocols). • Limited long-term monitoring programs and systematic collection and archiving of data resulting in data gaps. This complicates comparison over time. • Less quality of data collected through citizen science compared to systematic data collection. It's about combining citizen science data collected and the structured data collected. • Inadequate funds in institutions to engage in monitoring restoration efforts such as the survival rates of tree seedlings planted. • Inadequate capacity (technical and human) to monitor restoration starting from selecting the indicators to monitor. • Engagement challenges such as low reporting, insincerity from the beneficiaries, lack of good will and poor coordination between stakeholders • Bio-physical factors such as poor terrain making project sites inaccessible affects monitoring activities. • Weak policy and legal support of restoration activities such as unfavorable land tenure system that does not provide communities land and tree tenure rights over restoration sites reducing their incentives for participating. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An integrated national restoration monitoring framework/system needs to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Integrate online platforms and systems used by various institutions. ○ Incorporate a core set of indicators which do not have to hundreds as demonstrated by the case study of FAO's The Restoration Initiative (TRI) where monitoring is done across several countries with only 9 core indicators. Core indicators can have sub indicators. ○ Has an M&E plan stipulating the when/how (including the tools for data collection)/who collects/reports on each indicator. ○ Combining citizen science data collection (using e.g., mobile Apps like the Regreening Africa App) and the structured data collected is effective in monitoring restoration. Integrating citizen science is also reduces the cost of data collection. • Enabling conditions to support an integrated national restoration monitoring framework/system: good will institutions among institutions providing data, incentives for institutions participating, data sharing protocols that allow for the integration of data, skilled personnel in data science and system development, institutional capacity building on data management. • Monitoring restoration should be planned and budgeted for, and synergy is critical in reporting, monitoring and evaluation. • The most common indicators used in Kenya to monitor restoration based on the rapid assessment results are areas under restoration, tree growth/diversity, population benefiting, alternative energy/carbon sequestration, policy and enabling environment/institutions, investment, and yield. • Arriving at a core set of indicators for an integrated national restoration monitoring system/framework can be done through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The aggregation of indicators to derive an index. ○ Identifying high level impact indicators which can become the core indicators. ○ Harmonizing monitoring indicators from other platforms and frameworks particularly those related to climate change and include other dimensions such as pollinators and habitat fragmentation. <p>Proposed members of the National Restoration Monitoring Working Group:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State actors: Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries (MoALFC), Ministry of Water, Sanitation and Irrigation, Ministry of Energy, Kenya Forest Services (KFS), Kenya Forest Research Institute (KEFRI), National Environmental Management Agency (NEMA), National Drought Management Authority (NDMA), Kenya Agricultural & Livestock Research Organization (KALRO), Council of Governors, Kenya Water Towers Agency (KWTA), Kenya Wildlife Services (KWS) - Wildlife Research and Training Institute, Directorate of Resource Surveys and Remote Sensing (DRSRS), Water Resources Authority (WRA), National Museums of Kenya and Universities. • Non-state actors (supporting): CIFOR-ICRAF, World Resources Institute (WRI), Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), Worldwide Fund for Nature (WWF), International Union of the Conservation of Nature (IUCN), African Conservation Center (ACC), Conservation International (CI), Kenya Private Sector Alliance (KEPSA), Northern Rangelands Trust (NRT), Green Belt Movement (GBM) and the International Tree Foundation. <p>Key tasks/deliverables for Working Group:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agree on mandate, scope, roles, and reporting framework for the working group. • Oversee a participatory process to agree on definitions, identify monitoring and reporting barriers and gaps, indicators for restoration, tools and approaches for data collection and opportunities for reporting. • Outline measurable and context relevant indicators (outcome and impact) for restoration and requirements of tools that report on. • Propose a national framework/process for a coordinated monitoring, reporting, and learning framework for Forest and Landscape restoration. • Develop a roadmap for the implementation of a national framework for landscape monitoring and reporting for Kenya - with proposed timelines, roles, and responsibilities. • Propose sources of finances and technical assistance to implement the national framework for restoration monitoring and reporting. • Entrepreneurship and business approaches in restoration <p>Propose timeline for the working group:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • July-August 2021: - Formulate the working group • September-November 2021: Participatory review of indicators and tools; Propose a national framework/process for a coordinated monitoring, reporting, and learning • January-May 2022: Develop roadmap for implementation, Capacity building and Initiate reporting

Action plan:

Action	Who leads
Setting up the national technical monitoring working group	Ministry of Environment and Forestry
Getting feedback, the mandate, composition, TORs and timeline for the National Restoration Monitoring Working Group as well as the core set of indicators	Kenya Forest Service (KFS)

ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND BUSINESS APPROACHES TO RESTORATION						
SESSION	CHALLENGES	OPPORTUNITIES	POLICY ISSUES	NETWORKING ISSUES	VISIBILITY ISSUES	RECOMMENDATIONS ON WAY FORWARD/ WHO WILL LEAD THE PROCESS?
DIRECT PRIVATE SECTOR ENGAGEMENT IN LANDSCAPE RESTORATION	Cost of doing the restoration					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cost benefit analysis • Doing an environmental audit
		Profit				Creating profitable enterprises
	Land restoration and security of land tenure					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security of land can be enhanced by the communities • County governments through CIDPs can allocate a budget
	Ownership of benefits on community lands					
			Communal land: how does a private individual manage to get land in that area? Management of communal land			Liz Wiley who is a community land law specialist in Kenya.
				Networking issues: how to ensure that all relevant stakeholders are appropriately consulted for their input		Workplace: free platform for networking
				Legislations		Government intervention in legislations making it hard for the private sector to meaningfully engage
		Discrepancy between business perspectives of businesses, County governments and landowners (often elderly farmers) vs. timelines of rehabilitation and sustainable management => also touches issues of succession and social security				
		County policies and cost of serviced e.g., land				
SESSION	CHALLENGES	OPPORTUNITIES	POLICY ISSUES	NETWORKING ISSUES	VISIBILITY ISSUES	RECOMMENDATIONS ON WAY FORWARD
PRIVATE SECTOR ENGAGEMENT IN	Financial gap- about 300B USD	Dry-land incubation by AGAR		SME business models can be scaled	Market for visibility	Establish a tree-planting culture

SESSION	CHALLENGES	OPPORTUNITIES	POLICY ISSUES	NETWORKING ISSUES	VISIBILITY ISSUES	RECOMMENDATIONS ON WAY FORWARD WHO WILL LEAD THE PROCESS?
PLUGGING INTO CLIMATE ACTION AND ASSOCIATED OPPORTUNITIES	Technical expertise	Youth and women inclusion in engagement employment				Relevant ministries
	Degradation of water towers	Championing inclusion and diversity				Aligning ourselves with relevant policies
	Division of forests into human settlements	Sustainable farming and income				Planting trees that give multiple uses to the farmers
	Green spaces are being depleted	Inclusive and sustainable digital economy				
		Coalition with the like-minded partners				
		Fencing forests				
		Adoption of Strategic frameworks, national plans, and measurable commitments to restoration				
		Supporting small scale irrigation Greening education institutions				
LANDSCAPE RESTORATION THROUGH CSI/CSR	Unemployment rate	Mitigate climate change and provide wood fuel		Creating a social impact and working with farmers/local communities	Document all our stories and journey to share and make it saleable	Reduce greenhouse gases
	One single entity that houses all bodies and drives them towards restoration	Bamboo for land restoration as it auto-regenerates (renewable energy-biomass and environmental conservation in water towers)		Bamboo farmers contracted by BIDCO- open to all		Plant bamboo on riparian, idle and regraded land
		Leverage on the high unemployment rate of youth				Innovative ideas mostly from the landowners
		More platforms like this encouraged to share and borrow success stories towards restoration				The land accelerator-matchmaking programs with curated curriculum
						Application on land accelerator for training sessions-WRI

Action plan:

- CIFOR – ICRAF, the private sector actors and other actors involved in the planning the pre-conference webinar and the conference session will continue to liaise with KEPSA for the creation of an engagement platform to allow for technical support especially from Government, NGOs, International organizations, and all other partners.