Regreening Africa

Annual Report

SEPTEMBER 2019 - AUGUST 2020

Regreening Africa

Reversing Land Degradation in Africa
by Scaling-up Evergreen Agriculture

Funded by European Union

World Agroforestry

World Vision

CRS Catholic Relief Services

care

Oxfam International

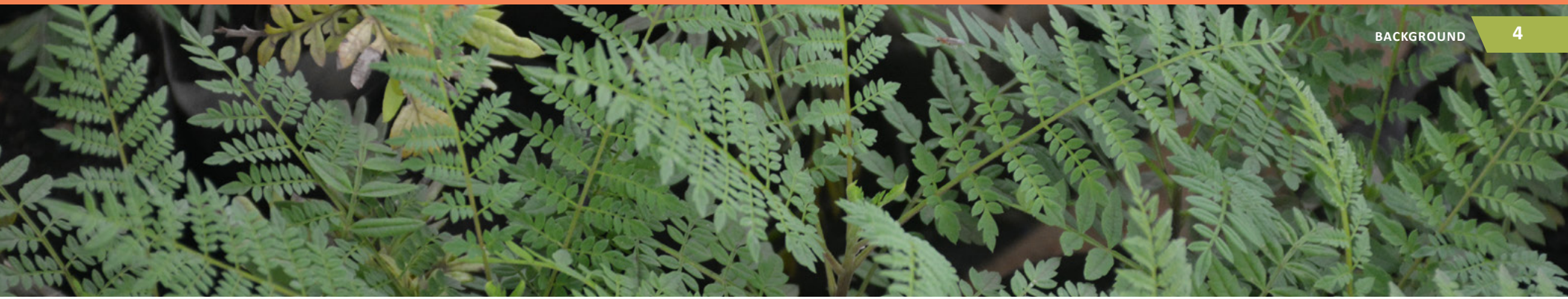
SAHEL ECO

ELD The Economics of Land Degradation

Contents

List of acronyms and abbreviations

ABCD	Asset-based Community Drive approach
ACN	Aménagement en courbes de niveau (Contour development)
AF	Agroforestry
AFA	Agriculture and Food Agriculture
AFR100	African Forest Landscape Restoration Initiative
ANR	Assisted Natural Regeneration
AVEC	Associations villageoises d'épargne et de crédit (Village savings and credit associations)
BAT	British American Tobacco
BBC	British Broadcasting Corporation
CARE	Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere
CBO	Community Based Organization
CES/DRS	"Conservation des Eaux et Sols/ Défense et Restauration des Sols (Conservation of Water and Soils/ Defense and Soil Restoration)"
CFA	Community Forest Associations
CIFOR	Center for International Forestry Research
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
CSO	Civil Society Organisations
DTI	Design, Techniques and Implementation
DW TV	Deutsche Welle
EC	European Commission
ELD	Economics of Land Degradation
EPC	Epargner Pour le Changement (Saving For Change)
ETFRN	European Tropical Forest Research Network
EU	European Union
EVA	Evergreen Agriculture
EWV	Empowered World View
FFBS	Farmers Fields & Business School
FLARE	Forests and Livelihoods: Assessment, Research and Engagement Network
FMNR	Farmer-Managed Natural Regeneration
FSK	Farming Systems Kenya
FTA	Forests, Trees and Agroforestry
FTC	Farmer Training Centre
GAP	Good Agricultural Practices
GB	Great Britain
GIZ	Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GLF	Global Landscapes Forum
HH	Households
ICRAF	International Centre for Research in Agroforestry (World Agroforestry)
IED	Innovation, Environnement, Développement
iNGO	International non-governmental organization
JRLM	Joint Reflection and Learning Mission
KEFRI	Kenya Forestry Research Institute
KFS	Kenya Forest Service
LAKECA	Lambwe-Kaksingri Environmental Conservation Alliance
LDD	Land Degradation Dynamics
LDN	Land Degradation Neutrality
LDSF	Land Degradation Surveillance Framework
LQAS	Lot Quality Assurance Sampling
MEL	Monitoring Evaluation and Learning
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoE	Ministry of Energy
MOERD	Ministry of Environment and Rural Development
NBS	Nature-Based Solutions
NDCs	Nationally Determined Contributions
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NOCC	National Oversight and Coordination Committee
NRM	Natural Resource Management
PFMP	Participatory Forest management Plan
PFNL	Produits Forestiers Non Ligneux (Non-Timber Forest Products)
PMU	Project Management Unit
PRODER	Programme de Développement des Energies Renouvelables (Renewable Energy Development Programme)
RA	Regreening Africa
RRC	Rural Resource Centre
S4T	Savings for Transformation
SC	Steering Committee
SHARED	Stakeholder Approach to Risk-informed and Evidence-based Decision-making
SILC	Savings and Internal Lending Communities
SLM	Sustainable Land Management
UN	United Nations
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNFCCC	The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
VC	Value Chain
VCD	Value Chain Development
VFTs	Volunteer Farmer Trainers
WV	World Vision
WVK	World Vision Kenya
WVR	World Vision Rwanda
WVS	World Vision Senegal



Background

This narrative report covers Year 3 of the Reversing Land Degradation by Scaling-up Evergreen Agriculture (Regreening Africa) project funded by the European Union (EU) from September 2017 to September 2022. The project's goal is to reverse land degradation over an area of at least 1 million hectares and benefit 500,000 farm households, across eight African countries. In East Africa, the project is being implemented in Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda and Somalia (Somaliland and Puntland), and in West Africa, Ghana, Mali, Niger and Senegal, with a light touch in Burkina Faso.

Regreening Africa plays a crucial role in catalysing the realization of global commitments on restoration of degraded lands made by African countries under AFR100, as well as meeting multiple objectives on climate change, biodiversity, action against desertification and sustainable development. These other commitments include the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) targets under the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), and conservation of biodiversity through strategies and action plans under the Aichi Targets. The program contributes to various EU streams of work such as the green deal and the farm to fork strategy, biodiversity strategy including NaturAfrica, Forest Landscape Restoration partnerships as well as stability and security in the Sahel and Horn of Africa.

Africa has committed to restore at least 100 million hectares under the AFR100 initiative. Tackling this challenge requires ambitious but proven and effective approaches that are adapted to local contexts.

The project deploys a diversity of land restoration technologies and policies based on their suitability for different agro-ecological conditions, as well as the socio-economic needs of farmers. This approach has evolved over time as the project applies a "research in development approach" where lessons are continuously informing project implementation.

The lessons drawn from the project will be timely for informing similar activities as the world ushers in the UN declared decade of ecosystem restoration (2021-2030).

World Agroforestry (ICRAF) leads a consortium of International non-governmental organisations (NGOs) comprising of World Vision (WV), Catholic Relief Services (CRS), CARE and Oxfam, and a national NGO, Sahel Eco, to scale up agroforestry/ regreening/evergreen practices. Through a separate funding stream from the EU to Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), the project integrates the assessment of the Economics of Land Degradation (ELD) in partner countries to make it an integral part of decision making and policy strategies.

Overview of Progress and Achievements in Year 3

There was acceleration of land restoration activities on the ground in most countries at the beginning of the year until March 2020 when COVID 19 struck.

According to the country reports submitted by partners, a total of 405,227.3 ha (334,087.3 ha under directly facilitated adoption and 71,140 ha under leveraged adoption) are under restoration across the eight countries. Additionally, a total of 282,992 households (220,465 households under directly facilitated adoption and 62,527 households under leveraged adoption) have been reached by the project by the end of Year 3.

This indicates a slight improvement on the performance in Year 2 despite COVID 19 challenges. It indicates that in the absence of COVID 19, the country teams would have reported much higher achievements towards set targets.

Left. Lead farmer from Rwanda taking project teams through the tree nursery establishment process, at the newly established Rural Resource Center. Photo: Elisee Bahati, World Agroforestry.

Restructuring of activities as a result of COVID 19

At the onset of the COVID 19 pandemic, the project management unit organised virtual meetings to assess the risks posed by the pandemic and restructure project activities to adapt to the prevailing conditions. The most affected activities by the pandemic are those that required assembling large groups of farmers such a trainings or roadshows. Project teams restructured these activities by reducing the number of participants while observing COVID 19 guidelines such as social distancing measures, wearing facemasks and use of sanitizers or handwashing with soap. The project provided COVID 19 related support to local communities to the extent possible within budget limits and as a result, a significant proportion of project activities were able to proceed. International travel was also brought to a halt by the pandemic and virtual meetings became a sine qua non for continued engagement between different project elements and teams.

Despite the challenges posed by COVID 19, there was significant progress in the development of all project outputs as detailed in this report. It is important to highlight the advanced development and uptake of several tools and resources such as project manuals and guides including the farmer managed natural regeneration (FMNR) manual, ***mango grafting booklet***, monitoring tools such as the ***Regreening Africa App***, value chain prioritisation tools, outcome mapping tools, community vision tools and the development of the country dashboards.

Progress defining and monitoring adoption of regreening practices

Measuring leveraged adoption was one of the key challenges in years one and two. In Year 3, implementing partners were supported technically by ICRAF to define and refine their leveraging strategies. In these strategies that are unique in each country, leveraging partners and/or projects have been identified and the value added, or in other terms, the “regreening signature” defined. Methods of monitoring leveraged adoption have also been defined.

Outcome mapping: not everything that counts can be counted and not everything that is counted counts

Outcome mapping is being used to map engagements and shifts in behaviour of targeted stakeholders, to support wider practice and policy change. Behaviour and policy changes are difficult to assess using quantitative methods, and therefore outcome mapping, which is a qualitative method adopted by the project, is a significant tool. Each country has identified between 1-3 broad policy and/or behaviour challenges they want to address to unlock the scaling of regreening efforts through the project and track their activities and outcomes through outcome mapping.

Regreening Africa App

The Regreening Africa App is also a major innovation by the project that has been developed and released to track four key elements:

1. Number of hectares under FMNR and tree planting;
2. The diversity of species under FMNR and tree planting;
3. The location of tree nurseries and species diversity in the nurseries;
4. The number of trainings, participants by gender and the content being delivered by the project.

The Ghana team has requested an additional module on firefighting to be added to the app. The app was developed by the ICRAF Geoscience Lab to enable real time tracking of project implementation and performance of regreening practices such as tree planting and FMNR and can also be applied for general crowdsourcing.

The data collected using the app will be used for real-time project progress monitoring and to support evidence-based decision making through interactive Decision Dashboards that are co-designed with stakeholders in the eight project countries.

Joint reflection and learning missions

Due to COVID 19, this year project partners in each country came together virtually for the joint reflection and learning missions (JRLMs). JRLMs were designed using the Stakeholder Approach to Risk Informed and Evidence-Based Decision Making (SHARED) process as an innovative process for monitoring, reflections and learning between implementing partners i.e., NGOs, ICRAF scientists and some country National Oversight and Coordination Committee (NOCC) members who provide project oversight at the national level. The objectives of the JRLMs were six-fold:

1. To review findings of the Year 2 JRLM
2. To review and reflect upon findings from country projects and field visits
3. Review and reflect upon findings from component teams
4. Discuss leveraging, behavior change and policy influence
5. Consider activities that scale and sustain progress beyond the life of the project
6. Agree upon improvements that can be made to the 2020-2021 Work Plan

The JRLMs were carried out in all countries and individual reports were detailed and a summary report is available. The individual reports were shared with each of the countries outlining the discussion and agreed action points to be incorporated in the Year 4 work plans and budgets.

Due to COVID 19 travel restrictions, the JRLMs were done virtually. The country teams conducted field trips and shared their feedback with the rest of the project teams on their progress and challenges through the virtual events. The one-day virtual workshop was designed and facilitated by the SHARED team to review the field visit findings, update on evidence assembled through the ICRAF components (monitoring, evaluation, and learning (MEL), land degradation dynamics (LDD), design techniques and implementation (DTI), SHARED and Communications) and address critical emerging issues and plan for Year 4.

The virtual events allowed a wider engagement, including participation of the NOCC members and EU country delegations where possible (see Table 1). The virtual events used the Miro board to display the evidence and experience from the country and allowed for real time capture of the reactions. An evaluation of the JRLM process was carried out and the overall response was rated 4.5/5.

An important across-country face-to-face event took place earlier in the year, it provided important inputs on priority areas for implementation and technical support leading up to the virtual JRLM. This meeting, which brought together project officers from the eight countries was held in January 2020 in Kenya, before COVID 19. Country team representatives had intensive sessions with each of the ICRAF components and had the opportunity to interact with other country teams and share insights on approaches, successes, and challenges.

Overall, the progress in Year 3 has been significant as described throughout this report. Areas that emerged for greater attention in all countries related to developing/strengthening sustainable value chains and the harmonization of monitoring approaches. The Regreening Africa App has proven to be a valuable and motivational tool for capturing progress in attaining project targets.

Table 1: Virtual JRLM events in Year 3

Country	Date	Number of participants	NOCC engagement/EU Delegation engagement
Rwanda	31 July 2020	31	Yes/No
Senegal	4 August 2020	31	Yes/No
Niger	6 August 2020	31	Yes/No
Ghana	14 August 2020	37	Yes/Yes
Kenya	17 August 2020	27	No/No
Ethiopia	18 August 2020	32	Yes/Yes
Somalia	31 August 2020	32	Yes/Yes
Mali	7 September 2020	31	Yes/No

Results

Outcome (Strategic Objective) Level

Regreening Adoption Targets

Table 2: Progress in achievement of targets (households (HH) and hectares (ha)) in Year 3 per country

Country	Directly facilitated Hectarage	Leverage Hectarage	Total Hectarage	Directly facilitated Households	Leverage Households	Total Households
Ghana	20,732.5	16,295	**37,027.5**	8,993	8,410	**17,403**
Mali	35,172.0	4,129	**39,301.0**	15,747	1,370	**17,117**
Niger	29,403.5	20,615	**50,018.5**	15,119	10,758	**25,877**
Rwanda	36,573.0	0	**36,573.0**	19,950	11,040	**30,990**
Senegal	24,047.0	0	**24,047.0**	9,682	0	**9,682**
Kenya	14,530.0	4,599	**19,129.0**	8,550	9,318	**17,868**
Ethiopia	32,131.0	800	**32,931.0**	13,740	500	**14,240**
Puntland	1,645.0	0	**1,645.0**	1,416	1,000	**2,416**
Somaliland	878.0	980	**1,858.0**	1,937	460	**2,397**
Total	**195,112.0**	**47,418**	**242,530.0**	**95,134**	**42,856**	**137,990**

Table 3: Summary of Year 1 and Year 2 progress of targets (households and hectares) for all countries

Target type	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total targets reached (yr 1 + yr 2 + yr 3)	Verification approach used2	Future verification methods (Year 4)
Directly facilitated (HH)	873.0	124,458	95,134.0	220,465.0	Implementing partners' country reports	Regreening Africa App records and uptake surveys
Leveraged (HH)	220.0	19,451	42,856.0	62,527.0	Implementing partners' country reports	Regreening Africa App records and uptake surveys
Total Households reached	**1,093.0**	**143,909**	**137,990.0**	**282,992.0**		
Directly facilitated—Ha.	998.8	137,976	195,112.0	334,087.3	Implementing partners' country reports	Regreening Africa App records and uptake surveys
Leverage—Ha.	176.0	23,546	47,418.0	71,140.0	Implementing partners' country reports	Regreening Africa App records and uptake surveys
Total Hectares reached	**1,174.8**	**161,522**	**242,530**	**405,227.3**		

Tables 2 and 3 show the progress made towards achieving the project's goal of 1 million hectares and 500,000 households by 2022. So far, a total of **405,227.3 ha** (334,087.3 ha under directly facilitated adoption and 71,140 ha under leveraged adoption) are under restoration across the eight countries.

Additionally, **a total of 282,992 households** (220,465 households under directly facilitated adoption and 62,527 households under leveraged adoption) have been reached by the project by the end of Year 3.

Value Chains Strengthened

Table 4: Value chains strengthened

Country	Priority Value Chain	Targeted gaps to be addressed	Gaps addressed to date	% of gap objectives achieved
Rwanda	Fruits (tree tomato, pawpaw, mango, avocado)	• Lack of organised producer groups • Low producer volumes • Low market linkage	• Producer groups formation • Quality planting materials support	60%
	Timber (grevillea, pine, eucalyptus)	• A strategy for the selected value chain • Private sector involvement • Identification of producer groups • Trainings • Gender mainstreaming	• Producer groups formation • Quality planting materials support	60%
	Crop (maize and bee keeping)	• Value Chain Development (VCD) strategy for selected crops and bee keeping value chains • Mapping of honey producers • Market linkages	• Assessment individuals and bee keeping groups	30%
Somalia Somaliland	Fruits, nuts	• Training on fruits and nuts value chains	• Value chains assessment • General training on value chains	30%
	Fodder	• Training on livestock fodder business	• Value chains assessment	10%
Puntland	Frankincense and myrrh	• Production and marketing skills • Formation and institutional development of cooperatives	• Production and marketing skills • Formation and development of cooperatives	25%
Senegal	Baobab fruit	• Knowledge on baobab product lines • Baobab business plans development	• Elaboration of business plans with the women network of Ndiognick • Evaluation of priority tree species in Kaffrine, Kaolack and Fatick	20%
Ghana	Fuelwood/charcoal	• Destructive bushfire practices • Lack of knowledge on sustainable charcoal production • Indiscriminate tree felling leading to degradation of preferred tree species for charcoal production	• Trainings on tree planting, tree management and efficient carbonization techniques • Trained farmers on management of fuelwood species through FMNR • Established woodlots for processing shea nuts • Consultant hired to support communities in developing business plans • Explored energy saving cooking stoves for communities	80%
	Shea butter	• Scarcity of shea nuts due to destruction by bushfires • Crude nut harvesting techniques • Poor processing techniques leading to underutilisation/poor development of the shea industry	• Partners to leverage on financing and marketing support identified • Trained farmers on tree management and regeneration • Tree grafting support • Consultant hired to support communities/groups develop business plans	70%
	Fruits	• Lack of planting materials • Poor knowledge in managing cashew plantation and processing cashew into other products	• Tree nursery establishment support for preferred species • Cashew and mango planting materials availed to establish orchards	70%

Country	Priority Value Chain	Targeted gaps to be addressed	Gaps addressed to date	% of gap objectives achieved
Ghana	Timber	• Lack of appropriate tree species suitable for lumbering • Lack of knowledge in managing timber plantations • Poor tree planting culture • Poor lumber coppicing practice	• Created awareness on timber and poles business opportunities • Supported communities to plant their preferred trees species • Trained community members on FMNR practices	50%
Mali	Shea and soumbala butter	• Aging shea trees with low production • Difficult market access • Poor processing technique • Poor product management procedures • Lack of cooperatives on shea products in different municipalities	• Organization of women in EPC groups to mobilize internal savings and support non-timber forest product (NTFP) related business • Creation of shea butter and soumbala processing units • Management committees trainings in business management and marketing • Organization of actors in cooperatives • Installation of shops for selling • Organization of trade fairs • FMNR and direct seeding support	80%
	Tree nurseries	• Poor organization of nursery producers and insufficient capacity in plant production in nursery management and marketing	• Organization of nursery producers and strengthening of their capacity in plant production, nursery management and marketing	70%
Kenya	Mango	• Bulk production • Quality control • Processing and preservation • Aggregation • Market survey, market information, marketing and market linkages • Networking and linkages	• Quality control • Processing	35%
	Pawpaw and avocado	• Bulk production • Quality control • Processing and preservation • Aggregation • Market survey, market information, marketing and market linkages • Networking and linkages	• Quality control • Aggregation • Marketing information and market linkages	50%
	Honey	• Bulk production • Quality control • Processing and preservation • Aggregation • Market survey, market information, marketing and market linkages • Networking and linkages	• Quality control • Aggregation • Marketing information and market linkages	45%
Ethiopia	Honey	• Low production volumes and low quality • Poor market linkage and low prices	• Groups supported with modern beehives, accessories and bee colonies • Market linkages supported	100%

Country	Priority Value Chain	Targeted gaps to be addressed	Gaps addressed to date	% of gap objectives achieved
	Honey	• Poor financial management skills • Weak market linkage • Poor access to bee colonies, wax and honey harvesting materials • Strong heat and direct sunshine affecting production capacity	• Trainings and technical support provided including financial management skills • Supported with corrugated iron sheet and fencing materials for shade construction • Supported with water pond construction • Potential market linkages supported • Groups provided with cast mold and honey extractor	55% (2 groups in Degua-Temben and 1 in Enderta) 70% (Gulomekada and Irob producer groups)
	Bamboo furniture	• Low production volumes and low income generation	• Group supplied with hand tools to increase production capacity and income	100%
	Firewood	• Production skills and woreda legal permits	• Capacity building provided • Group registration supported to get legal status to market products	100%
	Fruits	• Awareness gap on value chains and lack of defined market place/ trading centre	• Value chain training provided • Negotiation with woreda to construct market place/trading centre is underway	50%
	Cactus fruit	• Production, post-harvest handling, marketing, and financial management skills	• Training and technical support given to bridge skill gaps • Provision of rubber gloves • Strengthening existing groups through developing by-laws and creating market linkages	85%
	Timber and poles	• Tree tending, cutting and pole preparation skills • Market linkages • Harvesting materials	• Provision of materials (axes, hammers, and saws), • Trainings delivered on tree species selection, tending and sawing skills • Market linkages created • Strengthening the group by developing by-laws on eucalyptus sites ownership rights	80%
	Poles and firewood	• Brokers dominate the market and so producers' capacity to penetrate the market is poor	• Support given to producers to bring their products to market and sell directly to buyers • Training support on VCD	70%
	Gesho leaves	• Different varieties' maturing time limits production volume • Aggregation is a challenge leading to high transportation costs and poor bargaining power	• Information provided on selection of improved varieties and correct spacing • Awareness raising on the importance of aggregation	100%
Niger	*Zizyphus mauritiana*	• Limited producers organization • Lack of linkages with potential markets • Lack of an exchange platform for the different actors involved • Lack of processing capacity for tree products	• Producer groups organised for marketing • Participated in trade fairs and provided linkages with organizations • Tree nursery establishment and planting support • Trainings provided on grafting with improved varieties	75%
	Moringa oleifera	• Lack of an exchange platform for sharing information between different actors • Constrained product processing, preservation, packaging and marketing	• Supported producers with improved seeds • Produced plants in nurseries and encouraged planting	75%
	Balanites	• Lack of training in processing and packaging materials	• Training provided on processing and packaging • A guide on identification of Economic Development Plans	75%

Output and Activity Levels

Output 1:
Viable and promising regreening options[1] identified for targeted scaling sites/countries

Table 5: Viable and promising regreening options identified for targeted scaling sites/countries

Direct Scaling Site	Key regreening options identified	% of option identification work complete for site (approx.)
RWANDA		
Bugesera, Kayonza, Gatsibo, Nyagatare	Fruits trees (tree tomato, pawpaw, avocado, mango) planting, fodder trees/shrubs planting, boundary planting, home garden, intercropping, roadside planting	100%
SOMALIA		
Baki	FMNR, nursery establishment	100%
	Agroforestry	70%
	FMNR, nursery establishment	100%
SOMALIA		
Odwayne	Agroforestry	80%
	Tree plantations around soil conservation structures	100%
Hadaftimo, Mashcaled, Habasha wac, Barooqle, Haylan, Qaw	Tree planting with environmental conservation structures; agroforestry (fruit farming with high value understory crops); planting of high value fruits e.g., orange, lemon and shade trees	100%
Gumar, Rad, Laako, Midigale, Laag, Ufeyn, Dharoor, Jiingada, Jurile, Jeedad, Adisone, Ciridhabe, Carmo, Kubo, Libaxar, Kobdhexaad, Hiddo, Waciye	FMNR through the protection of existing and emerging trees and shrubs; shade trees planting and high value fruits e.g., orange and lemon	100%
SENEGAL		
Fatick, Kaolack, Kaffrine	Assisted natural regeneration (ANR)	65% Fatick
		70% Kaolack
		90% Kaffrine

[1] Regreening options range from the identification of tree species, FMNR, soil and water conservation, grazing land management, etc. to be promoted at the site and specific ways these are to be integrated into local farming systems through to options for strengthening seed delivery systems and value chains.

Direct Scaling Site	Key regreening options identified	% of option identification work complete for site (approx.)
GHANA		
Bawku West District **Garu Tempane District**	Establishment of 27 FMNR fields	100%
	Tree Planting (farmlands, homesteads, communal lands)	80%
	Nursery establishment	100%
	Fire management practices	100%
Mion District	Tree planting on degraded lands	60%
	Tree planting on farmland	50%
	Tree seedling raising and vegetable farming	40%
	Establishment and management of FMNR hubs	70%
	Establishment of individual woodlots on farms	25%
	Establishment of community woodlots	50%
MALI		
Koutiala and Yorosso (Oxfam)	FMNR	100%
	Direct seeding	70%
	Tree planting	70%
	Promotion of improved stoves	60%
Koutiala (Catholic Relief Services)	FMNR	100%
	Tree planting	70%
	Composting	40%
	Water and soil conservation/soil defense and restoration (CES / DRS) measures associated with planting	70%
	Direct seeding (stone barriers, fascines, Zai)	70%
	Restricted areas	50%
	Restoration of degraded areas in pastures.	60%
	Hedgerows	60%
	Direct seeding of agroforestry plants	60%
San (Word Vision)	FMNR	80%
	Restoration of degraded soils	30%
	Tree planting	70%
	Direct seeding	20%

Direct Scaling Site	Key regreening options identified	% of option identification work complete for site (approx.)
MALI		
Tominian (Sahel Eco)	FMNR	100%
	Tree planting	80%
	Direct seeding of agroforestry plants	70%
	CES / DRS (Zais, stone bunds, ACN, rapid composting, half-moon, grass strips)	70%
	One woman, one shea tree initiative	70%
	Hedgerows to strengthen the wire mesh fences of the women's market garden perimeters	60%
ETHIOPIA		
Ganta-Afeshum, Gulomekada, SeasieTsaeda'EMba	Agroforestry in farmland and homestead; enrichment planting with water harvesting structures in area exclosure grazing land management, woodlot, and fodder establishment	100%
Asgede Tsembela, Medebay Zana	Moisture harvesting through soil and water harvesting structure construction; FMNR and agroforestry practices, with Acacia spp. mango, avocado and other exotic tree species	100%
Shashogo	FMNR and agroforestry practice where Kebeles, Eucalyptus, Grevillea, Acacia spp., and fruit tree species are targeted	100%
Ambasel	Soil and water conservation to reduce runoff; FMNR and agroforestry practice and leveraging to nearby Kebeles, Eucalyptus, Grevillea, Olea spp., Acacia spp. etc.	100%
Hintalo Wajirat, Enderta, Degua-tembien	FMNR in communal land (area exclosures) with moisture harvesting structures; agroforestry with F. albida, avocado, mango and apple trees in farmland and homestead	100%
Hula	Agroforestry practice on private land including coffee, apple, mango, avocado, eucalyptus, bamboo etc.	100%
Jeju	FMNR and agroforestry practice with Olea, Juniperus, Podocarpus, Cyperus and apple trees etc.	100%
Dodota	Integrating economically important tree species; enrichment planting in area exclosures and farmlands	100%
Sire	FMNR in farmland and area exclosures; enrichment planting in communal land; homestead agroforestry with fruits such as avocado, mango, pawpaw, lemon; boundary planting and woodlots	100%
NIGER		
Simiri Ouallam	FMNR; tree planting; Zai pits and organic manure; half-moon and tree planting; in field Zizyphus grafting (in situ)	100%
Hamdallaye	FMNR; tree planting; half-moon and tree planting, Zai pits and crops	100%
NIGER		
Homabay, Migori	FMNR; fruit tree farming; integration of high value indigenous trees on-farm	99%
	Integration of high value indigenous trees on-farm; tree nursery establishment and management	99%
	FMNR; fruit tree production; tree nursery establishment and management	99%
	FMNR; fruit tree farming; integration of high value indigenous trees on farm; enrichment planting; soil and water conservation; water harvesting; savings for transformation (S4T); viable energy saving options	96%
	Value chain development targeting honey, mango, pawpaw, avocado, and guavas	65%

Narrative on progress towards Output 1

During the third year, all the countries managed to successfully identify and implement context specific regreening options. **Ethiopia, Rwanda, Somalia, and Niger in particular, fully met this target (100%)**. Several restoration practices in addition to FMNR are being implemented across all the countries such as bushfire management, soil and water conservation measures, and tree planting. Revision of scaling models were completed during the joint reflection and learning workshops. Multiple strategies are being used to scale options, for instance, in Kenya community forest associations (CFAs), environmental conservation groups, church groups and school environment clubs.

Table 6: Annual activity summary for Output 1

Activity area	Planned specific activity as stated in the budget[2]	% delivered	Summary reason(s) for variance
1.1 Evidence compilation & synthesis to support scaling (led by ICRAF)	1.1.1 Refinement of country regreening options and scaling approach for Year 3	100%	
	1.1.2		
	1.1.3		
1.2 Country level scaling model design & implementation	1.2.1 Hold global level inception workshop		Completed Year 1
	1.2.2 Detailed country implementation plans for direct scaling work for Year 3	100%	Completed
	1.2.3		
	1.2.5 One cross-project sharing event held	100%	Cross-country online sharing event was organised by SHARED team in September 2019 and others are planned for Year 3.
1.3 Evaluating and disseminating cost-effective scaling models (led by ICRAF)	1.3.1	0%	Fidelity monitoring studies have not begun as these are only feasible once substantive activities are ongoing in the field. They will be considered in Year 3 and 4 based on the availability of funds.
	1.3.2		
	1.3.3		

[2] Report against the planned specific activities set at the beginning of the year in the annual work plan and budget. If you have done additional activities, you can report on these in the narrative section.

Narrative on annual activity delivery under Output 1

Highlights on regreening options identification and subsequent activity implementation plan per country are as follows:

1. **Mali:** FMNR combined with other practices such as tree planting, development of shea and Parkia value chains, direct seeding of agroforestry plants and soil and water conservation techniques e.g., contour bunding, Zai are the main interventions promoted.

2. **Niger:** 100% of options for Ouallam, Simiri and Hamdallaye communes were identified for implementation during the reporting period. Restoration options included soil and water conservation techniques such as half-moons and Zai pits combined with in situ grafting, FMNR, tree planting and tree-based value chain development.

3. **Rwanda:** Options identification is complete across direct intervention sites. Tree planting for different purposes and tree nursery production activities were the main restoration practices implemented in Year 3. Thirty-two new cells were recruited to participate in tree planting activities. Some 4,086,231 tree seedlings, including 2,794,796 agroforestry trees and 1,291,435 fruit tree seedlings, were produced and distributed to smallholder farmers, schools, churches, and government administrative entities in government owned land.

4. **Ghana:** The identification of restoration practices for Bawku West and Garu Tempane Districts is complete, while the activity is 50% complete for Mion. The main restoration practices include FMNR, tree planting, fire management and nursery establishment. For Mion, identified options involve tree planting and FMNR hub establishment.

5. **Senegal:** Restoration options, identification and refinement, are at 90% in Kaffrine, 70% for Kaolack and 65% for Fatick. Assisted natural regeneration (ANR) is the primary restoration practice promoted across the three sites.

6. **Ethiopia:** In consultation with local stakeholders the project managed to identify several restoration practices building on traditional agroforestry in homesteads and farmlands. Fruit trees were planted at homesteads, while forage and fertilizer trees were planted on farmlands; trees for poles and timber were planted in woodlands and on farm boundaries; FMNR options are preferred in area exclosures, communal lands and farmland, either for enhancing crop productivity or as a source of poles or firewood. Enrichment planting in communal and grazing lands with tree species that provide animal feed, bee forage, poles and timber to motivate farmers to manage protected areas and develop a sense of ownership and to improve their livelihoods. In drought prone areas soil and water conservation structures are integrated in area exclosures involving FMNR and enrichment planting to improve moisture conservation and seedling survival rates.

7. **Kenya:** The project has identified FMNR, enrichment planting, fruit tree farming, integration of high value indigenous trees on-farm, tree nursery establishment, soil and water conservation, savings for transformation (S4T) and investment into regreening, viable energy saving options, and water harvesting as major regreening options for the direct scaling sites. Communities have prioritized high value trees, such as *Acacia spp., Markhamia lutea, Melia volkensii, Casuarina equisetifolia, Moringa oleifera*; fodder trees, such as *Leucaena leucocephala, Sesbania sesban,* and fruit trees, such as mango, pawpaw, avocado, and guava for land restoration. *Grevillea robusta* is preferred as a wind break and source of firewood from pruning.

8. **Somalia:** Has achieved the identification of all (100%) options for all direct intervention sites with options such as FMNR and agroforestry involving fruit farming and nursery establishment.

Output 2:

Project stakeholders equipped with new knowledge, skills, tools & resources to effectively promote prioritized regreening options

(Implementing partners should focus on lead farmers, government extension staff, nursery operators, women groups, firefighters and other stakeholders they might have trained)

Table 7: Output summary for equipping project stakeholders with knowledge, skills, tools and resources

Project stakeholder group[3]	Capacity gaps to be addressed[4]	Gaps successfully addressed to date	% of capacity gap objectives achieved (approx.)	# of stakeholder per group equipped with new knowledge, etc.
SOMALIA				
Baki FMNR champions and farmer groups	• Agroforestry techniques • Value chain development • FMNR techniques • Water conservation techniques • Tree nursery establishment and management, access to quality tree seeds	• FMNR techniques training • Training on AF Value Chains • Training on construction of soil bunds and trenches • 4 nursery sites established in Baki • Nursery management, tree propagation and marketing training	80%	N/A
Tree nursery operators Baki and Odweyne)			100%	
Traditional Local Authority (Baki)	• By-laws preparation	• Prepare written by-laws for villages	80%	
Agricultural Officers and District Coordinators (MOA and MOERD)	• Lack of extension manuals and guides • Regreening capacity	• Trainings on project design • Nursery extension manuals preparation • Manual translation into Somali language • Dissemination of extension materials	75%	
PUNTLAND				
Female headed households	• FMNR; Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs) and nursery management	• FMNR and nursery management techniques	70%	58
Pastoralists	• FMNR knowledge, GAP, advocacy	• Basic FMNR techniques, strengthening group structures	90%	142
FMNR Groups			90%	27
Agro-pastoralists	• GAP, FMNR and agroforestry, fodder production, better harvesting techniques, proper use of fertilizers, poor quality seedlings • GAP, FMNR and agroforestry	• FMNR and agroforestry	50%	18
Farmer groups			75%	3
Nursery operators/nurseries	• Good nursery management, pests control and protection of indigenous species, and seedling management	• Good nursery management	90%	20
Ministry of Environment and Agriculture	• FMNR, agricultural diversification, access to quality and appropriate germplasm	• FMNR and good nursery management	90%	4

[3] Includes project staff and implementing partners, as well as other collaborators, e.g. government extension staff.

[4] Capacity gaps can relate to knowledge, skills, access to quality tree germplasm and other resources, motivation/commitment, institutional deficiencies, etc.

Project stakeholder group[3]	Capacity gaps to be addressed[4]	Gaps successfully addressed to date	% of capacity gap objectives achieved (approx.)	# of stakeholder per group equipped with new knowledge, etc.
RWANDA				
Project staff	• Skills sets on implementation of regreening options e.g., FMNR	• 4 project staff completed an FMNR online course	100%	4
	• Limited knowledge on gender and disability inclusion in project activities	• Staff training on gender and disability mainstreaming in project activities	100%	4
Lead farmers	• Agroforestry, FMNR, nursery management and tree planting	• 512 lead farmers benefited from the training	100%	512
SENEGAL				
Community radio hosts	• Limited knowledge on other regreening options apart from ANR	• Facilitators orientation trainings on regreening options	80%	45
Peasant leaders (trainers)	• Technical skills on ANR • Knowledge on SLM practices • Lack of transport to reach more farmers	• Technical training on ANR practices	60%	225
Farmers	• Lack of information on how to use regenerated trees	• Community workshops on the Forest Code in the project site	30%	120
Communities	• Lack of knowledge on land tenure and how to access the legal documents	• Community workshops to share laws governing land tenure	20%	60
Teachers and pupils	• Knowledge on tree growing for home and school gardening	• Theoretical and practical knowledge delivered to teachers and students	50%	46
GHANA				
Local/decentralized government departments	• FMNR techniques • Tree nursery management • Tree planting and management • Regreening options • Regreening Africa App	• FMNR • Tree nursery management • Tree planting and management • Regreening options • Training on use of the Regreening Africa App	80%	40
Farmers	• Tree nursery management skills • Tree planting and management • Grafting (especially of shea) • Shea direct seeding, parasite management • Bushfire management	• Tree nursery management • Tree planting and management • Bushfire management • Awareness events on current land degradation and actions required for reversal	80%	3,506
Traditional authority	• Bushfire management, by-laws enactment and enforcement • FMNR implementation • Nursery set-up and tree planting	• FMNR implementation • Nursery set-up and tree planting	70%	12
NGOs/Civil Society Organisations (CSOs)	• Value chains development and entrepreneurial trainings • FMNR techniques • Nursery management, tree planting and management • Grafting (especially shea) • Shea direct seeding	• FMNR management /development • Nursery establishment and management • Tree planting and management • Grafting (especially shea) • Shea direct seeding	90%	25

Project stakeholder group[3]	Capacity gaps to be addressed[4]	Gaps successfully addressed to date	% of capacity gap objectives achieved (approx.)	# of stakeholder per group equipped with new knowledge, etc.
MALI				
Project officers	• Skills on value chain approach	• Priority value chain evaluation and training • Training on Farmers Field and Business School (FFSs/FBSs)	100%	19
Department of Agriculture extension staff	• Skills on: FMNR practices, tree planting / grafting, direct seeding, Zai, fascine, stone barriers and use of A-frames for setting contour lines	• Practical trainings and demonstrations	100%	11
Lead-producers and trainers	• Skills on regreening techniques	• Trainings on FMNR techniques and other CES / DRS practices and on improved stoves	70%	6,200
Private nursery producers	• Poor mastery of grafting techniques, and nursery maintenance • Poor equipment for plant production • Poor access to agroforestry seeds	• Technical trainings on nursery production, grafting and maintenance • Nursery material and equipment support	100%	66
		• Nurseries supported to produce seedlings desired by communities	80%	
Households	• Low household capacity to plant and maintain planted trees • Low access to desired tree species planting materials	• Households technical and material support in planting and maintenance of planted trees	100%	3,320
		• Households supported with desired species to increase the number of trees in the fields	80%	
Territorial communities	• Limited knowledge on regreening techniques	• Raising awareness on FMNR techniques	100%	5
Administrative authorities	• Limited knowledge on regreening techniques	• Raising awareness on FMNR techniques	100%	10
KENYA				
CSOs **(Nyatike-Mirema CFA; Nyatike Green Revolution; LAKECA; Regreening Lambwe Initiative)**	• EWV • Introduction to RA project • On-farm tree valuation • Climate change and regreening • FMNR application • Gender and regreening • S4T • Land tenure • Lobbying, advocacy and governance	• EWV training • Orientation to RA project • On-farm tree valuation • Climate change and regreening • FMNR as a land restoration approach • S4T • Lobbying and advocacy	55%	90 (34F; 56M)
Project staff	• Mainstreaming gender and social inclusion • Empowered world view (EWV) • Land tenure, policy and governance • Budget-making process	• Mainstreaming gender and social inclusion into regreening	15%	4

Project stakeholder group[3]	Capacity gaps to be addressed[4]	Gaps successfully addressed to date	% of capacity gap objectives achieved (approx.)	# of stakeholder per group equipped with new knowledge, etc.
KENYA				
Government extension staff (MoA, MoE)	• How to include regreening approaches in extension and advisory services • Value of trees on farm • FMNR • Gender, land tenure, governance, and advocacy	• EWV • Orientation to Regreening Africa (RA) project • Tree valuation • Climate change and regreening • FMNR as a land restoration approach • Women and youth in regreening	70%	5
Farming Systems Kenya	• On farm tree valuation • Climate change and role of regreening • FMNR implementation • Gender and regreening • S4T • Data collection	• EWV • Orientation to RA project • On-farm tree valuation • Climate change and regreening • FMNR approach in land restoration • Women and youth in regreening • Community videography • Data collection via mobile app e.g., Regreening Africa App	65%	4 staff (2F;2M)
NIGER				
Project team	• Limited skill sets on environmental law, land tenure data collection and communication	• Technical skills on environmental laws, land tenure, scaling approaches, data collection and mapping and communication	70%	6
Villages committees	• Limited awareness on project goals, associative life and scaling approaches • Land tenure • Community management	• Technical trainings support	80%	10 person / committees and pilot farmers
Producer groups	• Effective participation in group's activities	• Raising awareness on regreening options adoption and training on group dynamics	50%	436
Lands committees and mayors	• Poor knowledge of the RA project objectives • Environmental laws/Land tenure awareness	• Awareness forums on project objectives and goals • Sensitization trainings and meetings on environmental laws/ Land tenure	100%	243 members
Technical services	• Poor knowledge on the RA project objectives and scaling approach • Environmental laws/Land tenure awareness	• Awareness forums on project objectives and goals and scaling approach • Sensitization trainings and meetings on environmental laws/ Land tenure	100%	12 agents
Tree nursery operators	• Poor knowledge on the RA project objectives and scaling approach	• Training on the objectives of the project, community management and scaling approach	100%	6
Radio hosts/community radios	• Poor knowledge on the RA project objectives and scaling approach • Environmental laws/Land tenure awareness	• Trainings and meetings on environmental laws/Land tenure	100%	9 radio hosts

Project stakeholder group[3]	Capacity gaps to be addressed[4]	Gaps successfully addressed to date	% of capacity gap objectives achieved (approx.)	# of stakeholder per group equipped with new knowledge, etc.
ETHIOPIA				
Development agents, woreda NRM, agricultural and forestry experts, trainers, project and non-project staff	• Technical skills and knowledge on regreening practices (FMNR, agroforestry), project leveraging, project implementation strategy	• Training on FMNR, Agroforestry, project leveraging and implementation strategy	90,7%	Few trainees were unable to show up
FMNR/conservation groups	• Technical knowledge and skills, pruning tools and access to quality tree germplasm	• Technical knowledge and skill, pruning tools and access to quality tree germplasm	90,2%	The pandemic restricted travel to reach some FMNR group
Nursery operators and agroforestry experts at Kebele	• Technical knowledge and skills on nursery management, grafting and improved germplasm	• Technical knowledge and skills on nursery management, grafting and provision of improved germplasm	114%	Capacity building need was higher
Communities/farmers mobilization	• Awareness raising activities on regreening practices (agroforestry homestead, grazing land, and area exclosure)	• Sensitizing and mobilizing Communities to adopt regreening practices such as FMNR, agroforestry and tree planting	121%	Availability of various platforms
Volunteer farmers	• Theoretical and practical knowledge and skills on regreening practices as well as communication skills to pass the knowledge to peer farmers	• Theoretical and practical skills on regreening practice improved and communication skill enhanced	103%	
Rural Resource Centre (RRC) groups	• Access to land, improved germplasm and technical skills on grafting and RRC management	• Grafting techniques, RRC management and provision of improved germplasm	89%	Few nursery operators were not trained due to the pandemic
SILC groups	• Skills and knowledge on FMNR, tree planting and agroforestry	• FMNR practice and tree management skills improved	67%	The pandemic affected group meeting and discussion

Narrative on progress towards Output 2

Capacity development targeting stakeholders involved in implementing or influencing adoption of regreening options were accelerated. Interventions have targeted at least five types of stakeholders at local levels. These grassroot stakeholders include FMNR groups, farmer groups and their leads, tree nursery operators, village committees, local authorities and government extension services. NGO implementation teams, policy makers at sub- national and national levels and some members of NOCCs have also benefited from project capacity development activities. Different stakeholders received relevant trainings, knowledge products and manuals, diverse tree germplasm inputs, tools and material support for value chain development, data collection and management tools. These interventions are intended to enhance skills and knowledge on FMNR, agroforestry, soil and water conservation, tree nursery establishment and management, Rural Resource Centre (RRC) set-ups, successful tree planting and value chain development. Regreening learning sites, fruit tree farms and tree nursery sites have been established and used to demonstrate viable regreening options.

Following COVID 19 restrictions from early 2020, delivery on capacity improvement targeting most of the grassroot actors slowed due to travel restrictions within and between project sites. The pandemic negatively affected mobilization and organization of training events targeting large numbers of local stakeholders as meeting plans were cancelled or postponed. In order to keep implementation momentum amidst various government restrictions and uncertainties, project innovated capacity delivery actions, adhering to safety

measures, were identified. Subsequently, awareness and knowledge delivery was done through radio and mobile phones to reach target stakeholders.

Smaller face-to-face group discussion meetings and workshops could take place where restrictions were eased, such as in Rwanda, Kenya, Mali, and Ethiopia. Stakeholder types such as nursery operators and RRCs have also received parcels of tree germplasm support and technical trainings to continue planting material production activities. Since these stakeholder types consist of only a few individuals, organizing face-to-face capacity development events have progressed well. In addition, video production and the distribution of posters advocating FMNR and agroforestry were utilized for attitude change. In Ambasel, Ethiopia, messages on land rehabilitation were recorded on tape and disseminated by amplifier while driving through villages and marketplaces. Awareness raising and community mobilization have also occurred during church gatherings e.g., in Medebay zana, as the community has a greater respect for and trust in priests than outsiders.

Table 8: Annual activity summary for equipping project stakeholders with knowledge, skills, tools and resources

Activity area	Planned specific activity	% delivered	Reasons for variance
2.1 Partner and stakeholder capacity development for scaling	2.1.1 Capacity & situational assessment of all partners involved in direct scaling of EVA	100%	Assessments pending for Somalia (especially Puntland)
	2.1.2 Develop and agree on country specific capacity development strategies	100%	Completed
	2.1.3 Conduct first round of country specific EVA technical training	100%	Covered for all countries
2.2 Development & dissemination of extension manuals, guides & other tools	2.2.1 Review the availability of existing material against country EVA scaling requirements	100%	Assessments completed for all countries
	2.2.2 Compile/develop priority material, with a plan for other materials for Year 2	70%	Several drafts in pipeline pending formal publications
	2.2.3 Develop guidelines & tools to meaningfully integrate gender into the scaling	100%	Completed
2.3 Facilitation of inter- and intra-country sharing on extension	2.3.1 Integrate initial sharing session on AF scaling during global Inception Workshop	100%	Completed
	2.3.2 Integrate similar sharing sessions into country specific planning processes (Country inception reports documenting lesson sharing)	100%	Completed

Narrative on annual activity delivery under Output 2

Key highlights achieved in Sahelian and East African countries include:

1. **Ethiopia:** 368 (283 men, 85 women) people were trained on FMNR, agroforestry, tree planting and gender integration in land restoration, in addition, 215 (115 men, 100 women) nursery operators were trained on nursery, seedling and soil fertility management, composting and grafting to facilitate delivery of quality planting materials. Seven public nurseries, three Farmer Training Centres (FTCs) were strengthened also serving as demonstration and learning hubs. At least 60 (34 men, 26 women) individuals from community-based organizations (CBOs) engaged in forest product business were trained on value chains and how to link different market actors in the value chain. Exchange visits were conducted in several project sites such as Gulomekada, Ganta'Afeshum, SaesieTsaeda'Emba,

Hawzen, Ambasel, Hula, Shashogo and Medebayzana districts, where 174 (121 men, 53 women) community members and government representatives composed of VFTs, development agents, woreda agriculture office experts, local administrators and woreda administrators participated. Some 99 FMNR/conservation groups consisting of 1,490 members received FMNR capacity strengthening through trainings, regular coaching and material and equipment support.

2. **Ghana:** At least 2,038 S4T members consisting of 1,733 women from 28 communities were trained on evergreen/conservation agricultural practices in Garu -Tempane and Bawku West Districts. Also, 600 lead farmers and 600 Community Fire Volunteers were trained on FMNR and fire prevention management and control.

3. **Rwanda:** Up to 512 lead farmers from four districts, 16 sectors, 64 cells and 256 villages received trainings on agroforestry, FMNR, nursery management and tree planting. During quarterly meetings, the project took the opportunity to coach lead farmers on using tree distribution tools for recording seedlings distribution and planting information. The project has improved its cells of operation from 32 to 63. The project also increased the number of farmer cooperatives involved in tree seedlings production from 32 to 63 cooperatives.

4. **Kenya:** 3,087 lead farmers and participating groups were facilitated on extension approaches and scaling models on regreening practices. One hundred and nine tree nursery operators were trained on site at the community level in Migori and Homa Bay Counties following a high demand on tree seedlings to support land restoration.

5. **Somalia:** In Somaliland, 40 lead farmers (22 FMNR leaders in Baki and 18 FMNR leaders in Odweyne) were selected and trained. Additionally, 160 (34 women) FMNR champions were trained on FMNR techniques and implementation processes involving community engagement to sharing of common resources. Seventeen champions were equipped with cash for work tools. A farmer-to-farmer exchange visit was also facilitated in Odweyne and benefited 20 community members (one woman). In Puntland, 5 women and 32 men were trained on frankincense production and marketing. Twenty tree nursery operators were trained and supported with new germplasm and nursery equipment such as potting containers. Nursery training materials translated in Somali language were also availed to extension services. Additionally, through support from ICRAF, 12 fruit tree species (26 cultivars) were availed for farmer demonstration in Odweyne and a further 32 kg of tree seed for 11 native tree species availed for supporting government and community nurseries in Puntland.

6 **Mali:** A total of 9,204 (3,318 women) producers were trained on different FMNR practices, water management and restoration of degraded soils and the use of "Framework A" on improved stoves and tree nurseries establishment and management. In Koutiala, six lead farmer (two women) trainers benefited from an incentive kit for replicating FMNR over a large area and for having trained more than five households on technologies. Some 840 kits (composed of 840 t-shirts, 840 tool bags, 840 caps and 840 FMNR image boxes) were distributed to 15 extension and administration agents (two women) and 660 (234 women) lead farmer trainers.

7 **Niger:** Village committees were trained on regreening options, practices and scaling approaches to reach as many producers as possible in their landscape. They were also strengthened on aspects of community resource management and associative life. The project provided FMNR committees with small materials such as tape measures, ropes, pruning tools, notebook and data collection sheets to easily conduct their tasks and support their peers.

8 **Senegal:** 45 facilitators were trained on ANR practices. Farmer trainers reached 4,500 other farmers and a total of 4,480 follow up visits were conducted to farmer plots.

Capacity development support and linkages for scaling

A Development and dissemination of mango growing manuals

B Finalization and dissemination of the FMNR manuals

C Production of mango growing manuals

D Several trainings and refresher trainings on regreening practices

Left. Elizabeth, lead farmer from Ghana, watering tree seedlings on her farm. Photo Abena Agyei-Boateng, World Vision Ghana.

Output 3:

500,000 households supported with viable and inclusive regreening options in that project year

Table 9: Output summary table for the 500,000 household target

Country	Directly facilitated Hectarage	Leverage Hectarage	Total Hectarage	Directly facilitated Households	Leverage Households	Total Households
Ghana	25,531.5	16,295.0	**41,827.0**	16,488	8,410	**24,898**
Mali	35,172.0	4,129.0	**39,301.0**	15,747	1,370	**17,117**
Niger	29,403.5	20,615.0	**50,018.5**	15,119	10,758	**25,877**
Rwanda	36,573.0	0.0	**36,573.0**	19,950	11,040	**30,990**
Senegal	24,047.0	0.0	**24,047.0**	9,682	0	**9,682**
Kenya	14,530.0	4,599.0	**19,129.0**	8,550	9,318	**17,868**
Ethiopia	32,131.0	800.0	**32,931.0**	13,740	500	**14,240**
Puntland	2,320.0	0.0	**2,320.0**	2,486	1,000	**3,486**
Somaliland	878.0	980.0	**1,858.0**	1,937	2,400	**4,337**
All countries	**200,586.0**	**47,418.0**	**248,004.5**	**103,699**	**44,796**	**148,495**

Narrative on progress towards Output 3

Progress towards achievement of targets in both households and hectares was commendable across the eight countries with Niger posting the highest number of hectares put under restoration (50,018.5) and Rwanda posting the highest number of households reached by the project (30,990) in Year 3. This performance is consistent with Year 2 where the two countries achieved the highest targets set. Apart from Somalia, which has the lowest set targets in both households and hectares, Kenya posted the lowest number of hectares put under restoration (19,129) while Senegal posted the lowest number of households reached by the project (9,682). Verification of these reported figures is ongoing through additional methods such as the Regreening Africa App.

Above. ICRAF and World Vision Senegal project staff taking soil samples for analysis of soil organic carbon and other land degradation indicators. Photo: Gilberte Koffi, World Agroforestry.

Table 10: Annual activity summary table

Activity area	Planned specific activity	% delivered	Reasons for variance
3.1 Farmer and local stakeholder EVA mobilization & capacity development	3.1.1 Scaling site level stakeholder and outcome mapping (country specific local stakeholder and outcome maps)	100%	Complete
	3.1.2 Carry out local level stakeholder meetings & assess capacity on EVA facilitation	100%	Complete
	3.1.3 Develop local stakeholder cap. dev. plan in prioritized EVA scaling approaches	100%	Complete
3.2 Implementation & refinement, where necessary, of innovative extension approaches	3.2.1 Hold sensitization meetings in the targeted scaling sites	100%	Completed for all countries. For Puntland, the activity done at the district level and more work will be done at community level in collaboration with the RESTORE project.
	3.2.2 Facilitate participatory community action plan development on EVA scaling	100%	Completed for all countries and refined during a joint reflection meeting with the country teams.
3.3 Facilitating access to quality & appropriate germplasm	3.3.1 Develop & agree on protocols and manuals for EVA delivery	100%	Completed for all countries including Somalia.
	3.3.2 Roll out relevant EVA delivery innovations in the designated scaling areas	80%	Leveraged activities lagging in some countries such as Kenya, Rwanda, and Senegal.
	3.3.3 Monitoring to ensure that EVA delivery innovations are being implemented as per protocols	70%	This is in place with several tools such as the Regreening Africa App and annual uptake surveys.

Narrative on activity delivery under Output 3

Several model sites were established and equipped to enhance delivery of skills, technology, and quality planting materials. The model sites included RRCs, public and group nurseries, and shops for selling tree-based products, especially in the Sahel. In Ethiopia, RRCs in Awash Bushalo, Enderata and Gulomekeda have started production of grafted fruits such as avocado, mango and other tree species to increase the groups' income. Fruit tree seedlings have been made available to local growers at affordable prices.

Accelerated uptake of regreening practices were evidenced in the third year of the project as all the eight countries are above 70% level in terms of identification and implementation of restoration practices in different contexts. Some key achievements for example in Kenya, include, efforts by Nyatike-Mirema CFA which have mobilized the public, government and private stakeholders for restoration of water towers in Migori (including Nyatike-Mirema Hills, Agongo Hills and Otacho Hills, among others), and effort that has attracted British American Tobacco (BAT) Company Limited to support in the provision of seedlings for restoration of Nyatike-Mirema Hills. Innovative approaches to promote seedling growth and the establishment of priority tree species such as direct seeding progressed well especially in Mali, Senegal and Ghana.

In addition to FMNR, tree planting activities were accelerated during this period, for example in Rwanda 4,086,231 tree seedlings including 2,794,796 multi-purpose trees and 1,291,435 fruit tree seedlings were produced and distributed to smallholder farmers, schools, churches, and government administrative entities on government owned land. In Mali, over 10,000 seedlings of assorted species such as Adansonia digitata, Parkia biglobosa, Faidherbia albida, Moringa oleifera, Khaya senegalensis, Vitellaria paradoxa, Tamarindus indica, Pterocarpus erinaceus, Pterocarpus lucens, Acacia albida, Ziziphus mauritiana, Bombax costatum, Ceiba pentandra, Lawsonia inermis, Artocarpus heterophyllus, Annona squamosa, Blighia sapida, Anacardium occidentale were planted. Quality tree seed support to countries, during the reporting period has been undertaken. Several seed requests were raised by countries and disbursed by ICRAF or procured from other seed sources to meet the high demand for seedlings across the project sites.

Output 4:

Targeted agroforestry value chains assessed and provided with relevant regreening support

Table 11: Output summary table

Country	Name of priority value chain	% of assessment work completed (approx.)	% of value chain support work completed	# of actor types supported in full	Specific actor types supported
Senegal	Baobab	70%	25%	1	Women groups
Senegal	Shea butter	100%	100%	1	Women groups
	Soumbala (Parkia)	100%	100%	1	Women groups
Niger	*Zizyphus* fruits	65%	65%	1	Producers
	Moringa leaves	65%	65%	1	Producers
	Balanites fruit, oil	40%	50%	2	Women groups, Sylvopastoral committees
Ghana	Shea	100%	50%	2	Nut collectors, processors
	Fuelwood	100%	50%	2	Charcoal producers
	Fruits/nuts	100%	60%	2	Shea pickers and *Parkia* processors
Puntland	Fruits, fodder	70%	0%	0	
Somaliland	Fruits, fodder	50%	50%	1	Agro-pastoral and farmer groups
Ethiopia	Poles, firewood	100%	75%	1	Woodlot CBOs
	Gesho leaves	100%	85%	1	Individual farmers
	Honey	100%	95%	2	Producers, CBOs
	Bamboo furniture	100%	100%	1	Producers
	Firewood	100%	100%	1	Producers
	Cactus fruits, leaves	100%	75%	1	Producers

Country	Name of priority value chain	% of assessment work completed (approx.)	% of value chain support work completed (approx.)	# of actor types supported in full	Specific actor types supported
Kenya	Mango	65%	35%	1	Producer groups
	Pawpaw	65%	50%	1	Producer groups
	Avocado	85%	60%	2	Producers, traders
	Honey	65%	45%	1	Producer groups
Somalia	Fruits (tamarillo, pawpaw, avocado, mango)	100%	70%	1	Farmer groups
	Timber (grevillea, eucalyptus)	100%	100%	1	Farmer groups
	Crops (maize and beans), bee keeping	75%	75%	2	Farmers, beekeeping cooperatives

Narrative on progress towards Output 4

Evaluation of priority chains for implementation is complete for all countries. Interventions have focused mainly on actors at the primary level such as producers, cooperatives, women groups, and local traders (considering the value of, and challenges experienced, in local trade). A need to help improve production volumes from limited local resources was prioritized while raising producer appreciation of marketing opportunities and business orientation where more products have been used to serve mainly household uses with little sale value. As reported in Year 2 there is preference on developing short term value chain options such as fruits (*Ziziphus, Balanites*, mango, cactus), nuts (shea, *Parkia, Balanites*) and leaves (*Moringa, Rhamnus/gesho*). Production of fuelwood, poles and timber products is highly demanded in countries like Ghana, Ethiopia, Rwanda, Kenya with a high rural population and acute shortages of construction materials.

Honey production and bee keeping activities are also highly valued options and are complementary to FMNR interventions in exclosures and individual farms. In Year 4 the project will focus on supporting producer groups market linkages as well as product refinement to increase market attractiveness. Already, project implementation in Mali and Ethiopia have shown great progress with work on shea, honey, and bamboo furniture where the project has supported the establishment of local product sales outlets in collaboration with local actors.

Table 12: Annual activity summary for Output 4

Activity area	Planned specific activity	% delivered	Reasons for variance
4.1 AF value chain analysis	4.1.1 Conduct AF value chain scoping exercises relevant to scaling sites to feed into (country plans country value chain scoping reports with prioritized species)	100%	Completed for all countries
	4.1.2 Conduct more thorough analysis of prioritized AF value chains (country prioritized value chain analysis reports)	90%	Prioritization of value chain activities in Somaliland is outstanding
4.2 Negotiation & brokering with value chain actors	4.2.1 Hold meetings with actors from prioritized value chains as part of the above analysis exercise (At least 1 meeting held in each of the four Year 1 countries)	50%	Actor mapping completed for 7 countries; activity affected by COVID 19
	4.2.2 Facilitate the development of stakeholder negotiated action plans to strengthen the targeted value chains	60%	Actions initiated though delayed due to COVID 19
4.3 AF value chain actor capacity development	4.3.1 Conduct capacity needs assessment and strategy for value chain actors of prioritized value chains (capacity needs assessment report with links to the above VC strengthening action plans)	90%	Completed for most countries apart from Somaliland

Narrative on activity delivery under Output 4

Prioritization of value chain activities is completed for most countries apart from Somaliland. Significant progress on value chain activities is notable under the current reporting period. The project focused efforts on improving the technical capacity of primary level chain actors by availing trainings, tools, and materials to support increased production activities and facilitated processing to enhance product value addition. A summary on some of the achievements is exemplified below:

1. Honey producers in Ethiopia were supported to diversify into producing wax which is highly demanded with a ready market. Bamboo and firewood value chains groups in Hula and Asgede Tsembela were supported to generate income of USD 3,514 (ETB 125,828) and USD 938 (ETB 33,588), respectively.

2. Project facilitated negotiation involving value chain actors and government departments has allowed timber, poles and firewood smallholder producers and traders to obtain permits to harvest products sustainably from eucalyptus plantations in Ethiopia. Whereas in Kenya, groups organized into loans and saving groups are now linked to the County Department of Agriculture and Food Authority (AFA) of Kenya to benefit from capacity building, quality control and certification of produce for external market.

3. In Mali, Oxfam has set up four shea butter and soumbala production units, two each for cooperatives in Yorosso and Koutiala. The units consist of mortar mills (crusher, shredder), gas roasters, 6 kg gas rechargeable bottles and scales. In 12 months, net profits of XOF 255,200 (EUR 389) were recorded from the processing and sale of shea (EUR 124) and soumbala (EUR 264). The store in Mandikuy recorded the highest profit.

4. Following this success, Sahel Eco provided one processing unit for shea butter and soumbala to four women groups from the villages of Touba and Gnanilo in the Diora commune. A shop for the collection and sale of NTFPs was set up in Touba to support the women groups.

5. Twenty-four members of 12 women groups supported by the project, participated in a local fair on NTFPs organized by Sahel Eco in Mandiakuy.

6. The project has promoted the use of mobile phone platforms such as WhatsApp groups to secure market information, linkages and networking for increased produce marketing.

Output 5:
Implementation and uptake of monitoring data for adaptive management

Table 13: Output summary

Item	Number carried out during reporting year	Number of direct scaling sites of country covered	Cumulative total successfully carried out over life of project (to be completed in the final project report)
Joint quality monitoring missions/joint reflective and learning events	8	All	15 (7 in Year 2 and 8 in Year 3)
Uptake surveys / project delivery cost capture	2	2 sites in Kenya and 4 in Rwanda	5 (2 uptake surveys were conducted in Ghana, Mali and Niger in 2019 and 3 uptake surveys were conducted in Rwanda and Kenya in February and March 2020)
Other systematic monitoring missions	8	Country partners conducted one joint monitoring mission each per country	16 (8 in Year 2)

Table 14: Activity summary table

Activity area	Planned specific activity	% delivered	Reasons for variance
5.1. Joint quality monitoring missions/joint reflection and learning events	5.1.1 Protocols developed and agreed for semi-annual field monitoring	100%	
	5.1.2 First semi-annual systematic monitoring carried out	100%	
	5.1.3	0%	
5.2. Finalisation of Year 2 uptake survey analysis and reporting	5.2.1. Year 2 uptake survey reports for Ghana, Mali and Niger completed and results co-interpreted with the partners	100%	
5.3 Project delivery cost capture	5.3.1 Lot quality assurance sampling (LQAS) field manual/ cost capture system developed and piloted	100%	Uptake survey tool and scope of work have been developed and adapted to each country's context.
	5.3.2 LQAS/cost capture system training carried out for country teams	39%	Uptake survey tool as well as the scope of work was developed and the partners in Rwanda and Kenya trained. The training could not be undertaken in the remaining 5 countries because of COVID 19.
	5.3.3 Annual cost capture/LQAS survey execution	39%	While Year 3 uptake surveys were planned for all the 7 countries, it was not possible to conduct the survey in the rest of the countries other than Rwanda and Kenya because of a ban in international travel and social gatherings in most of the countries. The surveys are planned for the first quarter of Year 4 in the remaining countries. The survey has been completed in early November in Senegal while plans to undertake the surveys in Ethiopia are at an advanced stage.
	5.3.4 Data analysis	0%	Data analysis was completed for Rwanda and Kenya and the report produced and shared with the partners.
	5.3.5 Co-interpretation with partners to inform 2021 workplan	0%	The results of the surveys were discussed with the partners in Rwanda and Kenya through virtual meetings and the recommendations integrated in Year 4 work plans.

Narrative on activity delivery under Output 5

5.1 Joint reflection and learning missions

The JRLM held virtually between 31st July and August 18th, 2020 presented a unique opportunity for the implementing partners to showcase the progress made so far. All the eight Regreening Africa countries presented their progress including areas that required more focus in Year 4. It was evident that tracking of uptake and reach in the leveraging sites required more attention including developing clear and succinct leveraging strategies and monitoring plans for the eight countries. Nearly all the countries have identified and refined their leveraging plans except Kenya, whose strategy is at an advanced stage. Methods of estimating leveraging adoption have been defined for the countries that have refined their plans.

These methods range from extrapolation to direct estimation through uptake surveys to use of the Regreening Africa App where the former approaches are not feasible. Another key insight from the JRLMs was the realisation by the implementing partners that the use of multipronged scaling approaches will be critical in reaching more farmers and hence meeting the country targets by the end of the project. However, it was apparent from the presentations that the country teams need to be guided towards pursuing one major scaling approach, the effectiveness of which can then be tested for evidencing to inform wider policy and practice. These scaling models were developed together with the country teams and refined during the Year 2 JRLM. As such, close monitoring is required to ensure that they are being pursued by the country teams as earlier agreed, including the documentation of what works as well as the adjustments made to improve their effectiveness.

5.2. Finalisation of Year 2 uptake survey analysis and reporting

Year 2 uptake survey reports for Ghana, Mali and Niger were finalised during the first quarter of Year 3 and the results co-interpreted with the partners and validated. Insights from the surveys were shared with the partners through virtual meetings as well as a face-to-face meeting that was held in Nairobi in January 2020. The recommendations were adopted by the partners and integrated into Year 3 work plans. For instance, in the three countries the survey revealed that there was limited diversity of practices. Therefore, measures to enhance adoption of other tree establishment practices such as tree planting were integrated into the partners work plan and farmers trained on the different practices. Other soil and water conservation practices aimed at incentivising farmers to adopt tree planting where deemed necessary and contextually appropriate have been explored and promoted. Likewise, intra-household equity was found to be low across the three countries. There was limited involvement of women in decision making regarding restoration practices, thus necessitating the quest for strategies to foster joint decision making and involvement in agroforestry work among households. In Ghana, one gender transformative approach is being piloted by a PhD student, with a view to identifying its potential to enhance women's participation in restoration practices. If the study proves that the approach works, it will be adopted, and the processes adapted and mainstreamed into other Regreening Africa sites in other countries.

5.3 Project delivery cost capture

Two out of seven uptake surveys that were planned for Year 3 were undertaken in Kenya and Rwanda, respectively between February and March 2020. The rest of the surveys were cancelled due to a ban on international travel as well as restrictions on social gatherings and cross-regional movements in most of the countries to curb the spread of COVID 19. The data collected from the two countries have been analysed, co-interpreted with the partners and the results shared with a wider audience for actioning during the JRLMs. Year 3 uptake surveys conducted in Rwanda and Kenya provided useful insights and lessons that have informed the fine-tuning of the interventions in Year 4.

In Rwanda, the low diversity of practices was flagged as an area needing further intervention including policy interventions. Therefore, the need to come up with multipronged strategies to improve tree diversity in Rwanda featured prominently in the JRLM discussion following the findings from the uptake survey that despite an increase in the number of households taking up tree planting, the majority of farmers preferred exotic fruit trees. Although fruits trees are of high commercial value, the focus on commercialisation without considering trees species diversity may be counterproductive for the project given its focus on restoration by having the right mix of trees on the landscapes.

In Kenya, the results revealed that reach was low, necessitating the implementing partner to review the scaling strategy to improve exposure in the direct scaling sites while striving to reach more households in the leverage sites. Issues regarding limited involvement of women and limited expansion of regreening practices to other niches were identified as needing focus in Year 4 in Kenya. In Kenya intra-household equity dimension was identified as an area requiring attention and measures to improve involvement of women and joint-decision making are planned for Year 4.

Tracking progress in the direct sites through uptake surveys has not been without challenges. Finding concise methods for estimating hectarage under regreening continues to be a challenge in as much as the number of households taking up the practices has been estimated. A hybrid method using both surveys and remote sensing data collected through the Regreening Africa App is being explored. Where uptake surveys could not be undertaken due to a ban or restrictions in international and local travel in most countries to curb the spread of COVID 19, uptake surveys have been rescheduled to the first quarter of Year 4.

The Regreening Africa App has been instrumental in providing insights on the uptake of regreening practices in countries where uptake surveys could not be undertaken. However, improving effectiveness of the Regreening Africa App will require working out a sampling strategy to capture secondary beneficiaries who may have learned about regreening activities from the project through means other than direct contact with the partners. Capturing regreening practices taking place outside the households' farms, particularly hectarage, has been a challenge. However, the figures are expected to increase if the partners intensify tracking of such activities on communal land using the Regreening Africa App.

Above. Project staff collecting data on farmland using the Regreening App in Dodota Woreda. Photo: Malefia Tadele, CRS Ethiopia.

Output 6:
New evidence on the effectiveness of regreening is generated to inform wider policy and practice

Table 15: Output summary for Output 6

Item	Overall target	# during reporting year	Cumulative achievement	Who was reached/engaged
6.1 Baseline surveys and reports completed	2	Consolidated baseline report covering 7 countries and 1 baseline report for Somalia	1 consolidated report and 8 country specific baseline reports	Insights from the consolidated baseline report were shared with the partners in the JRLMs, FLARE twitter conference and ELD close out meeting. Similarly, the findings of the Somalia baseline survey were presented and discussed with the partners and later presented at the JRLM in August 2020. The choice of regreening practices to be promoted in Somalia was informed by the findings of the baseline survey.
6.2 Testing cost effectiveness of selected scaling approaches	1	2	2	Gender transformative approach is currently being piloted in the direct scaling sites in Ghana. If proven to be effective it will be scaled out to other sites in Ghana. Lessons learned from the pilot study can inform adaptation and scaling of the approach to other Regreening Africa countries. While the plan was to identify and test the effectiveness of at least one scaling approach, this has not been possible during the reporting period. Instead, the gender transformative approach aimed at increasing women's involvement in agroforestry was identified and is currently being piloted in Ghana through a PhD student. Another approach that could improve adoption of restoration practices among resource constrained farmers known as the asset-based community driven (ABCD) development has been identified and prioritised for implementation in Kenya.
6.3 Endline surveys and final analysis (to be reported at the end of the project) (led by ICRAF)				Planned for early 2022.

Narrative on progress towards Output 6

A consolidated baseline report covering seven out of the eight Regreening Africa Project's countries was finalised including the section on modelling of projected farm income. The findings of the report have been shared through various fora including the FLARE twitter conference, ELD close out seminar and the JRLM. In addition, the baseline survey for Somalia, which was planned for the reporting period was undertaken and the reports produced for Puntland and Somaliland States and shared with the partners during the JRLM.

The Somalia baseline focused mainly on capturing the baseline scenario of regreening indicators, unlike the baseline for the other seven countries, which included higher level indicators such as food security and welfare measures. An insight worth sharing from the section on projected farm income at baseline is the minimal contribution of trees to farm income relative to crops. In nearly all the seven countries (except in Rwanda) there was a significant presence of high value fruit trees on the landscape. The results underscore the need to explore value chain development strategies that can enhance the value of tree products prioritised by the stakeholders without compromising the restoration benefits of trees. For Somalia, the results of the baseline survey were instrumental in redefining contextually appropriate restoration interventions and drawing the implementing partners' attention to the need to identify and focus on contextually appropriate gender transformative approaches with a view to improving the overall regreening action index. The identification of cost-effective scaling approaches for testing and fine tuning has been a challenge since it required the partners' buy-in and additional funding for implementation.

In Ghana, however, one gender transformative approach was identified and is being piloted by a PhD student. Lessons learnt from the pilot will provide insight into how to mainstream gender in restoration projects to improve joint decision making and joint involvement in restoration activities. In Kenya, an approach called asset-based community driven development (ABCD), which is hypothesised to change farmers' perceptions about the assets they own and enhance their level of investment in restoration practices, was identified and the plans for its implementation are at an advanced stage.

Table 16: Activity summary under Output 6

Activity area	Planned specific activity	% delivered	Reasons for variance
6.1 Baseline surveys (led by ICRAF)	6.1.1 Finalization of baseline data analysis and reports	100%	
	6.1.2 Adaptation of baseline tools to Somali context	100%	
	6.1.4 Baseline survey administered in Somalia	100%	
	6.1.5 Data analysis and report for Somalia	100%	
6.2 Testing cost effectiveness of selected scaling approaches[5]	6.2.1. Identification and prioritisation of potential scaling approaches	100%	While the plan was to develop and test one scaling approach, it was not possible because of limited availability of funding and the need to secure the partners' by-in. Instead, one planned comparison on gender transformative approaches was developed and is being piloted in Ghana. Another planned comparison on effective approaches for improving tree diversity in Rwanda has been discussed, but its implementation has not commenced yet. Successful implementation of the approaches will depend on the availability of funds, which need to be mobilised by the project team. The partners have not been keen on pursuing the scaling approaches because of the additional funding required for the work. ABCD development that could lead to behaviour change among farmers and bolster adoption of regreening initiatives has been identified and plans for its implementation in one site in Kenya is at an advanced stage. Given the limited availability of funding within the project, a proposal has been developed and submitted to mobilise additional funds for the implementation of the planned comparison.
	6.2.2 Protocols developed, agreed, and disseminated	100%	One protocol was developed for Ghana's gender transformative study being implemented by a PhD student. A discussion on the second planned comparison on improving tree diversity in Rwanda had commenced before COVID 19 struck. There were plans to start developing a protocol after analysing the uptake survey data. However, this has not progressed, but there are prospects that the discussions will resume as soon as the PhD student completes her course work. Tools and processes for the ABCD approach have been developed and shared with the partners in Kenya.
	6.2.3. Country teams supported to implement selected scaling approaches	100%	The team in Ghana is working closely with the MEL component Lead and the Gender Specialist to guide the country team through the pilot. In Kenya, the protocols were developed in collaboration with the partners and the country team trained on ABCD approaches.
6.3 Endline surveys & final analysis (to be reported at the end of the project) (led by ICRAF)		0%	Planned for 2022.

[5] Successful implementation will depend on the extent to which the country teams buy into the idea, as well as availability of funds to conduct implementation fidelity monitoring.

Narrative on Activity Delivery under Output 6

6.1 Baseline survey reports

During the reporting year, the focus was on finalising the consolidated baseline reporting covering seven countries and planning for and undertaking a baseline survey in Somalia. The two activities have been completed and the reports finalised and shared with a wider audience beyond the implementing team. Insights from the baseline reports were integrated in the partners' work plans. In some countries, the choice of the scaling models and value chain development strategies have been shaped by the findings from the baseline reports. For instance, the results from the modelling work on projected income pointed to the need for the project team to explore other value chain development strategies that aimed at increasing the value of tree products prioritised by stakeholders for development. Strategies such as the engagement of private sector actors are being explored by the partners and have been considered for inclusion in the Year 4 work plan.

6.2. Testing cost effectiveness of scaling approaches

Generating key lessons on scaling approaches to inform the restoration debate ranks high among the issues that the project team planned to explore. However, buy-in from the partners who undertake day to day implementation activities is important. In addition, funding for the piloting and proof of concept is critical. While promising scaling approaches were identified and potential countries where they could be tested, prioritised, the activity has not progressed further partly because of COVID 19, which stalled most of the discussions that had started in Rwanda.

The greatest challenge, however, has been the limited availability of funding to implement the planned comparisons. While attempts have been made in some countries such as Ghana to mobilise funds for the activity through a PhD student, the country's primary focus has been on piloting gender transformative approaches. The area was thought to be a priority to the country given the findings from the Year 2 uptake survey that women were less involved in decision making on restoration activities. The work being championed by the PhD student under the guidance of a Gender Specialist and the MEL component lead is expected to provide insights into how to mainstream gender in projected restoration activities. Discussions and planning for the second comparison for Rwanda, which centres on cost-effective approaches for improving tree diversity, are poised to commence in the first quarter of the year and will be led by a PhD student. The successful implementation of the planned comparison will be subject to the availability of funding.

The ABCD development approach, another approach that could change farmers' behaviour and incentivise them to invest in restoration practices, was identified for piloting in one site in Kenya. The approach is expected to change the mindset or attitude of farmers and enhance adoption of restoration practices. Lessons from the pilot will be scaled out to other countries.

Above. Lead farmers from Somaliland share their experiences since embracing sustainable soil and water conservation techniques introduced by the project. Photo: World Vision Somalia.

Outputs 7 and 8 reported by ELD

Outputs 9 and 10:

Land degradation dynamics, dimensions in all countries assessed; and countries equipped with surveillance and analytic tools

Table 17: Activity summary table for LDD

Activity area	Planned specific activity	% delivered	Reasons for variance
9.1 Scaling site assessments for design and M&E	9.1.1 Produce and synthesis relevant land health evidence and data for scaling sites to feed into detailed country planning processes via SHARED including the scoping and synthesis reports produced by the ELD/GIZ component	100%	This activity has been completed and the evidence and data have been feeding into detailed country planning via SHARED as part of JLRM workshops in each country.
	9.1.2 Generate erosion, soil organic carbon and tree cover estimates as part of the project's baseline survey	100%	All vegetation and erosion maps have been generated and analysed. Erosion and vegetation cover maps have been used as part of the project's baseline surveys, including for detailed assessments at the level of individual farmers' fields.
9.2 Assessment of land degradation dynamics across the intervention sites	9.2.1 Spatial assessments of land degradation and tree cover as well as technical support to partners	75%	This activity has been completed. Spatial assessments have been conducted based on available data and land degradation surveillance framework (LDSF) models. Technical support to partners will follow as part of the SHARED process. Vegetation maps, including changes over time have been produced and shared with all partners during the JRLM. These maps now also include predictive maps for tree cover, in addition to fractional vegetation cover in general.
	9.2.2 Carry out field surveys using the LDSF to address key field data gaps, most likely in Rwanda and West Africa	100%	LDSF field surveys were completed in Rwanda (n=2), Niger (n=1) and Senegal (n=1). These were reported in 2019.
	9.2.3 Collate and analyse critical information on existing data that will form part of the assessments of land degradation baselines and trends/ dynamics, including the scoping and synthesis reports produced by the ELD/GIZ component	100%	Land degradation baseline assessments have been completed (activity area 9.1). Scoping and synthesis reports produced by the ELD/GIZ component are yet to be included in this analysis.
	9.2.4. Development of prototype smartphone app (Android) for collection of data on FMNR	100%	The application is called the Regreening Africa App and is freely available on the Google Play store for android phones.
	9.2.5 Data analytics and development of diagnostic tools for assessment of land degradation dynamics in the NGO intervention areas	100%	Data analytics have been completed, including predictive models for land health indicators. The resulting maps and analysis are being integrated into the Regreening Africa Dashboard (see Output 10).
	9.2.6 Database development and development of production version of smartphone app (Android) for collection of data on FMNR	100%	The application is called the Regreening Africa App and is freely available on the Google Play store for android phones. Work on version 2 of the Regreening Africa App has started, with additional functionality and improvements from the initial version. There has been good uptake among implementing partners and the app is now widely used in all project countries.
	9.2.7 Conduct data analytics on the assessment of land degradation dynamics, including the indicators in the EC log frame, notably, soil organic carbon, soil erosion. Data to be communicated and shared with partners, stakeholders and ELD/GIZ component	100%	The production of baseline maps has been completed, while assessments and data analytics are at an advanced stage. The results will be shared with partners, stakeholders and ELD/GIZ components over the next 3 months of the project. These assessments are being integrated into the Regreening Africa dashboard, where they will be available to all project partners interactively.
	9.2.8 Landscape portal development and maintenance for archiving of spatial data from the project	100%	This will be an ongoing activity for each year. Data are continuously added and updated.

Data analysis and mapping has been completed for all the project countries, with results now being integrated into the Regreening Africa Dashboard (see Output 10). These assessments include soil and land health maps at 30 m spatial resolution for the project countries, with tools developed to allow users of the dashboard to explore these maps and related analysis interactively. With a large amount of data coming in through the Regreening Africa App (see below), we are currently also undertaking a detailed land health analysis for these intervention areas. This information and analysis have been shared with the project partners through the JRLM meetings that have taken place online.

The Regreening Africa App has been widely adopted by implementing partners in the project, as well as by project scientists and in some countries also lead farmers. This has resulted in an impressive amount of data being submitted with over 22,000 farmer groups or institutions submitting information on tree planting and or FMNR activities. A total of almost 13,000 tree planting plots have been recorded and almost 9,500 FMNR plots. The highest uptake has been in Rwanda, Senegal, and Kenya, followed by Ghana, Mali, Niger and Ethiopia. Also, there has been interest in using the app from other tree planting projects for tracking of restoration efforts.

The LDD component of the project has also undertaken a wide range of capacity development activities, particularly on the use of the Regreening Africa App and Data Reporting System (DRS). This has included one-on-one training sessions online and very active WhatsApp groups with the different countries.

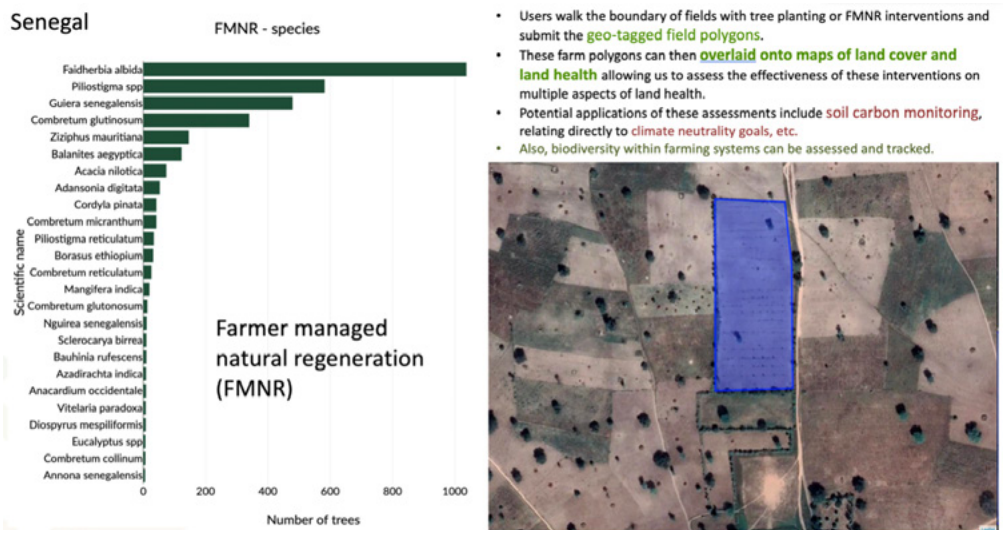


Figure 1. Example of the data being submitted through the Regreening Africa App, in this data on FMNR interventions in Senegal.

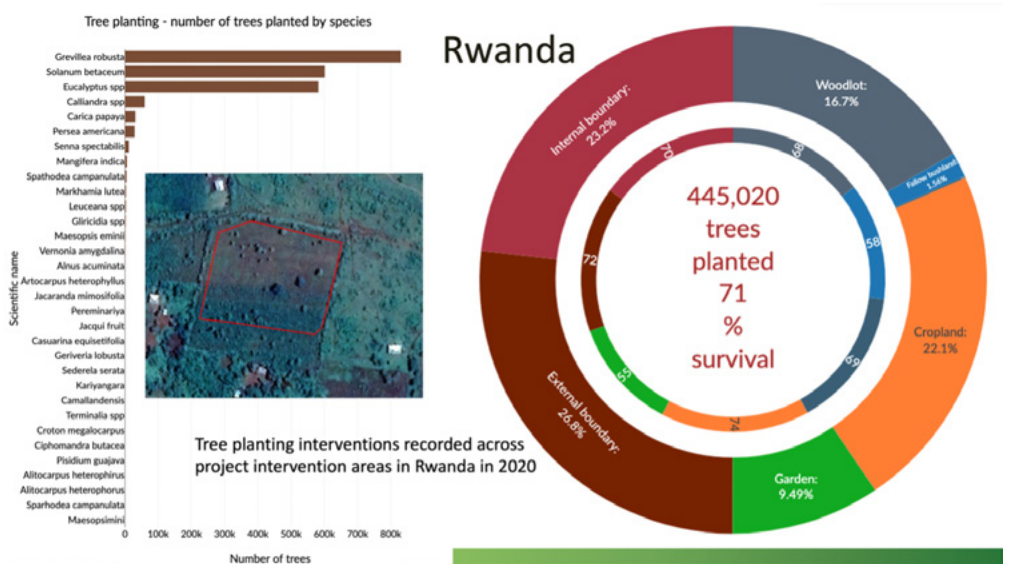


Figure 2. With the information from the Regreening Africa App, the project is not only tracking interventions, but can assess important metrics such as tree survival rates across different niches on the farms.

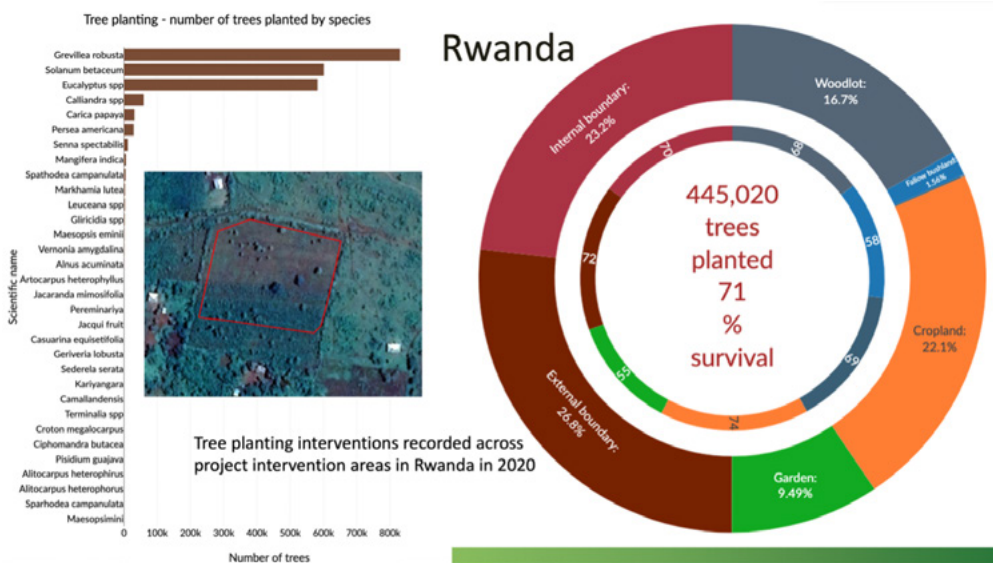


Figure 3. By combining the information coming from the Regreening Africa App with land health assessments and maps, detailed analysis of the effectiveness of interventions can be made. This is in turn feeding into the Regreening Africa Dashboard being developed under Output 10 of the project.

Engagements with the five country teams were undertaken for the dashboard co-design process. In February, full graphic prototypes of the dashboards were shared with the five teams seeking feedback on layout and design. Continuous interaction with the focal points in the country has been undertaken to identify and access data from the country that can be included in the dashboards.

Data preparation and design of the dashboard back-end has been undertaken with data from the baseline survey (MEL), LDD component (LDSF) and Regreening Africa App. The outputs from these components are now being integrated into the dashboard (see Figure 4 and Figure 5), where they are being made available to users in an interactive form, including advanced analytical outputs. Significant progress in dashboard programming has taken place and innovative work around monitoring of regrowth is currently also being explored for integration into the dashboard. The objective of the dashboard design is to cater to users of various categories, including project managers, donors, scientists and implementing partners with both high-level synthesis and deeper, more detailed analyses and visualisation.

Travel restrictions due to COVID 19 have resulted in physical workshops being cancelled and intensive virtual interactions, including JRLM workshops, have been conducted online instead. This has some limitations, but progress has been good overall despite some delays. Dashboard review and feedback processes will take place virtually with the country teams early in Year 4 of the project.

Table 18: Activity summary under Output 10 (dashboards)

Activity area	Planned specific activity	% delivered	Reasons for variance
10.1 Country-level dashboard development	10.1.1 Initial review of data needs and presentation of dashboard concept	0%	Completed in Year 2
	10.1.2 5 Prototype dashboards made available	70%	Delays in data collection and preparation for display through the dashboard and COVID 19 related travel restrictions resulted in the dashboards not being presented in their final state to the teams. This restricted the capacity development activity area. All delayed activities will take place early in Year 4.
	10.1.3 Initial dashboards are presented to core team and key stakeholders for feedback	70%	
10.2 Dashboard capacity development and operation	10.2.1 Initial capacity development on dashboards for 5 countries provided	0%	
	10.2.2 Share dashboard with core teams and stakeholders in 5 countries and propose opportunities for use	0%	

Figure 4. Part of the Regreening Africa Dashboard landing page where there is general information about the project, project partners, components, and key metrics at the project level. Users can then navigate to the respective countries and explore them in more detail.

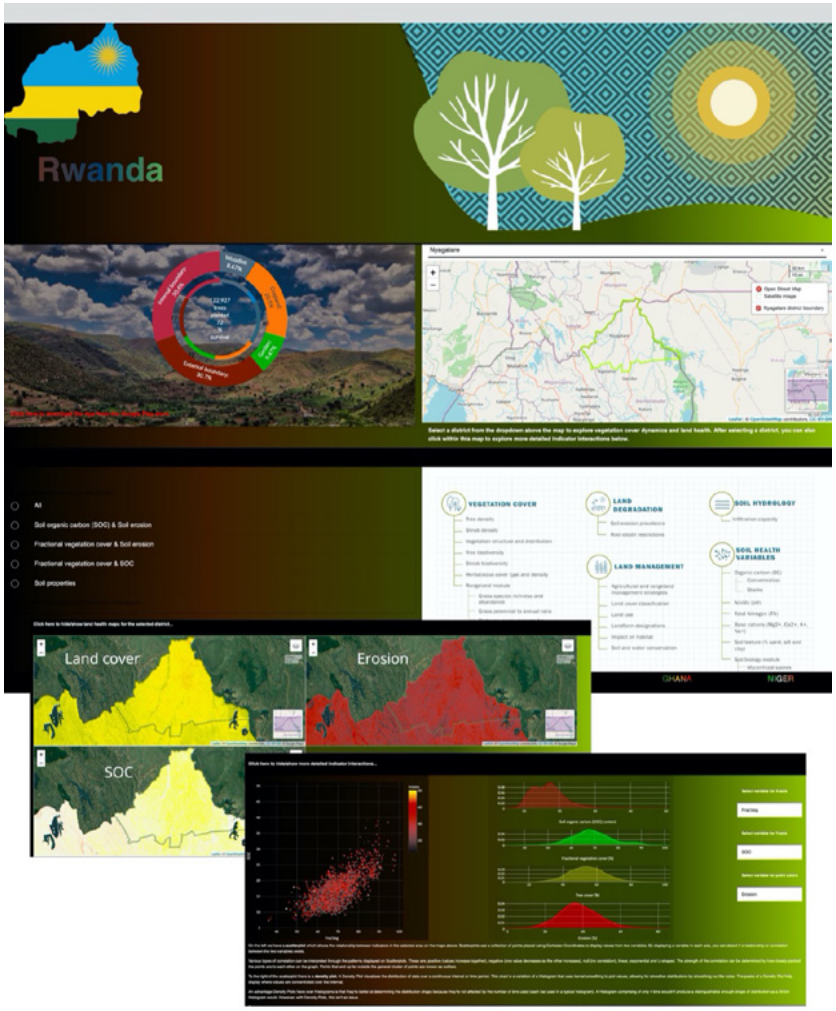


Figure 5. Example for Regreening Africa Rwanda where users can explore outputs from the LDD component for the project focus areas and intervention sites in detail along with data from the Regreening Africa App summaries of the project baseline surveys. In this section of the dashboard, users can also explore indicator interactions and land cover trends in detail for specific locations across the project area in order to assess relationships between vegetation cover and indicators of land health (or restoration).

Output 11:
Regreening successes are compiled and communicated to policy makers, government and project stakeholders

Table 19: Output summary for Output 11: regreening successes are compiled and communicated to policy makers, government and project stakeholders

Item	Overall target	# during reporting year	Cumulative achievement	Who was reached/engaged
Structured evidence sharing events (via SHARED)	8	0	8	
Policy makers and other stakeholders reached by regreening success messages	80% of targeted policy makers and other actors reached by re-greening success messages	80%	80%	National, sub-national and local governments as well as NGOs, CBOs and community reached in all countries by project teams.
Media pieces disseminated/ generated on regreening successes	80 online or offline media pieces	0	0	

Narrative on progress towards Output 11

Policy makers and stakeholders were reached in each of the countries with regreening success messages through a range of outreach and engagement approaches. Many of the engagements were through national and local events, project communications and through engagement with the NOCC members. A number of successful policy engagements emerged through the project and will be instrumental in scaling regreening practices.

Above. Monitoring and evaluation team discussing next steps to meeting Niger targets with staff from World Vision and CARE, during the projects' planning meeting. Photo: May Muthuri.

Table 20: Activity summary for Output 11

Activity area	Planned specific activity	% delivered	Reasons for variance
11.1 SHARED evidence-based policy dialogue	11.1.1 Policy review and engagement plan development		Completed Year 2
	11.1.2 Synthesised evidence on regreening made available to country project teams in six countries	100%	
	11.1.3 SHARED workshops in six countries for policy engagement and evidence sharing		Completed Year 2
11.2 Global & country & local-level communication campaigns	11.2.1 Conduct communication focused situational analysis on understanding communication gaps to scaling-up of EVA		Completed in Year 1
	11.2.2 Develop global level communications strategy and campaign plan (initially linked to the work under Outputs 7-9) and commence initial activities in coordination with ELD/GIZ		
	11.2.3 Roll out country level communications campaign plans (initially linked to the work under Outputs 7-9) and commence initial activities in coordination with ELD/GIZ		
11.3 High level policy influencing	11.3.1 Building on 9.1, revisit stakeholder mapping and identify Outcome Challenges and Progress Markers for each stakeholder group		Completed in Year 2
	11.3.2 Influencing strategy reviewed for six countries	100%	
	11.3.3 Outcome mapping reviewed and updated for six countries	100%	
	11.3.4 Policy engagement activities at country and international levels	100%	
	11.3.5 Host six national SHARED workshops to present targeted evidence to policy makers and investors (ensuring synergies with ELD/GIZ and using relevant outputs from Output 7)	0%	Starts in Year 4

Narrative on Activity Delivery under Output 11

During the JRLMs, evidence from the field visits and from ICRAF staff were synthesised and presented to the country teams to enhance decision making and planning for Year 4.

Influencing strategies were reviewed and updated through the JRLM and outcome mapping reviewed for all eight countries. The outcome mapping template, which was updated and presented in each of the country annual reports, forms a record of the planned engagements as well as what was undertaken and changes in behaviour seen in targeted stakeholders. A summary of the targeted engagement areas at different levels that will be tracked using outcome mapping are shown in Table 20. Some challenges were encountered in Year 3 due to COVID 19 restrictions on in-person meetings so a number of engagements, particularly at the national level will be moved to Year 4.

Table 21: Engagement strategies for each country being mapped using outcome mapping

Country	National and sub-national level	Local level	Leveraging
Senegal	• Community aware of the content of the new Forest Code which enhances tree use rights • Engage with national government on agroecology and regreening	• Support communes to join the association of green communes to support FMNR • Transhumant - village community conventions	• Réseau des associations villageoises d'épargne (AVEC) de Ndiognick • PRODER (Programme de Développement des Energies Renouvelables) • IED (Innovation, Environnement, Développement)
Ethiopia	• Capacity building on FMNR and agroforestry practices to regional bureaus • Watershed and Agroforestry Platform		Woreda (district) government and project partners
Niger	• Land and tree tenure • ANR decree	Access and distribution of quality germplasm	NGOs, Traditional Chiefs, District and Communal Authority, Technical Services
Kenya	• Regreening included in government strategies and policy documents for increased tree cover and enhanced funding for implementation • Agroforestry strategy technical support		Regreening as part of integrated agricultural advisory services - CSOs, NGOs and county governments
Rwanda	Agroforestry task force establishment	• Tree nurseries (cooperatives) are managed to generate income and become sustainable • Promotion of FMNR / increased species diversity	Integration of regreening in livelihood and other programs of WVR
Mali		• Diversification of tree species through community awareness • Facilitate women's access to land	Range of options based on the implementing NGOs
Ghana		Enactment of district and community by-laws against land degradation	Department of Agriculture/ Forestry Services Division/Ghana National Fire Service, NGO/CBOs
Somaliland and Puntland	Government ministries include FMNR and enabling conditions in state policy and strategy documents	Traditional leaders and village committees have and enforce local laws for protecting the environment and farmers respect and follow these laws (Puntland)	Care and WVS programs, government, CBOs and FMNR champions

Some important policy engagements supported by the project that took place in Year 3:

- Technical support to the development of the Kenya Agroforestry Strategy that will be finalised in 2021. Ensures inclusion of lessons and relevant tools from the Regreening Africa project.
- National Watershed and Agroforestry platform in Ethiopia supported through the project through provision of resources and facilitation of the formation meeting. Technical contribution to the Agroforestry Strategy and action plan in Ethiopia.
- Interpretation of the new Senegal Forestry Code, highlighting the enhanced community user rights supported through the Code which will be communicated by the project in Year 4.
- Through the NOCC, the project supported the development and signing of an RNA decree in Niger which provides land managers with enhanced rights over the trees they grow using FMNR.

The policy brief prepared in Year 2 was finalised, translated into French and released in Year 3:

English: https://regreeningafrica.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/11/PolicyBrief_English-Final_Web.pdf.

French: https://regreeningafrica.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/11/Policy-Brief_French-Final_Web.pdf.

A journal article is being developed to conduct deeper analysis and share insights on policy gaps and opportunities for scaling.

Above. Akefetey Mamo (communications consultant) assisting Sabina Otieno (lead farmer & community video taker) prep for an interview during a refresher training in Homa Bay County, Kenya. Photo: May Muthuri.

Communication and visibility actions

Summary

The communication component, with its focus on strategic communication to catalyse behaviour change and enhance the scaling-up of regreening activities has been sharing communication tools and products with the project teams and the wider public.

Many of the communication activities preferred by project teams, such as in person meetings, were affected by the COVID 19 pandemic. This forced the teams to use remote channels such as radio programs, which had a positive impact in terms of reaching broader audiences and achieving desired outcomes. The section below summarises key communication highlights across the project countries.

Country communication highlights

Ethiopia

Visibility:

1. Publishing an annual newsletter highlighting successes and lessons learnt (**Twitter:** 3,152 people reached | 60 link clicks | 7 retweets | 13 likes. **Facebook:** 244 people reached |19 link clicks | 8 likes).
2. Producing and distributing 1,000 manuals/ guides on FMNR, forest/ bushfire management, and seedling survival count.

Stimulating behaviour change:

1. Sixteen talk shows on three radio stations: Ethiopia Broadcast Network, Afan Oromo Radio, Fana Radio. Estimated reach is millions as coverage is countrywide.
2. Six shows on DW TV station with coverage across Tigrigna speaking areas (Tigray region). The station has one million viewers per show. Recordings of the shows will be availed to the teams as well as final broadcasting analytics.
3. Community mobilisation across all Woredas through farmer field days and exchange visits.
4. By-laws prepared for 10 user groups in Jeju Woreda.
5. Reward system for outstanding farmers who raise more than 30,000 seedlings, top-performing cooperative and best Woreda sector office. The prizes include certificates, pruning scissors, saws, pickaxes, watering cans, rakes, etc.
6. Quarterly review meetings with local officials, farmers and other stakeholders supporting the implementation process so as to assess progress.
7. Rural resource centres that serve as learning hubs and ease access to seedlings. These centres had been established courtesy of other projects.
8. Tree planting and FMNR campaigns to encourage tree growing and nurturing. Several random field trips are made to assess the progress made and counter challenges being faced.

Impact:

1. More than 1,200 farmers have requested fruit seedlings (mango, avocado, pawpaw and apple) after airing of the radio programs.
2. Other communication efforts have resulted in stringent restrictions on tree cutting at the local level. For example, if caught fines are a minimum of 50 Birr or imprisonment should the offense have a significant impact on the restoration process.
3. One hundred and four farmer groups have now been established and practise restoration activities promoted by the project.
4. Various seedlings have also been propagated and planted and as a result, 28,600 ha are now under restoration.

Ghana

Visibility:

1. Publishing a bi-annual newsletter highlighting successes and lessons learnt (**Twitter:** 3,104 people reached | 89 link clicks | 13 retweets | 26 likes. **Facebook:** 1,200 people reached | 93 link clicks).
2. Producing video on restoration (248 views on YouTube).
3. Publishing a blog on FMNR in Adonsi.

Stimulating behaviour change:

1. Twenty-four talk shows on two radio stations: Quality FM and Destech FM. Average reach of 12,500 listeners per show.
2. Farmer field days and exchange visits, involving women through village saving groups and trainings. Women are being empowered economically hence can meets household needs but are limited on the restoration front. The team is putting plans in place to boost their role in restoration.

Impact:

1. National Disaster Management Organisation and Department of Agriculture, Environmental Health and Sanitation Unit have integrated FMNR and tree planting in their programs.
2. Increased request for tree seedlings by farmers.
3. Twelve communities in Bawku West District embraced the S4T initiative.
4. At least 112 Saving for Transformation groups are up and running.

Kenya

Visibility:

1. Publishing a newsletter (**Twitter:** 3,804 people reached | 130 link clicks on Twitter | 20 retweets | 42 likes. **Facebook:** 509 people reached| 60 engagements | 25 likes | 4 shares).
2. Writing three blogs on outstanding farmers.
3. Organising tree planting days to create awareness, as well as road shows in Migori and Homa Bay counties (more details expounded in the newsletter).
4. Participation in World Wildlife Day with Cabinet Secretary of Tourism Hon. Balala present and International Youth Day in Nakuru.
5. Community videos by nine farmers in Kenya to document project activities and motivate behaviour change. The trainees have been perfecting their video taking skills courtesy of refresher trainings. More videos are being refined by the video takers and will also be uploaded on the project's YouTube channel.

Stimulating behaviour change:

1. Twenty-five talk shows on three radio stations with coverage across 19 counties. Estimated reach on both MBCI Radio and TV is 300,000 listeners per show.
2. Various stakeholder engagements.
3. Soccer tournaments targeted at the youth.
4. Involving women through village saving groups and training/ supplying seedlings to differently abled farmers.
5. Farmer field days and exchange visits.
6. Restoration campaign to raise one million tree seedlings.

Impact:

1. Courtesy of media engagements, seven complementary TV shows on MBCI TV were extended to the team; 10 people requested seedlings; 60 listeners requested the office location in Nakuru for trainings; and forged partnership with a youth group in Nakuru to advance land restoration in the county.
2. Participatory Forest Management Plan (PFMP) and gazettement of the same is underway.
3. Recognition as the best organisation in community projects/ services under the NGO category.
4. Agroforestry model sites were established for four groups and supplied with 300 Moringa and 900 mango seedlings.
5. Renewable Energy Technical Working Group formed in Homa Bay for deliberations on a draft renewable energy policy for the county.
6. Fifty thousand diverse tree species have been planted to reclaim Mirema Hills in Migori County courtesy of collaboration with BAT and KFS.
7. Inter-county learning visits on tree nursery operations, grafting, FMNR and fruit tree farming have been initiated by WVK and KFS.
8. KFS have allocated 1.2 ha of land to support the establishment of tree nurseries using seedlings provided by the project.
9. Partnerships have been made with county governments in Homa Bay and Migori counties, KFS, Pathfinder International (Homa Bay), FSK, etc. to enhance value chains on mango, avocado, pawpaw and honey production, market linkages and quality control.
10. A ten year avocado contract for farming with Habex Agro Limited has been drawn up to secure farmers' livelihoods while ensuring sustainable restoration.
11. In Homa Bay, honey farmer groups have been linked to Parecma Company Limited.
12. Two lead farmers have been trained by KEFRI on guava growing plus supported in setting-up nurseries.

Mali

Visibility:

1. Publishing an annual newsletter highlighting successes and lessons learnt (**Twitter:** 519 reached | 26 post engagements| 2 retweets | 6 likes. **Twitter:** 520 people reached | 26 engagements | 2 retweets | 6 likes. **Facebook**: 45,775 | 5,605 engagements | 362 likes | 5 shares)
2. Publishing a booklet on FMNR in English, French, Bambara (**Twitter:** 4,320 reached | 133 post engagements| 14 retweets | 20 likes. **Facebook:** 567 Reached | 79 engagements | 14 likes | 7 shares for both English and French). 500 copies were printed in Bambara for distribution at the local level.

Stimulating behaviour change:

1. "One woman, one shea tree" campaign to get women more involved.
2. Community mobilization across all Cerles through farmer field days and exchange visits.
3. Reward system for outstanding farmers including fabric, farm tools, and seedlings. This is normally done in the presence of Prefects, other local stakeholders and the media.
4. Tree planting and FMNR campaigns.
5. Quarterly review meetings to assess progress.

Impact:

1. More women embracing the shea campaign.

Niger

Visibility:

1. Publishing a blog on insecurity (Website: 186 views. Twitter: 1,256 people reached | 55 engagements | 6 retweets | 8 likes. Facebook: 234 people reached | 21 engagements | 9 likes | 1 share).
2. Producing a video on regreening practices (YouTube: 217 views. Facebook: 521 people reached | 44 engagements | 15 likes | 1 shares).
3. Participating in Salon de l'Agriculture, de l'Hydraulique, de l'environnement de l'Elevage workshop to create awareness to various audiences at national and local level.

Stimulating behaviour change:

1. Engaging in local radio programs to create awareness on sustainable restoration practices. The shows are on two pre-selected messages on sustainable restoration practices, aired daily in three stations (one station in each region); a skit is performed by project staff and radio hosts twice a week on the three stations; interviews centred on farmers are done once a month and a debate session is held once a month involving local authorities, lead farmers, women representatives, project staff and other stakeholders.

Rwanda

Visibility:

1. Organising a tree planting day to create awareness. The event had the following in attendance: the EU Delegation, Minister of Environment, NOCC members, Farmers and press representatives from two local media houses.
2. Publishing an article for the Rwanda New Times (Twitter: 11,519 people reached 338 engagements | 181 retweets | 541 likes. Facebook: 23,312 people reached | 888 engagements | 81 likes | 22 shares).

Stimulating behaviour change:

1. Conducting quarterly refresher trainings and reflection meetings. Repetition is key in getting farmers to grasp an idea and maintain momentum.
2. Setting up three RRCs to serve as knowledge hubs.

Senegal

Visibility:

1. Organising a tree planting day to create awareness preceded by the EU delegation, Minister of Environment and Development.
2. Publishing a newsletter highlighting successes and lessons learnt (English and French) (**Twitter:** 1,318 people reached | 78 engagements | 7 retweets | 15 likes. **Facebook:** 2,871 people reached | 332 engagements | 42 likes | 12 shares).
3. Conducting frequent refresher trainings and reflection meetings with radio hosts.
4. Writing a blog on the impact of radio.
5. Social media and participation in virtual events.
6. Printing outreach materials e.g., t-shirts and signposts.

Stimulating behaviour change:

1. Engaging in local and national radio programs to create awareness on sustainable restoration practices (30 shows by 12 radio stations in the Fatick, Kaolack and Kaffrine regions. Estimated reach is 15,000 listeners per show).
2. Influencing relevant project actors to leverage through frequent one-on-one meetings.

Impact:

1. Mr. Ndiaye, Deputy Mayor, Segregatta commune, Kaffrine region has insisted to have the project enlisted in his commune. This is as a result of the outcomes he has witnessed in other communes where the project is undertaking restoration activities. To this regard, he has set aside a budget line specifically for enrichment of community forests. These will be accompanied by the approaches implemented by the regreening project. The mayor also informed the team that he will provide improved fireplaces to women as an avenue to engage them in restoration.
2. Mr. Fall, Radio Manager Guinguinéo Station, is planning to carry on with the restoration messages initiated by the project in previous shows to ensure that as many people as possible not only hear of them but adopt the practices. To him, this will be his contribution to environmental protection.
3. MoU in place with regional water and forest inspectorates for technical support and frequent monitoring of plots under FMNR.
4. Departmental development committees established in all regions.

Somalia

Visibility:

1. Awareness creation through village level groups, trainings, exchange visits and tree planting days.
2. Production and distribution of manuals on nursery management, tree propagation and marketing in Somali language. Posters and leaflets on FMNR have also been produced and distributed.
3. Manuals originally published by the DTI team are now available in Somali language courtesy of the Ministry of Environment and Rural Development (MoERD). These are envisaged to benefit more than 1,200 households.

Stimulating behaviour change:

1. There were 150 radio talk shows on Radio Daljir with coverage across 20 districts in Puntland and Somaliland. Aired for one month and over 1.3 million listeners tuned in per show.

Impact:

1. Forty lead farmers trained on FMNR have since certified 160 more farmers, including 34 women.
2. Reached over 10,000 farmers in direct intervention sites.
3. An additional 50 farers outside of the projects' intervention areas have requested seedlings and trainings.
4. Sixty FMNR champions have boosted their efforts to protect land and wildlife.
5. Ten people have quit charcoal burning.
6. Twenty people have requested tree seedlings and support in establishing tree nurseries.
7. Fifteen people requested training on sustainable land management.

Creating project visibility for donor funded actions

Social media

@Regreen Africa (Facebook): was opened in September 2018 and now has 1,446 followers and 1,328 likes garnered from an initial of 696 followers, with 676 likes in 2019.

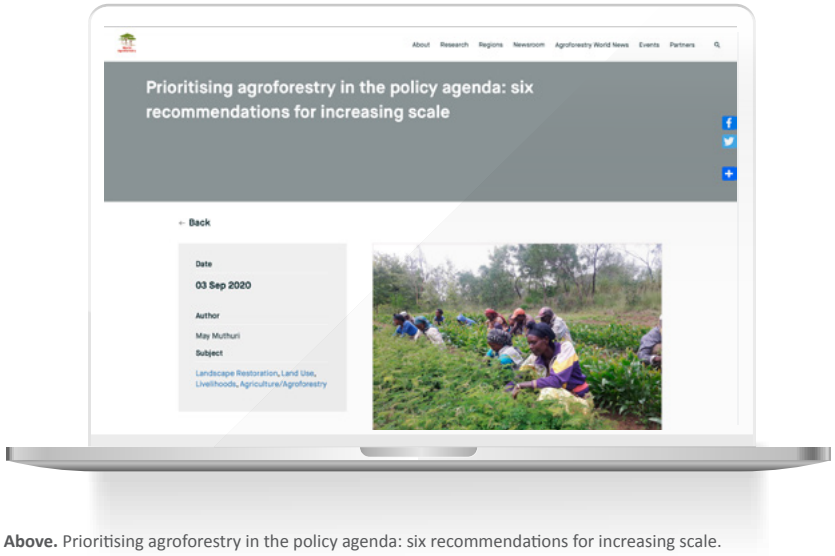
@RegreenAfrica (Twitter): opened in March 2019 and now has 1,286 followers, an increase from last years' report of 424 followers.

WhatsApp Groups

These groups were created for each country to facilitate timely sharing of project updates and even facilitate "questions and answers" between ICRAF scientists and implementing partners in the countries. The groups have been active especially during the pandemic period, serving as the ideal platform for timely updates.

Blogs:

1. Key insights into land degradation from seven African countries. By Karl Hughes. https://www.worldagroforestry.org/blog/2020/10/05/key-insights-land-degradation-seven-african-countries. **Website:** 462 views. **Twitter:** 16,707 people reached | 254 engagements | 112 retweets | 237 likes. **Facebook:** 897 people reached | 162 engagements | 42 likes | 17 shares.
2. *Carica papaya:* a tree that keeps on giving. By May Muthuri. https://www.worldagroforestry.org/blog/2020/09/30/carica-papaya-tree-keeps-giving. 157 views. **Twitter:** 2,297 people reached | 67 engagements | 65 retweets | 96 likes. **Facebook:** 241 people reached | 21 engagements | 14 likes.
3. A tale of an enclosure: an Ethiopian success story. BY Eyob Getahun. https://www.worldagroforestry.org/blog/2020/09/25/tale-enclosure-ethiopian-success-story. **Website:** 208 views. **Twitter:** 38 retweets | 110 likes. **Facebook:** 814 people reached | 102 engagements | 33 likes | 10 shares.
4. Prioritising agroforestry in the policy agenda: six recommendations for increasing scale. By May Muthuri. https://www.worldagroforestry.org/blog/2020/09/03/prioritising-agroforestry-policy-agenda-six-recommendations-increasing-scale. **Website:** 457 views. **Twitter:** 9,392 people reached | 246 engagements | 70 retweets | 190 likes. Facebook: 7,073 people reached | 408 engagements | 22 shares | 67 likes.
5. Boosting restoration through the airwaves. By May Muthuri. https://www.worldagroforestry.org/blog/2020/08/07/boosting-restoration-through-airwaves. **Website:** 108 views. **Twitter:** 2,413 people reached | 58 engagements | 40 retweets | 105 likes. **Facebook:** 39,385 people reached | 4,865 engagements | 300 likes | 13 shares.
6. Regreening Africa's consolidated seven-country baseline survey. By Rob Finlayson. https://www.worldagroforestry.org/blog/2020/09/16/regreening-africas-consolidated-seven-country-baseline-survey. **Website:** 294 views. **Twitter:** 6 retweets | 24 likes.
7. Unlocking the power of collaborative, on-the-ground learning and adaptation. https://regreeningafrica.org/project-updates/unlocking-the-power-of-collaborative-on-the-ground-learning-and-adaptation/.
8. Regreening Africa: An initiative that puts farmers first in Rwanda. **Twitter:** 11,519 people reached 338 engagements | 181 retweets | 541 likes. **Facebook:** 23,312 people reached | 888 engagements | 81 likes | 22 shares.



Above. Prioritising agroforestry in the policy agenda: six recommendations for increasing scale.

9. Insecurity in Niger: reversing the gains made in land restoration. By Susan Chomba, May Muthuri and Hamed Constantin. https://www.worldagroforestry.org/blog/2020/04/02/insecurity-niger-reversing-gains-made-land-restoration. **Website:** 186 views. **Twitter:** 1,256 people reached | 55 engagements | 6 retweets | 8 likes. **Facebook:** 234 people reached | 21 engagements | 9 likes | 1 share.
10. Could tree regeneration hold out hope for Africa's vulnerable smallholder farmers? https://regreeningafrica.org/project-updates/could-tree-regeneration-hold-out-hope-for-africas-vulnerable-smallholder-farmers/. **Twitter:** 4,579 people | 113 link clicks on Twitter | 16 retweets | 27 likes. **Facebook:** 850 people | 101 engagements | 20 likes | 7 shares.
11. Adonsi Community Regenerating 75 Acres of Land. By World Vision Ghana. https://regreeningafrica.org/project-updates/adonsi-community-re-generating-75-acres-of-land/.
12. 2019 in review: A Trip Down Memory Lane. By May Muthuri. https://regreeningafrica.org/project-updates/2019-in-review-a-trip-down-memory-lane/. **Twitter:** 3,629 people reached | 75 engagements | 10 retweet | 40 likes. **Facebook:** 2,707 people reached | 233 engagements | 33 likes | 10 shares.

Publications

1. Regreening Africa: A bottom-up transformation of degraded lands. https://regreeningafrica.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/Regreening-Africa-A-bottom-up-transformation-of-degraded-lands.pdf. **Website:** 355 downloads. **Twitter:** 12,165 people reached | 325 engagements | 68 retweets | 118 likes. **Facebook:** 6,855 people reached | 401 engagements | 36 likes | 25 shares.
2. Regreening Africa: Consolidated Baseline Survey Report. https://regreeningafrica.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/Regreening-Africa_Baseline-Report_261020-1.pdf. **Website:** 1733 downloads. **Twitter:** 10,835 people reached | 300 engagements | 114 retweets | 212 likes. **Facebook:** 5,461 people reached | 424 engagements | 101 likes | 23 shares.
3. Policy Gaps and Opportunities for Scaling Agroforestry in sub-Saharan Africa. https://regreeningafrica.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/11/PolicyBrief_English-Final_Web.pdf. **Website:** 127 downloads. **Twitter:** 8,574 people reached | 156 engagements | 62 retweets | 158 likes. **Facebook:** 6,247 people reached | 367 engagements | 64 likes | 17 shares.
4. Déficits politiques et opportunités de développement de l'agroforesterie à grande échelle en Afrique subsaharienne: Recommandations issues d'une revue des politiques et pratiques récentes. https://regreeningafrica.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/11/Policy-Brief_French-Final_Web.pdf.
5. The Regreening Africa App User Guidelines (English). https://regreeningafrica.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/Regreening_Africa_App_User_Guide_English-1.pdf.
6. The Regreening Africa App User Guidelines (French). https://regreeningafrica.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/Regreening_Africa_App_User_Guide_French.pdf.
7. Restoration of degraded land for food security and poverty reduction in East Africa and the Sahel: Employing a farmer-centred approach in Ethiopia, Kenya, Mali and Niger. https://www.worldagroforestry.org/publication/restoration-degraded-land-food-security-and-poverty-reduction-east-africa-and-sahel-0.
8. Reussir la plantation des arbres au Sahel. https://regreeningafrica.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/WFC-Planter-Arbres-Manuel_FINAL-WEB_compressed-1.pdf. **Website:** 67 downloads.
9. Manuel pour le greffage in situ. https://regreeningafrica.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/Manuel-pour-le-greffage-in-situ_FINAL-WEB.pdf. **Website:** 103 downloads.
10. Mango grafting booklet- A step-by-step guide. https://regreeningafrica.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/Mango-Grafting_Web-version.pdf. **Website:** 127 downloads. **Twitter:** 2,192 people reached | 1,101 engagements | 88 retweets | 148 likes. **Facebook:** 3,283 people reached | 245 engagements | 34 likes | 13 shares.

11. Mango growing booklet. https://www.worldagroforestry.org/publication/mango-growing-booklet. **Website:** 127 downloads. **Twitter:** 2,192 people reached | 1,101 engagements | 88 retweets | 148 likes. **Facebook:** 3,283 people reached | 245 engagements | 34 likes | 13 shares.

12. Regreening Africa Fiche. https://regreeningafrica.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/11/Regreening-Africa-Fiche.pdf.

13. Land Degradation Dynamics Brief. https://regreeningafrica.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/LDD-Brief.pdf.

14. Understanding Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration (FMNR). https://regreeningafrica.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/FMNR-Booklet-English_High-Res_web.pdf. **Twitter:** 4,320 reached | 133 post engagements| 14 retweets | 20 likes. **Facebook:** 567 Reached | 79 engagements | 14 likes | 7 shares.

15. Comprendre la Regeneration Naturelle Assistee (RNA) et Prendre la Decision de la Pratiquer. https://regreeningafrica.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/FMNR-Booklet-French_High-Res_web.pdf. **Twitter:** 4,320 reached | 133 post engagements| 14 retweets | 20 likes. **Facebook:** 567 Reached | 79 engagements | 14 likes | 7 shares.

Above. Landscape restoration article featured in the ETFRN News 60.

Newsletters

1. Regreening Africa Quarterly Newsletter (Issue 2). https://regreeningafrica.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/Regreening-Africa-Quarterly-Newsletter_Issue-2-web.pdf. **Twitter:** 3,629 people reached | 75 engagements | 10 retweet | 40 likes. **Facebook:** 2,707 people reached | 233 engagements | 33 likes | 10 shares.

2. Reverdir L'Afrique Nouvelles Du Mali. https://regreeningafrica.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/Regreening-Africa-Mali-Newsletter-compressed-1.pdf. **Twitter:** 519 reached | 26 post engagements| 2 retweets | 6 likes. **Twitter:** 520 people reached | 26 engagements | 2 retweets | 6 likes. **Facebook:** 45,775 | 5,605 engagements | 362 likes | 5 shares.

3. Regreening Senegal Newsletter (English). https://regreeningafrica.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/Regreening-Senegal-Newsletter_web.pdf. **Twitter:** 1,318 people reached | 78 engagements | 7 retweets | 15 likes. **Facebook:** 2,871 people reached | 332 engagements | 42 likes | 12 shares.

4. Regreening Senegal Newsletter (French). https://regreeningafrica.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/Regreening-S%C3%A9n%C3%A9gal-Newsletter_web.pdf. **Twitter:** 1,318 people reached | 78 engagements | 7 retweets | 15 likes. **Facebook:** 2,871 people reached | 332 engagements | 42 likes | 12 shares.

5. Regreening Africa Quarterly Newsletter (Issue 3). https://regreeningafrica.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/Regreening-Africa-Newsletter_Issue-3_web.pdf. **Twitter:** 8,606 people reached | 281 engagements | 37 retweets | 83 likes. **Facebook:** 6,786 | 425 engagements | 108 likes | 24 shares.

6. Reverdir l'Afrique Bulletin d'information. https://regreeningafrica.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/Regreening-Africa-Newsletter_French_-Issue-3_web.pdf. **Twitter:** 8,606 people reached | 281 engagements | 37 retweets | 83 likes. **Facebook:** 6,786 | 425 engagements | 108 likes | 24 shares.

7. Regreening Ghana Newsletter. https://regreeningafrica.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/Ghana-Newsletter_Issue-1_web.pdf. **Twitter:** 3,104 people reached | 89 link clicks | 13 retweets | 26 likes. **Facebook:** 1,200 people reached | 93 link clicks.

8. Regreening Kenya Newsletter. https://regreeningafrica.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/Kenya-Newsletter_Issue-1_web.pdf. **Twitter:** 3,804 people reached | 130 link clicks on Twitter | 20 retweets | 42 likes. **Facebook:** 509 people reached| 60 engagements | 25 likes | 4 shares.

9. Regreening **Ethiopia** newsletter. https://regreeningafrica.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/Regreening-Ethiopia-News.pdf. **Twitter:** 3,152 people reached | 60 link clicks | 7 retweets | 13 likes. **Facebook:** 244 people reached |19 link clicks | 8 likes.

Above. Regreening Africa Quarterly Newsletter.

International events

Various staff took part in or made presentations on behalf of the project at the following events:

1. Restoration: Moving from Ivory Towers of Mere Commitments to Local Action. https://istf.yale.edu/2020-conference/agenda. 30th - 31st January.
2. World Wildlife Day (participation through Twitter and Facebook). https://www.wildlifeday.org/. 3rd March.
3. International Women's Day (participation through Twitter and Facebook). https://www.internationalwomensday.com/. 8th March.
4. Earth Day (participation through Twitter and Facebook). https://www.earthday.org/earth-day-2020/. 22nd April.
5. Land restoration in Africa: practical perspectives from the Regreening Africa Program. https://www.worldagroforestry.org/news/land-restoration-africa-practical-perspectives-regreening-africa-programme. 14th May.
6. International Day for Biological Diversity (participation through Twitter and Facebook). https://www.un.org/en/observances/biological-diversity-day. 22nd May.
7. GLF Bonn Digital Conference online. Session: Soils as Keystone for Food Security and Ecosystem Restoration. https://www.worldagroforestry.org/event/glf-bonn-digital-conference-online. 3rd June.
8. World Environment Day (participation through Twitter and Facebook). https://www.worldenvironmentday.global/. 5th June.
9. Desertification and Drought Day (participation through Twitter and Facebook). https://www.unccd.int/actions17-june-desertification-and-drought-day/2020-desertification-and-drought-day. 17th June.
10. NBS DIGITAL Dialogues. https://www.worldagroforestry.org/event/nature-based-solutions-digital-dialogues. 7th to 9th July.

11 Why tree planting? Exclusive Q&A. https://glfx.globallandscapesforum.org/events/43405. 14th October.

12 FTA Science Conference. https://www.foreststreesagroforestry.org/fta-event/fta-2020-science-conference. 14th to 25th September.

13 Digital Forum: Can Tree Planting Save Our Planet? https://regreeningafrica.org/event/can-tree-planting-save-our-planet/?instance_id=37. 29th September.

14 World Food Day: Voices of Food Systems. https://www.eventbrite.com/e/voices-of-food-systems-live-24-hour-global-relay-conversation-tickets-123449469687#. 16th October.

15 Nature-based Solutions Conference. https://www.worldwildlife.org/pages/nature-based-solutions. 20th October.

16 Flare twitter conference. https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1kuBnCqWGf0Eyb8EDjKh-iE9dBwTj8XFCm5cJoUEo3oc/edit?usp=sharing. 26th to 29th October

Above. World Wildlife Day.

17 GLF Biodiversity Digital Conference. https://regreeningafrica.org/event/glf-biodiversity-digital-conference-one-world-one-health/?instance_id=38. 28th and 29th October.

18 Online Workshop: Landscape Restoration - can it improve water security in Sweden and beyond? https://wle.cgiar.org/event/interactive-online-workshop-landscape-restoration-can-it-improve-water-security-sweden-and. 23rd September.

In the Media

1 Key insights into land degradation from seven African countries. https://theconversation.com/key-insights-into-land-degradation-from-seven-african-countries-146449.

2 Regreening Africa: An initiative that puts farmers first in Rwanda. https://www.newtimes.co.rw/news/featured-regreening-africa-initiative-puts-farmers-first-rwanda.

3 Rwandan farmers plant millions of seedlings in landscape restoration initiative. https://forestsnews.cifor.org/66772/rwandan-farmers-plant-millions-of-seedlings-in-landscape-restoration-initiative?fnl=en.

4 GLF Bulletin. https://regreeningafrica.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/GLF.pdf.

5 Though forests burn, trees retake farmland globally as agroforestry advances. https://news.mongabay.com/2020/08/though-forests-burn-agroforestry-advances-as-trees-retake-farmland-globally/.

6 https://www.carenews.com/fr/news/le-cepaze-prochain-membre-du-programme-shared-de-l-icraf-regreening-africa.

7 GLF talks dig deep on food security, soils and social inclusion. https://forestsnews.cifor.org/66038/glf-talks-dig-deep-on-food-security-soils-and-social-inclusion?fnl=en.

8 Regreening Africa: A bottom-up transformation of degraded lands. https://www.cifor.org/worldagroforestry/publication/43515.

9 Sustainable tree planting. https://www.cifor.org/feature/tree-planting/.

10 Six tips for Africa's restoration entrepreneurs. https://forestsnews.cifor.org/67573/six-tips-for-africas-restoration-entrepreneurs?fnl=en.

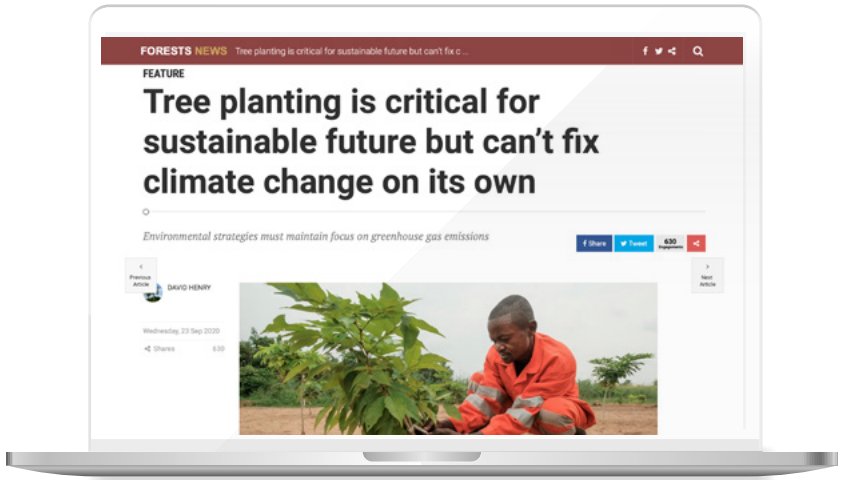
11 Tree planting is critical for sustainable future but can't fix climate change on its own. https://forestsnews.cifor.org/67447/tree-planting-critical-for-sustainable-future-but-cant-fix-climate-change-on-its-own?fnl=en.

12 Regreening Africa Project: Planting Trees for Environmental Conservation and Food Security. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cdqAGXOQceA.

13 Regreening Africa Aims to Resolve Land Degradation. https://iafrica.com/regreening-africa-aims-to-resolve-land-degradation/.

14 Science must back initiatives to restore Africa's forests, say experts. https://news.globallandscapesforum.org/47533/science-must-back-initiatives-to-restore-africas-forests-say-experts/.

15 App: Regreening Africa - Data collection tool. https://www.echocommunity.org/en/resources/0e575cc2-fd96-4c77-84c5-8706ea70de0f.



Above. Tree planting is critical for sustainable future but can't fix climate change on its own.

16 Regreening Africa: A Bottom-Up Transformation of Degraded Lands. http://www.etfrn.org/publications/regreening+africa:+a+bottom-up+transformation+of+degraded+lands.

17 CIFOR-ICRAF scientists to speak at tree planting forum. https://www.worldagroforestry.org/blog/2020/09/28/cifor-icraf-scientists-speak-tree-planting-forum.

18 Dispelling the top seven tree planting misconceptions. https://forestsnews.cifor.org/67319/dispelling-the-top-seven-tree-planting-misconceptions?fnl=en.

19 Tree planting is critical for a sustainable future but can't fix climate change on its own. https://forestsnews.cifor.org/67447/tree-planting-critical-for-sustainable-future-but-cant-fix-climate-change-on-its-own?fnl=en.

Videos

1 World Food Day || Voices of Food Systems. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Wl6TlclvJ4o&t=184s. YouTube (ICRAF): **YouTube:** 149 views. **Twitter:** 40 retweets | 70 likes.

2 Land Restoration in Africa: Practical Perspectives from the Regreening Africa Program (recorded video of the World Bank event). https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mk-wmS_gh7M&t=30s. **YouTube:** 209 views.

3 Regreening Niger with proven agroforestry techniques. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SnDBp2EaF6s. **YouTube:** 217 views. **Facebook:** 521 people reached | 44 engagements | 15 likes | 1 share.

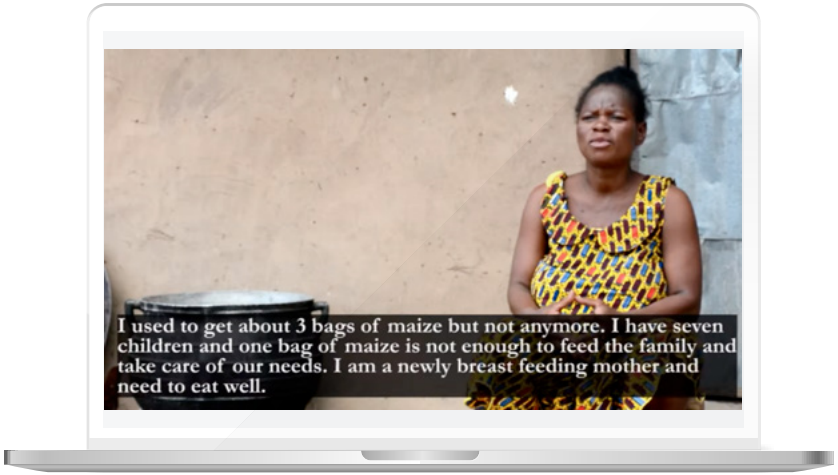
4 Transformative Storytelling for Social Change. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=368vEP0MYmw. **YouTube:** 754 Views. **Twitter:** 6,809 people reached | 28 retweets | 33 likes. **Facebook:** 39,016 people reached | 2,033 engagements | 46 likes | 5 shares.

5 Regreening Niger. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eDBpLsnDe6A&t=2s. YouTube: 100 views.

6 Regreening degraded land with Evergreen Agricultural practices. https://www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=148&v=Ka2ihLoC_nY&feature=emb_logo. **YouTube:** 248 views.

7 Short clip on Restoring Trees in Senegal. https://twitter.com/RegreenAfrica/status/1288708290789232641. **Twitter:** 6,075 people reached | 962 media views | 265 engagements.

8 Scaling ecosystem restoration in agricultural landscapes. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qvf0drWdTq4&feature=youtu.be. **YouTube:** 454 views.



Above. Regreening degraded land with Evergreen Agricultural practices.

Community Videos

Community videos concept was introduced in November 2018 in Kenya to document project activities and motivate behaviour change. Nine trainees selected based on performance and interest, have been perfecting their video taking skills courtesy of refresher trainings. A video highlighting experiences of three video takers from Kenya was created and showcased at the third project steering committee meeting in Brussels in November 2019 and so far has had 754 views and is accessible here https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=368vEP0MYmw. More videos are being refined by the video takers and will also be uploaded on the project's YouTube channel.

The project is rolling out a similar initiative in Ethiopia. Plans are currently underway, this time with project officers from the CRS and WV. They too will document activities as they unfold in their respective sites and will be required to showcase the edited videos in various platforms such as barazas and market days, which are of interest to farmers. Kicking this off will be a theoretical and practical training, introducing the concept on 16th to 20th November 2020, in Adama, Ethiopia. Safety regulations will be adhered to prior, during and after the training. To ensure timely feedback on content developed, a WhatsApp group will be formed after the training.

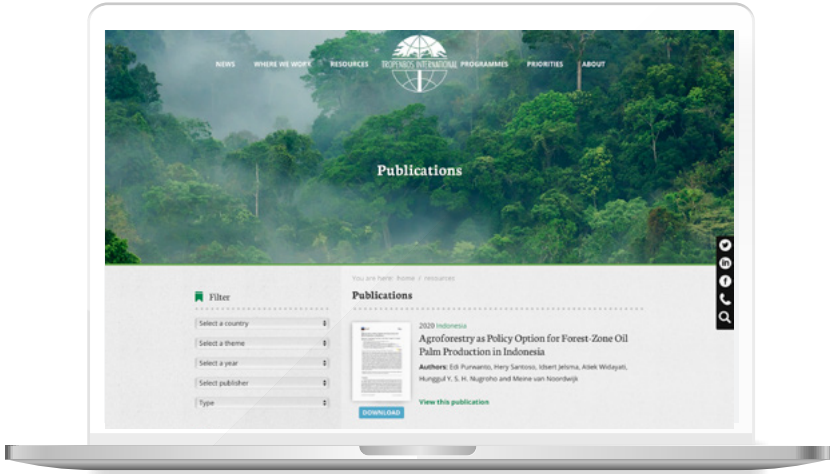
Above. Regreening Africa team trained 16 farmers in videography in Kenya. Two lead farmers tell their regreening story.

Other opportunities

Research

A Tropenbos International edition of ETFRN News 60 - Restoring African drylands, is due for release in December 2020. Regreening Africa submitted an article available here https://www.tropenbos.org/resources/publications/etfrn+news+60+-+regreening+africa:+a+bottom-up+transformation+of+degraded+lands. The final edition will contain 25 articles plus interviews and boxes describing farmer-led, NGO, private sector, government and international initiatives.

B Interview for book on nature and human health by an environmental author about how various landscapes impact human health. The book will also cover how people can have a more reciprocal relationship with nature and give back to these landscapes through conservation. The final copy is scheduled to be published in the United States by HarperCollins in Spring 2022.

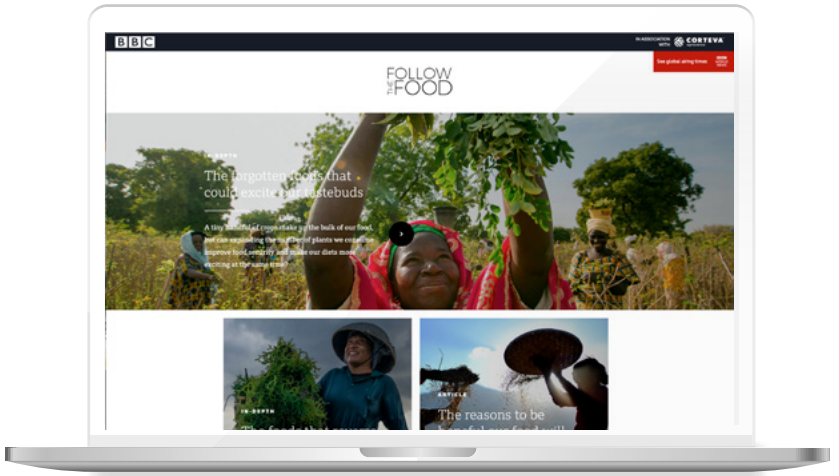


Above. Tropenbos International edition of ETFRN News 60 - Restoring African drylands, is due for release in December 2020.

Media

A Interview by Voice of America on the project. A follow-up photo project on forests will take place in Senegal, targeted for final publishing in The Guardian. A recording of the interview as well as outcomes of the photo project will be availed by the journalists once aired for wider audiences.

B BBC Follow the Food Series by a United Kingdom TV production known as TwoFour. Regreening Africa was selected to feature in an 8-part series for the BBC (https://www.bbc.com/future/bespoke/follow-the-food/), with a focus on how scientists and farmers are working together to implement diverse restoration approaches to reverse the impacts of climate change, meet increased population food demand and improve soil fertility and soil health. The documentary was filmed on 2nd September 2020, in Homa Bay County Kenya and will be aired in January 2021. Featured in the film are two lead farmers from the project, Project Manager in charge of Kenya, Dr. Charles Odhiambo, and the Program Manager, Dr. Susan Chomba.



Above. BBC Follow the Food Series by a United Kingdom TV production known as TwoFour.

Exhibitions

A The project has been selected for inclusion in the Designing Peace Exhibition, organized by Cooper Hewitt, Smithsonian Design Museum. The exhibition is scheduled to open in the second half of 2021 in New York. This exhibition will feature design projects from around the world and will explore numerous ways designers respond to division and conflict. Regreening Africa's work to reverse land degradation by improving livelihoods, food security and climate resilience through the restoration of ecosystems in eight countries is representative of the type of projects the organisers will display. An ice breaker meeting was recently held to chart a way forward.

Regreening Africa

www.regreeningafrica.org

twitter.com/RegreenAfrica

www.facebook.com/RegreenAfrica