

Annual Report

SEPTEMBER 2020 - AUGUST 2021

Regreening Africa

Reversing Land Degradation in Africa
by Scaling-up Evergreen Agriculture



Regreening Africa



World Vision



Contents

List of acronyms and abbreviations	3
Background	4
Overview of progress and achievements in Year 4	5
Results	7
Outcome (Strategic Objective) Level	7
<i>Regreening adoption targets</i>	7
<i>Value chains</i>	9
Output and Activity Levels	12
<i>Output 1: Viable and promising regreening options identified for targeted scaling sites/countries</i>	12
<i>Output 2: Project stakeholders equipped with new knowledge, skills, tools and resources to effectively promote prioritized regreening options</i>	15
<i>Output 3: 500,000 households supported with viable and inclusive regreening options in that project year</i>	24
<i>Output 4: Targeted agroforestry value chains assessed and provided with relevant regreening support</i>	29
<i>Output 5: Implementation and uptake of monitoring data for adaptive management</i>	33
<i>Output 6: New evidence on the effectiveness of regreening is generated to inform wider policy and practice</i>	36
<i>Output 7 and 8: Reported by Economics of Land Degradation in Year 3</i>	
<i>Output 9 and 10: Land degradation dynamics and dimensions in all countries assessed; Countries equipped with surveillance and analytic tools (e.g. dashboards)</i>	37
<i>Output 11: Regreening successes are compiled and communicated to policymakers, government and project stakeholders</i>	41
Communication and visibility actions	45
Gender: Women and youth inclusion	56

List of acronyms and abbreviations

ABCD	Asset-based Community Drive approach	LDD	Land Degradation Dynamics
AF	Agroforestry	LDN	Land Degradation Neutrality
AFR100	African Forest Landscape Restoration Initiative	LDSF	Land Degradation Surveillance Framework
ANCP-FLR	Australian NGO Cooperation Programme Forest and Landscape Restoration	LQAS	Lot quality assurance sampling
ANR	Assisted Natural Regeneration	MEL	Monitoring Evaluation and Learning
BBC	British Broadcasting Corporation	MMDA	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
CAHW	Community Animal Health Workers	MoEACC	Ministry of Environment, Agriculture and Climate Change
CARE	Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere	MOERD	Ministry of Environment and Rural Development
CBO	Community-Based Organisation	NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
CFA	Community Forest Association	NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
CFV	Community Fire Volunteer	NOCC	National Oversight and Coordination Committee
CIFOR	Centre for International Forestry Research	NRM	Natural Resource Management
CRS	Catholic Relief Services	NTFP	Non-Timber Forest Product
CSO	Civil Society Organisation	OBN	Oromia Broadcasting Network
DA	District Assembly	PMNR	Pastoralist Managed Natural Regeneration
ELD	Economics of Land Degradation	PMU	Project Management Unit
ETB	Ethiopian Birr	RA	Regreening Africa
EU	European Union	RAB	Rwanda Agricultural Board
EUR	Euro	ROM	Results Oriented Monitoring
EGA	Evergreen Agriculture	RRC	Rural Resource Centre
FBC	Fana Broadcasting Corporate	S4T	Savings for Transformation
FFBS	Farmers' Field and Business School	SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
FFS	Farmer Field School	SFC	Saving for Change
FMNR	Farmer-Managed Natural Regeneration	SHARED	Stakeholder Approach to Risk Informed and Evidence-based Decision-making
FORIG	Forestry Research Institute of Ghana	SILC	Savings and Internal Lending Communities
FSK	Farming Systems Kenya	SLM	Sustainable Land Management
GAP	Good Agricultural Practices	SME	Small and Medium-sized Enterprise
GBV	Gender Based Violence	SNNP	Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' Region of Ethiopia
GIZ	Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit	SWC	Soil and water conservation/ CES - Conservation des Eaux et Sols
GLF	Global Landscapes Forum	ToT	Training-of-Trainer
GLI	Green Legacy Initiative	UN	United Nations
GNFS	Ghana National Fire Service	UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
HH	Household	UNFCCC	The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
ICRAF	International Centre for Research in Agroforestry (World Agroforestry)	USD	United States Dollar
JRLM	Joint Reflective and Learning Mission	VFT	Volunteer Farmer Trainer
KEFRI	Kenya Forestry Research Institute	VSLA	Village Savings and Loan Association
KFS	Kenya Forest Service	WV	World Vision



Background

This narrative report covers year four 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 one 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 realisation of global commitments on restoration of degraded lands made by African countries under the African Forest Landscape Restoration Initiative (AFR100), as well as meeting multiple objectives on climate change, biodiversity, action against desertification and sustainable development. 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 project contributes to various EU streams of work such as the Green Deal and the Farm to Fork Strategy, the Biodiversity Strategy including NaturAfrica, Forest Landscape Restoration partnerships as well as stability and security in the Sahel and Horn of Africa and toward the Great Green Wall.

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 adaptable 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 continuously inform project implementation.

The lessons drawn from the project will be timely for informing enhanced restoration investment through the recently launched UN declared Decade of Ecosystem Restoration (2021-2030), the next phase of the Great Green Wall and enhanced climate change mitigation and adaptation efforts.

World Agroforestry (ICRAF) leads a consortium of international non-governmental organisations (NGOs) comprising of World Vision (WV), Catholic Relief Services (CRS), Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere (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) which ended in year three of the project, assessment of the Economics of Land Degradation (ELD) was undertaken to contribute to decision making and policy strategies in the project countries.



Penina Maathi, a member of the Likia nursery group in Nakuru County, tending to tree seedlings.
(Photo: Regreening Africa/Brian Gathu)

Overview of progress and achievements in Year 4

Year 4 of the project saw extensive landscape restoration efforts as well as policy engagement and value chain work take place despite many challenges. The Covid-19 pandemic has continued throughout the project year and created a challenging environment for implementation in all countries in addition to security challenges in Mali, Niger and Ethiopia.

Overall, a harmonised two-level scaling intervention was observed: first, direct scaling of operations at the community level to incite the adoption of regreening practices. Second, indirect scaling operations where other agencies, and stakeholders adopt regreening practices through the influence of project direct interventions.



Reach, uptake, and Regreening App

Uptake surveys completed for years 3 and 4 in several project sites have verified at least 127,073 households and 331,200 hectares are under regreening practices. These figures do not capture all the project's achievements as only direct intervention sites were measured, not all project sites were included in the surveys, and some surveys covered achievements up to year 3 only. Reports submitted by each country team show partners reached out to 100,065 households, with 66,995 from direct intervention and 33,070 from indirect scaling sites in year 4. A total of 223,746 hectares were reported to be reached with 142,308 from direct and 81,438 from indirect scaling sites in year 4. However, reach does not always translate to adoption of practices by households, as some of those reached may not take up the practices or may adopt them on a portion of their land only. Over the four years, 401,290 households and 665,925 hectares have been reached by the project. Both reach

and uptake results are promising given the stage of the project and the challenges with Covid-19 in the past year.

In addition to implementing partner reported reach and uptake survey results, use of the Regreening App in year 4 has accelerated significantly. There are now 42,814 farmers registered and using the Regreening App for tree planting and 27,725 farmers registered and using the Regreening App for farmer-managed natural regeneration (FMNR). Results from the App will be used to validate indirect scaling in many countries and to assess the impact of restoration efforts over time.



Covid-19 and security challenges

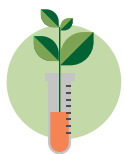
Covid-19 continued to be a challenge in year 4 and prevented the occurrence of many large in-person events. Training was able to continue in the field with extensive Covid-19 precautions and with smaller groups of people. Online meetings and workshops were used to overcome travel restrictions.

During year 4, conflict in the Tigray region of Ethiopia had a significant impact on project implementation. Both partners working in Ethiopia decided to move their work and remaining targets from Tigray to other project sites in Oromia for year 5.



Value chains

At least one value chain per country has been supported. Activities varied from raw materials and product development, through to processing, access to finance and marketing. Ghana, Mali, Senegal and Ethiopia have engaged enterprise groups to prepare product business plans for shea butter, honey, furniture and tree seedling sales.



Exiting partners and sustainability

Several partners exited the project at the end of year 4 as they had achieved their objectives and due to budgetary constraints. The project has finished its activities in Somaliland and Puntland and two partners have exited from Mali.



Light touch in Burkina Faso

In addition to project activities in the eight project countries, a light touch engagement in Burkina Faso took place. Regreening Africa contributed to the Salon International de L'Arbre/International Tree Fair through the Ecological Movement of Burkina Faso and planted a grove of trees.



Additional funds and partnerships

The project received additional funds from the EU to enhance project activities. These resources were partly spent in year 4 with the majority earmarked for year 5 to support further scaling, consolidation of efforts and the wide uptake of Regreening Africa lessons and tools. New partnerships were also established with some countries receiving additional projects to complement Regreening Africa and a collaboration with ICRAF's asset-based community-driven development (ABCD) for complementary work in Homa Bay was initiated.



Joint Reflective and Learning Missions

In year 4, Joint Reflective and Learning Missions (JRLMs) were held virtually for all eight countries between July and August 2021. The JRLMs were preceded by quality monitoring visits which were conducted by the implementing partners and other stakeholders in each country. The reflective missions provide the opportunity to jointly query and learn from one another's evidence and experience, build upon project momentum and consider revised implementation approaches and focus. The JRLMs also provide a basis for adaptive management by the project.

Results

Outcome (Strategic Objective) Level

Regreening adoption targets

Table 1: Estimated number of households (HHs) and hectares under regreening practices verified through the uptake surveys for directly facilitated sites

Country	Households exposed to and taking up new and/or scaling-up regreening practices			Estimated hectareage under regreening practices (based on households taking up new and/or scaling-up regreening practices)			Notes
	Total # of HHs in survey sites	Proportion of HHs taking up	# of HHs taking up	Average weighted land holding (Ha)	Average proportion under regreening	Estimated Ha under regreening	
Ethiopia	14,822	0.43	6,380	1.06	0.60	4,042	Year 3 not Tigray
Kenya	14,520	0.24	3,469	1.83	0.78	4,928	Year 3 not all sites
Rwanda	20,997	0.70	14,845	0.66	0.91	8,861	Year 3 not all sites
Somalia	6,456	0.78	5,055	3.52	0.61	10,851	Close-out survey
Senegal	25,143	0.34	8,218	6.53	0.37	19,695	Year 4 all sites
Ghana	46,422	0.83	38,521	3.53	0.44	59,122	Year 4 all sites
Mali	29,710	0.58	17,260	13.06	0.30	67,316	Year 3 all sites
Niger	40,071	0.83	33,325	7.12	0.66	156,385	Year 3 all sites
Total	198,141		127,073			331,200	

Tables 1 and 2 show the project's progress towards achieving the goal of restoring one million hectares of land and benefiting 500,000 households by the end of 2022.

Table 1 outlines the verified number of households and hectares under regreening practices based on the household uptake surveys. These numbers do not capture all the project's achievements as they do not include leveraging sites, some surveys were conducted up to year 3 and several of the surveys did not cover all the sites (see the notes in Table 1). A more comprehensive verification of regreening practice hectares and households will be available in year 5 from the endline survey and increased coverage by the Regreening App.

Uptake surveys were carried out using a structured questionnaire which was modified to each country's context. The questionnaire was developed to capture data on exposure and uptake of specific agroforestry technologies and practices promoted by the Regreening Africa project. It was administered only to households living in village clusters classified as year 1 village clusters in the direct intervention sites. These are sites where the implementing partners were expected to have worked since the beginning of the project.

Respondent households were selected using the lot quality assurance sampling (LQAS) technique to ensure correct representation of the intervention areas; and were sampled randomly whether they had been directly exposed to the project or not. The decision to

randomly sample the households was based on the premise that all the households living in the intervention village clusters had an equal chance of participating in the project and hence were considered treated by virtue of residing in those village clusters.

Data analysis and project assessment was done to determine two key indicators – the number of households taking up regreening activities and the hectareage under regreening activities, as well as exposure to and uptake of specific regreening practices. To ensure that the results could be generalised, sampling weights were used to adjust for differences in the number of households residing in each village.

Table 2 shows the number of households and hectares reached by the project implementation teams in each country. Once a household has been reached, they must decide which practices to take up and over what area of land, this then reflects as uptake or adoption. As such, reach numbers can be higher than those of uptake.

Table 2: Summary of year 1, 2, 3 and 4 progress towards the targets in terms of households and hectares reached, for all countries

Target type	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Total targets reached (yr1 + yr2+ yr3+ yr4)	Approach used to collect the data
Directly facilitated households	873	124,730	108,688	66,995	301,286	Implementing partners' country reports (not verified)
Leveraged households	220	19,451	47,263	33,070	100,004	Implementing partners' country reports (not verified)
Total households reached	1,093	144,181	155,951	100,065	401,290	
Directly facilitated hectares	999	137,976	226,255	142,308	507,537	Implementing partners' country reports (not verified)
Leveraged hectares	176	23,546	53,227	81,438	158,387	Implementing partners' country reports (not verified)
Total hectares reached	1,175	161,522	279,482	223,746	665,925	

Farmers in Ghana are integrating trees in farming landscapes to increase vegetation cover and improve soil health.
(Photo: World Vision Ghana/Abena Agyei-Boateng)



Value chains

Table 3: Value chains strengthened

Country: Project sites	Value chain type	Targeted gaps to be addressed	Gaps addressed to date	Gap in objectives achieved (%)
Ghana: Bawku West and Garu Tempene	Fuelwood, charcoal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uncontrolled bushfires Poor charcoal making methods Overexploitation of preferred trees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trainings on tree planting, woodlots, management, FMNR, kilning/ carbonisation Charcoal business plans prepared Energy saving cooking stoves for communities 	100%
	Shea butter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uncontrolled bushfires Poor nut harvesting and processing techniques 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trainings on tree management, grafting Prepared shea value chain business plans Linked producers to finance and marketing support 	100%
	Fruits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor access to varieties and management e.g. cashew orchards Lack of processing know-how 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Established nurseries to raise preferred varieties e.g. cashew, mango 	100%
	Medicinals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harvesting and preparation challenges No value addition Cultural barriers affecting trade 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participatory domestication activities taking into account socio-cultural factors 	80%
Rwanda: Bugesera, Kayanza, Gatsibo and Nyagatare	Fruits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of producers' groups Lack of market linkages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aggregation of fruit producers Trainings and market linkages 	100%
	Timber: Grevilia, Pinus, Eucalyptus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of business plans for selected value chains Poor private sector participation Untrained producers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality planting materials supplied Identified and supported 63 producers' groups 	70%
	Beekeeping and crop value chains (maize and bean)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unclear strategy to develop beekeeping activities and priority crops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sixteen beekeeping groups set up and supported 	50%
Kenya: Homa Bay and Marsabit	Honey/ beekeeping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Production, processing, and marketing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Production, processing, and marketing 	60%
Kenya: Homa Bay and Migori	Medicinal products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Production and extraction constraints 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Production and extraction 	40%
Kenya: Baringo, Laikipia and Elgeyo Marakwet	Avocado, mango and pawpaw	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Production of seedlings, grafting, planting, processing and marketing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planting/establishment, production, processing, and marketing trainings 	70%
Migori (mango)				Migori 40%
Homa Bay (pawpaw)				Homa Bay 50%
Kenya: Migori	Moringa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Production of seedlings, grafting and marketing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Production of seedlings, grafting and marketing 	60%
Ethiopia: Shashogo, Jeju and Ambassel districts	Honey value chain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of market linkages, beekeeping equipment Limited knowledge of actors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training on beekeeping, honey production, equipment support (honey extractor, wax etc.) 	97%

Country: Project sites (continued)	Value chain type	Targeted gaps to be addressed	Gaps addressed to date	Gap in objectives achieved (%)
Ethiopia: Hula district	Bamboo furniture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of knowledge and skills on designing, marketing, and book-keeping Lack modern equipment and workshops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training on furniture design and market linkage Support with modern equipment Meetings with partners to facilitate shade and working place 	100%
	Tree seedlings (private nursery/rural resource centres (RRCs))	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water shortage Lack of knowledge on nursery management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water sources identified for seedling propagation Trainings on nursery management 	90%
Ethiopia: Ambassel district	Construction poles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Traditional means of production and sale of wood products Lack of defined marketplace 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forest management skills, scientific production of construction wood Organising the producers to have a defined marketplace 	75%
Ethiopia: Sire	Poles and firewood (woodlot)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Market access and linkage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussion platform organised for woodlot producers and local vendors to facilitate better linkages on produce handling 	80%
Ethiopia: Dodota and Sire	Gesho leaves production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Variation in harvesting time by market actors Small-scale production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support with improved varieties Recommendations on spacing and profitable harvest calendar 	60%
Mali: Koutiala and Yorosso	Shea butter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate producer organisation Low product quality Low market control 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Business plan preparation linking value chains stakeholders and setting up sales shops Training on sales, marketing techniques and quality procedures 	100%
Mali: Tominian	Shea butter and soumbala	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of producer organisation/cooperative Lack of equipment Old trees and poor access to raw materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trade fairs organised for 24 women's groups Groups mobilised EUR 3,332 (interest paid EUR 371) Shea production guide for women's groups Trained 320 persons from 14 women's groups on non-timber forest product (NTFP) processing and handling Sixty persons from 12 groups trained on financial management and entrepreneurship Four new Saving for Change (SFC) groups set up 	Sahel-Eco- Shea and Parkia 100%
				Oxfam 90%
				WV- Shea 95%
Mali: Kimparana -N'Torosso Bolokalasso	Shea butter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of machinery Low financial management and entrepreneurship 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supported installation of processing equipment Trainings on business and financial management 	98%
Mali: Koutiala (CRS)	Trade of seedlings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low capacity on plant nursery management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trained 72 persons (35 women) on nurseries management and tree seed handling 	100%
	Shea butter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate capacity on tree seed collection and packaging Improve business and marketing capacity by committee, women's groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Five members of Signè management committee trained on marketing, business plans and management Trained 25 leaders of 5 women's shea groups on shea marketing and business plan concepts 	
Senegal: Kaffrine / Ndiognick and Mbané	Baobab	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate entrepreneurship skills, and business plan development by women's groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Entrepreneurship skills elaborated, business plan development and marketing 	50%

Country: Project sites (continued)	Value chain type	Targeted gaps to be addressed	Gaps addressed to date	Gap in objectives achieved (%)
Niger: Ouallam / Simiri (Intervention villages)	<i>Zizyphus mauritiana</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor links to markets Lack of exchange platform by actors Poor packaging and value addition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support producer aggregation and trade fairs Value addition support Planting material support and promote planting Training on nurseries 	80%
	<i>Moringa oleifera</i> <i>Balanites aegyptiaca</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate platform for information exchange by actors Poor packaging and processing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support on product processing, preservation, and marketing Improved seed support Nurseries and planting support 	80%
Somaliland: Baki and Odweyne	Fruits and fodder, crops (sesame, sweet potato)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical training on tree-based products (fruits, nuts) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Value chains assessment and training on value chain concepts 	70%
Puntland: Sanaag and Bari	Frankincense and myrrh production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Production and marketing skills, formation, and institutional development of cooperatives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training on production and marketing skills, formation, and institutional development of cooperatives 	100%
	Agroforestry, pasture, and fodder production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Production and marketing skills Pasture management through FMNR Cooperatives strengthening through effective management skills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training and material support for production and marketing skills Pasture management through FMNR Cooperatives strengthening through effective management skills 	100%
	Business facilitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Basic business running skills, marketing strategies Proper storage of farm products Proper investment of farms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training on basic business running skills, marketing strategies, proper storage of farm products and proper investment of farms 	100%

Country value chain development plans were implemented successfully, targeting raw material and product development at the primary or producer level. The project harnessed synergies on activities targeting tree restoration to support value chain activities such as providing requested tree varieties and germplasm, nursery and in situ grafting, and training on pest and disease management. Further support was provided for tree management at the farm level to improve fruit, pole, firewood, vegetable and medicinal production for marketing. Project activities in Mali and Ethiopia focused on shea butter production, poles and furniture making by availing equipment to help in product processing and related value add activities. In addition, bottlenecks such as attaining profitability have been addressed through creating market links from local levels such as through setting up sales outlets (shops) and negotiating with key stakeholders such as the government to identify sites where the trade of tree products can be supported. To address market challenges associated with produce access and volume acquisitions, transport and contracts with private enterprises have been supported in Ghana, Kenya, Niger, Rwanda and Ethiopia focused on improving

producer aggregation. Interventions have supported participation in trade fair activities as an important avenue for creating linkages. In addition, teams in Ghana, Mali, Senegal and Ethiopia have engaged enterprise groups in preparing product business plans such as for shea butter, honey, furniture and tree seedling sales. Activities in Mali and Rwanda sought to improve capacities of enterprise groups to access funding through innovations such as Savings for Transformation (S4T) and loan groups.

Overcoming challenges such as product prioritisation in addition to resource overexploitation has limited the momentum needed to tap into promising export markets such as for shea butter. Furthermore, as produce is harvested from different provenances it tends to be of mixed quality rendering it unsuitable for export markets. Farmer contracting, transport, warehousing and links to finance remain important challenges.

Output and Activity Levels



Output 1: Viable and promising greening options¹ identified for targeted scaling sites/countries

Table 4: Key greening options identified

Name of direct scaling site	Key greening options identified	Percentage (%) of option identification work complete per site
GHANA		
Bawku West, Garu Tempane	Establishment of FMNR fields, tree planting, fire management and nursery establishment	100%
Mion	Tree planting on degraded lands, incorporating trees on farmlands, vegetable production, individual and community woodlots, tree nurseries	64%
RWANDA		
Bugesera, Gatsibo, Nyagatare and Kayanza	Fertiliser trees with boundary planting, contour hedges, fodder trees/shrubs with boundary planting, contour hedges, woodlots with individual plots, timber with boundary planting, silvopastoralism with boundary and scattered planting, fruit tree growing with home gardens, orchards, scattered in fields, FMNR and biomass incorporation participatory trials to improve organic soil carbon	100%
KENYA		
Migori and Homabay	FMNR, agroforestry tree nursery establishment and seedlings production, tree planting, enrichment planting, fruit tree farming, and savings for investment into landscape restoration, tree-based value chains	95%
ETHIOPIA		
Ambassel, Dodota, Hula, Jeju Shashogo and Sire	Soil and water conservation (SWC), FMNR and agroforestry (Ambassel) FMNR, enrichment planting in area enclosures and fruit orchard/agroforestry around homestead (Dodota) Agroforestry practice in private land (Hula) FMNR and agroforestry practice (Jeju) FMNR in farmland and area enclosure, enrichment planting in communal land with <i>Olea africana</i> and <i>Juniperus procera</i> , homestead agroforestry with fruits such as avocado, mango, papaya, lemon, grevillea, boundary planting and woodlot, RRC (Shashogo, Sire)	100%
MALI		
Koutiala	Natural regeneration	90%
	Semi-direct planting	60%
Yorosso	Improved cook stoves	30%
Tominian	FMNR, tree planting, direct seeding, SWC (zaï), stone barriers, contour development, quick composting, grass strips), "one shea/nere tree for every woman" initiative	80%
Koutiala	Plantation and non-plantation ANR, composting, stone strip with planting or semi-direct seeding, zaï and tree planting or direct seeding, half-moon and planting or direct seeding, protection, restoration of degraded pasture, parklands areas with shea; live hedges/planting on field edges, fascines, nurseries, direct seeding of agroforestry trees	100%
San	FMNR	90%
	Soil degraded restoration, tree planting	60%

¹ Greening 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.



Name of direct scaling site (continued)	Key greening options identified	Percentage (%) of option identification work complete per site
SENEGAL		
Kaffrine, Fatick and Kaolack	Assisted natural regeneration (ANR), tree planting	<div><div>70%</div></div>
		Kaolack <div><div>40%</div></div>
NIGER		
Simiri and Ouallam Hamdallaye	FMNR, tree planting, zaï pits and organic manure, half-moon and tree planting and improved stoves	<div><div>100%</div></div>
SOMALILAND		
Baki and Odweyne	FMNR, nursery establishment, environmental conservation, agroforestry	Baki <div><div>100%</div></div>
		Odweyne <div><div>85%</div></div>
PUNTLAND		
Sanaag and Bari	Agroforestry, FMNR, establishment of nurseries, environmental conservation, planting of shade trees	<div><div>100%</div></div>

Narrative on progress towards Output 1

Identification and refinement of greening options has been completed for all project sites in Rwanda, Ethiopia, Somalia and Niger. Some project sites in Ghana, Mali, Kenya and Senegal where scaling activities have not been undertaken especially with leverage actors reported incomplete option identification work. This activity will be prioritised for completion in the first quarter of year five (Table 4). In Senegal, FMNR/assisted natural regeneration (ANR) was the main option identified for Kaffrine, Fatick and Kaolack. However, tree planting was later identified as a complementary option in parts of Kaolack where natural regeneration is not feasible given the high levels of degradation and salinity.

Several lessons emerged from this activity. In Rwanda, where FMNR was a secondary greening option, several learning sites have been established to facilitate farmers and other stakeholders to learn more about the practice. Additionally, FMNR was prioritised for sites with high water stress in Ethiopia, raising interest amongst government stakeholders as a key option to be included in restoration plans. The Environment, Forest and Climate Change Commission has expressed interest in working with ICRAF to develop a strategy on the FMNR technique for land restoration in dry and moisture stressed areas.

Tree planting and agroforestry options have been mapped for all countries and additional practices such as soil conservation work through stone bunds, zaï pits, half moons, biomass incorporation, and contour hedges are needed to restore eroded soils. In addition, planting options are demanded for home gardening, boundary planting, woodlots and silvopastoralism.

Efforts sought to ensure identified greening options were matched to sites and circumstances and tailored to delivery/scaling channels such as lead farmers, volunteer farmer trainers, fire management committees, S4T and saving for change (SFC) groups, school environmental clubs, youth soccer groups, radio, government soil conservation and safety net programmes, watershed campaigns, community work e.g. in Rwanda, caravans and market days in the Sahel to reach more people. Identification of options in collaboration with relevant government departments was emphasised in order to promote intervention ownership and sustainability.



Table 5: Annual Activity: Summary on identification of regreening options

Activity area	Planned specific activity as stated in the budget	Percentage (%) delivered	Reason for variance
1.1 Evidence compilation & synthesis to support scaling	1.1.1 Refinement of country regreening options and scaling approach for year 4	100%	
	1.1.2 1 Regreening options report	100%	
1.2 Regional and country level detailed design and planning	1.2.4 Appraisal of scaling activities direct and leveraging sites	100%	

Narrative on annual activity delivery under Output 1

Progress on regreening options identified and refined per country:

- **Kenya:** FMNR, fruit tree agroforestry, enrichment planting, SWC, savings for investments into landscape restoration, honey value chains and tree nursery development are the key practices identified for interventions. Lead farmer, exchange visits, school environment clubs, community forest associations (CFAs), farmer/producer groups, faith-based organisations, county government and youth soccer tournaments are the main channels used to support scaling.
- **Ethiopia:** The project identified FMNR, enrichment planting, and agroforestry practices as the major regreening options for Shashogo, Ambassel, Jeju, Sire and Dodota Districts. Agroforestry practices are dominant in Hula district due to a lack of communal lands. FMNR in area enclosure and farmlands is highly regarded, particularly at sites where previous restoration work through tree planting showed poor results. Enrichment planting in communal lands, area enclosures and grasslands are supported to ensure communities obtain direct benefits and incentives from the protected areas. In all direct scaling sites, SWC measures are integrated with the planting of appropriate species. Fertiliser trees such as *Sesbania sesban* and *Faidherbia albida* are also included in the farming system.
- **Mali:** Promoted regreening options were determined by the nature of degradation, farmers needs and available resources. The main options promoted are FMNR, tree planting in home gardens, direct seeding, restoration of degraded soils, SWC, tree-based value chain development and seedling production. Direct seeding and campaigns such as “one shea one woman” have gained acceptance amongst the households. Agroecological committees

support farmers and act as a link between the farmers and the development/technical teams.

- **Ghana:** Project has identified FMNR, bushfire management, tree planting and management and tree nurseries as the main regreening options. Woodlots have gained acceptance amongst farmers in Mion. Fire volunteers have contributed to a significant reduction in bushfires which has translated to higher tree survival in the project sites.
- **Senegal:** ANR and tree planting are the main options promoted in Senegal. Direct seeding has been piloted during this reporting period. Caravans and market days present the project with a larger audience for the regreening messages and interventions. Open grazing remains the main challenge to both ANR and tree planting interventions.
- **Somaliland:** FMNR, agroforestry, tree planting involving seedlings raised from communal nursery sites, and land rehabilitation/conservation by construction of SWC structures are implemented.
- **Rwanda:** Tree planting is the main tree restoration approach in Rwanda. Efforts on planting diverse tree species were emphasised during this reporting period. Adopted regreening practices are based on need and capacity. For instance, farmers with large plots of land prefer planting woodlots and fruit orchards while others opt for intercropping and home gardening including fruit trees such as tree tomatoes and *Carica papaya* that are fast growing. Nursery cooperatives are playing an important role in producing seedlings in communities and Rural Resource Centres (RRCs) were established to support backstopping and dissemination of technical knowledge.
- **Niger:** Identification of options was completed in the third year of the project. Various options are implemented across the different landscapes, in agricultural land, zaï pits, organic manure, FMNR and tree planting are implemented. In pastoral land, tree planting initiatives are complemented with FMNR and grass reseeding; and in community lands, half-moons, seeding with herbaceous species and tree planting are implemented. The village monitoring committee members are the main agents used in scaling land restoration approaches in Niger.
- **Puntland:** Agroforestry, FMNR, establishment of nurseries, environmental conservation, planting of shade trees were the main regreening options preferred in Puntland. Nursery groups and FMNR champions were the main agents used to deliver regreening messages, techniques and approaches. Fodder value chains and pasture restoration were considered major interventions as about 90% of the communities in Puntland are pastoralists.



OUTPUT 2: Project stakeholders equipped with new knowledge, skills, tools and resources to effectively promote prioritised greening options

Table 6: Output summary: Equipping project stakeholders with knowledge, skills, tools and resources

Country stakeholder group (in direct intervention (DI) and leveraging sites (LS))	Capacity gaps to be addressed	Gaps successfully addressed to date	Percentage (%) of capacity gap achieved (approx.)	Number of stakeholders per group equipped with new knowledge			
				Male	Female	Total	Youth
GHANA							
Project staff, Agricultural Extension Agents partners (DI)	Tree nursery management	Skills on good nursery practices	100%	4	4	8	1
Fire volunteers (DI)	Bushfire containment	Knowledge on bushfire management	100%	960	640	1,600	480
Lead farmers (DI)	FMNR, nursery establishment, tree management, Regreening App	FMNR concept and scaling methods, nursery management, tree management, Regreening App	100%	870	730	1,600	490
Traditional authorities (DI)	By-law enactment in 40 communities	By-law enactment and enforcement on FMNR and bushfire management	100%	925	600	1,525	150
NGOs/Civil society organisations (CSOs) (LS)	Skills on value chains, FMNR, nurseries, tree planting and management, Shea grafting	Entrepreneurial skills, FMNR practices, nursery establishment, shea grafting, and tree planting and management	100%	6	3	9	2
Radio stations: Bawku West, Garu Tempene and Pusiga districts (LS)	Sensitisation on regreening practices in Bawku West, Garu Tempene and Pusiga districts	Radio sessions on land preparation, composting, FMNR, nursery, Tree planting, tree management and grafting	100%	2,220	2,280	4,500	1,000
Ministries and Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDA): Mion, Yendi, Tamale, Nanumba, Saboba (LS)	FMNR, policies and by-laws on bushfire enforcement, tree planting	FMNR, tree planting, by-laws	70%	50	60	110	20
RWANDA							
Project staff (DI)	Fruit orchards management	Orchard and disease management	100%	4	-	4	-
Lead farmers	Agroforestry practices	Knowledge on agroforestry practices	100%	256	256	512	-
Nursery cooperatives	Grafting skills, business skills	Grafting skills	80%	118	50	168	-
KENYA							
Fruit farmers	Good nursery practices, mother blocks establishment, tree planting, grafting, market linkages	Tree nursery establishment, marketing and value addition, tree planting and agronomic practices	60%	1,975	921	2,896	814
Tree nursery operators	Nurseries set up, grafting, water harvesting, record keeping, species selection	Tree nursery establishment, grafting, record- keeping, species selection and seed support	80%	951	287	1,440	202
FMNR farmers	FMNR techniques, Tree product development: honey, medicinal products	Policy engagements and linkages for marketing	80%	7,553	5,159	12,712	-



Country stakeholder group (continued) (in direct intervention (DI) and leveraging sites (LS))	Capacity gaps to be addressed	Gaps successfully addressed to date	Percentage (%) of capacity gap achieved (approx.)	Number of stakeholders per group equipped with new knowledge			
				Male	Female	Total	Youth
Farming systems Kenya (FSK) Nakuru, Baringo and Laikipia (LS)	FMNR techniques, Sustainable tree product development: honey, medicinal products	Techniques of undertaking FMNR, application of FMNR in landscape restoration	70%	5	3	8	-
CFAs, Homa Bay, Migori, Samburu, Isiolo, and Marsabit (DI and LS)	Group dynamics, resource mobilisation, visioning, nurseries, advocacy, sustainable forest management plans	Nursery establishment, policy- advocacy, participatory forest management	60%	66	35	101	-
Faith-Based Groups, Migori, Marsabit (LS)	Tree nursery establishment, fruit production	Tree nursery establishment, seedling production	50%	17	25	42	-
CSOs/Regreening champions: Homa Bay, Migori, Marsabit, Nakuru, Baringo, Elgeyo Marakwet, Laikipia (DI and LS)	Women and youth inclusion, restoration, land tenure, FMNR, fruit production, policy and budgeting	Fruit tree farming, policy and advocacy, FMNR	70%	105	85	190	30
County Department of Environment: Homa Bay, Migori, Elgeyo Marakwet (DI and LS)	Scaling landscape restoration, tree planting targets Policy formulation and advocacy	Scaling landscape restoration, policy advocacy, budgeting Landscape restoration	60%	51	14	65	2
Lambwe National Youth Service (NYS), Homa Bay (DI)	Species selection, nurseries set up, seed collection, vegetative propagation, market linkages	Species selection, nurseries set up, seed collection	65%	30	-	30	-
Government extension (agriculture and environment departments): Migori and Elgeyo Marakwet (DI and LS)	Empowered World View, Regreening practices, gender and inclusion, advocacy, group dynamics, conflict resolution, change management	Empowered World View, Regreening approaches and practices	30%	36	18	54	-
ETHIOPIA							
District Steering Committee (from all sector offices) (DI and LS)	Project implementation, regreening practices, value chain monitoring	Empowered with knowledge of regreening practices, local value chain, monitoring	75%	62	20	82	-
Environment, Forest and Climate Change Commission, Agriculture and natural resource management (NRM), land administration (DI and LS)	Knowledge on regreening practices and follow up	Empowered on regreening practices	64%	362	51	413	-
District Women and youth children Affairs office and Community-Based Organisations (CBOs) (DI and LS)	Low awareness on Gender-Based Violence (GBV), gender equality, saving groups	Trained on gender balance, equality, GBV prevention and saving	72%	114	103	217	-
Volunteer farmer trainers (DI and LS)	Skills on by-law preparation, area closure, regreening	Capacitated on FMNR, agroforestry practice, nursery management, law enforcement	70%	1,643	283	1,926	-
WV Ethiopia regreening staffs (Headquarter and Field team)	Mobile application and area delineation	Trained on data collection using the Regreening App	44%	8	-	8	-
Hula and Boset districts leveraging partners (LS)	Lack of awareness on regreening practices	Capacitated on regreening practices	111%	2,737	837	3574	-
District agriculture office, Livestock development office (DI)	Quality germplasm and nursery input deficiencies	Tree seeds, nursery tools and polyethylene tube support	100%	286	26	312	-



Country stakeholder group (continued) (in direct intervention (DI) and leveraging sites (LS))	Capacity gaps to be addressed	Gaps successfully addressed to date	Percentage (%) of capacity gap achieved (approx.)	Number of stakeholders per group equipped with new knowledge			
				Male	Female	Total	Youth
Teachers (DI)	Knowledge and technical skills	Knowledge and technical skills strengthened	100%	18	2	20	-
Farmers (DI)	Low awareness and knowledge on the regreening approach and quality tree germplasm	Awareness on regreening approach and adoption of quality tree germplasm	89%	3,643	3,273	6,916	-
FMNR and conservation groups (DI)	Knowledge, technical skills, motivation	Knowledge and technical skills	95%	972	324	1,296	-
Nursery and RRC operators (DI)	Knowledge, technical skills, quality germplasm and input deficiencies	Knowledge, technical skills, access to quality germplasm and input supply	100%	15	11	26	-
Value chain actors	Technical skills and market linkage	Knowledge, technical skills acquired and market linkage facilitated	100%	34	6	40	-
Savings and Internal Lending Communities (SILC)/Saving groups (DI)	Knowledge, technical skills, motivation	Knowledge, technical skills, motivation	99%	29	50	79	-
MALI							
Project officers, leaders, and facilitators (DI and LS)	Lack of knowledge on business plan development, Regreening App and Farmers Fields and Business School (FFBS) approach	Training on business plan development, Regreening App and FFBS approach	100%	15	-	15	-
Lead-Producer trainers (DI and LS)	Knowledge on regreening techniques	Equipped with skills, knowledge and technologies on sustainable practices	100%	1,318	509	1,827	-
Shea butter producers (DI and LS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Business plan development, actor mapping Lack of sales outlet Poor harvesting, drying and processing techniques Poor financial management and entrepreneurship skills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training on financial management, entrepreneurship and business plan development Installation of sales shops Linking market actors 	98%	9	386	395	-
Elected officials, local regional and administrative authorities (DI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Insufficient knowledge on effects of degradation Progress in the third year of project implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trained on effects of land degradation Participated in JRLM and ROM meetings 	80%	75	14	89	-
DRA and Federation's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) extension agents (DI)	Lack of knowledge on regreening techniques and scaling-up	Built capacity on regreening techniques and scaling approaches	100%	7	4	16	5
Community champion farmers (DI)	Regreening techniques, in situ grafting, direct seeding	Equipped with knowledge and skills on regreening practices, grafting and direct seeding	100%	4,336	2,497	6,838	5
SENEGAL							
Community animators (DI)	Knowledge on ANR implementation	Equipped with knowledge on ANR evaluation	100%			45	
Farmer leaders (DI)	Knowledge on ANR practices e.g. pruning, sustainable land management (SLM) practices	Equipped with knowledge on ANR and other regreening practices, trained on SLM	60%			450	

Country stakeholder group (continued) (in direct intervention (DI) and leveraging sites (LS))	Capacity gaps to be addressed	Gaps successfully addressed to date	Percentage (%) of capacity gap achieved (approx.)	Number of stakeholders per group equipped with new knowledge			
				Male	Female	Total	Youth
Communities (DI)	Knowledge of land tenure laws	Imparted with knowledge on rural land tenure laws	60%			260	
Nurserymen (DI)	Limited knowledge on plant production systems	Trained on plant production systems	50%			22	
Project facilitators (DI)	Lack of technical knowledge on ANR	Equipped with knowledge on ANR	50%			9	
NIGER							
Project team (DI)	Environmental laws/ FMNR Decree, land tenure, data collection (through Regreening App	The scaling approach, quantitative and qualitative data collection, mapping, success stories	80%	6	-	6	-
Villages committees (DI)	Environmental laws/Land tenure (FMNR Decree)	Project objectives, scaling approach, communal natural resources management	90%	365	365	730	-
Pilot farmers (DI)	Environmental laws/Land tenure (FMNR Decree)	Project objectives, scaling approach, communal natural resources management	90%			194	
Producer groups (DI)	Effective participation in group activities	Raising awareness on adoption of regreening practices, training on women and youth inclusion	80%	428	706	1,626	492
Land committees and mayors (DI)	Environmental laws/Land tenure (FMNR Decree), Sustainability plan	Environmental laws/Land tenure	90%	182	61	243	-
Technical services (DI)	Environmental laws/Land tenure (FMNR Decree), Sustainability plan	Environmental laws/Land tenure and the scaling approach	90%	12	-	12	-
Private nursery operators (DI)	Linkage with others markets and sustainability plan	Scaling approach, communal natural resources management, women and youth inclusion	100%	8	123	131	-
Community monitoring agents (DI)	Scaling-up of data collection through Regreening App	Communal natural resources management, scaling approach	80%	37	-	37	-
Community radios (DI, LS)	Environmental laws/land tenure (RNA Decree)	Project objectives, scaling approach, environmental laws/land tenure, communal natural resource management	100%	6	3	9	-
SOMALILAND							
FMNR champions: Baki (DI)	Lack of skills and knowledge on tree product value chain, SWC, FMNR, quality seed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training on tree product value chain, FMNR practices, soil bunds and trenches construction • Nursery establishment 	95%			22 FMNR champion groups	
Nursery management committee (DI)	Lack of nursery management skills	Trained on nursery practices, tree propagation and marketing	100%			4 committees	
Ministries of Agriculture and Environment: Baki and Odweyne (DI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designing a regreening project • Extension knowledge products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Received FMNR training course • Nursery manuals translated in Somalia printed and disseminated 	90%	2	-	2, one from each department	-



Country stakeholder group (continued) (in direct intervention (DI) and leveraging sites (LS))	Capacity gaps to be addressed	Gaps successfully addressed to date	Percentage (%) of capacity gap achieved (approx.)	Number of stakeholders per group equipped with new knowledge			
				Male	Female	Total	Youth
FMNR champions, farmer groups, Village Savings and Loan Association (VSLA) groups (DI)	Lack of quality seed, FMNR and other regreening practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Five nursery sites were established Training on FMNR and other regreening practices 	90%				
Community animal health workers (CAHWs) (DI)	Lack of skills on FMNR	Some CAHWs recruited as community champions and received training on FMNR					
PUNTLAND							
Female headed households	FMNR, Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) and nursery management	FMNR and nursery management	100%				
Frankincense and myrrh producers	Access to Frankincense tree seedlings, better harvesting techniques, seeking new market opportunities, establishing standards and linkage to commercial partners	Production and marketing skills, proper harvesting	100%				
Pastoralists	Lack of knowledge on FMNR	Training on FMNR practices and technologies	100%				
Agro-pastoralists	GAP, FMNR and agroforestry, fodder production, better harvesting techniques, Proper use of fertilisers, poor quality seedlings	Training on FMNR and agroforestry	100%				
Group farms	GAP, FMNR and agroforestry	Training on FMNR and agroforestry	100%				
Nursery operators/nurseries	Good nursery management practices, pests control, protection of indigenous species and seedling management	Training on good nursery management practices	100%				
Ministry of Environment and Agriculture	FMNR, agricultural diversification, access to quality and appropriate germplasm	Training on FMNR, nursery management	100%				
FMNR groups	FMNR knowledge, GAP, advocacy	Demonstration on basic FMNR, strengthening group structures	100%				



Women potting seedlings at a nursery farm in Baringo County, Kenya. (Photo: Regreening Africa/Brian Gathu)

Narrative on progress towards Output 2

Stakeholder capacity development involved implementing or influencing adoption of regreening practices through strategies such as community mobilisation, sensitisation, trainings, material support, experiential learning, FFSS, customising knowledge products such as manuals, guides, brochures, posters and stickers (Table 6). Tree nursery and RRC establishment, provision of diverse tree germplasm, improvements to tree planting and management, and FMNR practices were accelerated in Ethiopia, Rwanda, Mali and Kenya. Interventions varied by type of stakeholder and existing capacity gaps. Government technical services and NGOs participating in direct and indirect implementation have benefited from data collection and monitoring tools such as the Regreening App. Village committees, lead farmers, nursery operators, cooperative leaders, and RRC committee members were engaged in hands-on training and other capacitation activities.

Project collaborators such as government departments have benefitted from training-of-trainer (ToT) support and knowledge products from ICRAF for scaling of knowledge on regreening practices and value chains to local communities. Local authorities/ administration, civil society groups, village committees, chiefs and traditional authorities were supported on policy advocacy work such as by-law development and enforcement, for example, the FMNR decree and land tenure interventions in Niger to benefit women and youth. Overall activity implementation relied on smaller groups and longer time periods to keep within the Covid-19 safety protocols. More time than usual was spent to reach project beneficiaries while disruption was reduced mostly through mobile phone communications, radio engagements and the use of community animators. The Ethiopia project successfully implemented most of the activities planned for Oromia, Amhara and Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' Region of Ethiopia (SNNP). Activities planned for the Tigray region were suspended from November 2020 due to political conflict.

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

Activity area	Planned specific activity	Percentage (%) delivered	Reasons for variance
2.1 Partner and stakeholder capacity development for scaling	2.1.2 Develop and agree on country specific capacity development strategies	100	
	2.1.3 Conduct country specific Evergreen Agriculture (EGA) technical training	100	
2.2 Development & dissemination of extension manuals, guides & other tools	2.2.1 Review the availability of existing material against country EGA scaling requirements	100	
	2.2.2 Compile/develop priority material on EGA	80	Some additional requests received such as pest and disease management are pending, and some customised manuals are still being finalised
	2.2.3 Develop guidelines and tools to meaningfully integrate gender into the scaling	100	
2.3 Facilitation of inter- and intra-country sharing on extension	2.3.2 Integrate similar sharing sessions into country specific planning processes	100	

Narrative on annual activity delivery under Output 2

Activities to equip stakeholders with knowledge and tools received significant attention during year 4 project implementation (Table 7). Deliverables per country include:

- Ethiopia:** Training and material support on FMNR, area enclosure, natural resource management (NRM), watershed planning, by-law development, SWC works and tree planting benefited 1,795 persons (374 F; 1,421 M). At least 3,119 (673 F; 2,446 M) were reached during community mobilisation and sensitisation meetings. Some 157 (20 F) farmers, volunteer farmer trainers (VFTs) and government extension workers have benefitted from experience sharing visits. Two-hundred and eighty copies of the FMNR manual and 7,460 brochures, posters and stickers in three local languages were distributed to development agents, experts, VFTs and beneficiaries around the project sites.

Further, 68 episodes of radio messaging on FMNR and regreening best practices were broadcast at the local and national levels via Fana Broadcasting Network (FBC) and Oromia Broadcasting network (OBN). A total of 2,106 kg of assorted tree seeds were purchased and distributed to 34 government and community nurseries. Support to two RRCs has helped generate USD 6,208 through the sale of fruit and tree seedlings.

Additionally, 40 school regreening clubs were established and trained on FMNR, nurseries, tree planting and management. Schools were able to produce tree seedlings and conduct planting in and out of the school compound, recreation areas, and distribute seedlings to farmers. Following awareness campaigns, students started scaling out FMNR practices by enhancing awareness amongst family members. The project has supported the production and planting of 7,478,884 tree seedlings as part of the national Green Legacy Initiative (GLI). At Least 50,379 different high-value fruit seedlings were distributed.

- Ghana:** Within the reporting period, the project identified and trained 2,000 lead farmers (1,000 F; 1,000 M) from 100 selected communities across the Garu Tempane and Bawku West districts. Ghana National Fire Service (GNFS) in both districts supported the project to train 1,600 Community Fire Volunteers (CFVs) (800 F; 800 M). The project collaborated with **AAK to plant 22,000 shea seedlings** in 40 communities. Staff from the Forestry Research Institute of Ghana (FORIG), the Department of Agriculture, ICRAF, CRS and WV Ghana facilitated ToT sessions for different stakeholder groups covering major topics such as: germplasm management and species site matching, saving for transformation, composting, soil fertility improvement, community visioning and by-laws enactment to control negative environmental practices. Other fora such as workshops, FFSs and visits, were used for training and information sharing with relevant stakeholder institutions within the district and beyond. The ToT approach remained a key methodology to addressing the low extension-farmer ratio currently experienced in the Ghanaian agricultural system. Other platforms such as the Ghana CSO Platform on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Agriculture Development Partners forum and the Northern Sector Agriculture Working Group, were used to complement capacity development interventions.



- Senegal:** Training was enhanced for 45 animators on monitoring land restoration through FMNR. Lead farmers received refresher training to disseminate regreening knowledge to farmers. Sharing sessions on land tenure issues were conducted to mitigate conflicts arising from land issues while workshops were organised to help local communities obtain knowledge and use climate information. Through the partnership with Fatick Forestry Service, 22 nurserymen benefitted from tree production training. To support the lead farmers, 50 booklets with relevant information were provided. Also, 67 project beneficiaries from Kaolack and Fatick participated in exchange visits to five villages (8 sites) in Kaffrine.
- Kenya:** The project conducted 18 sensitisation meetings, with 11 of them being undertaken in Migori, in collaboration with the GIZ FMNR Scale-Up Project. In Homa Bay, one meeting was undertaken to create awareness on grafting of guava trees. Six sensitisation meetings were conducted at the Samburu, Isiolo and Marsabit leveraging sites on regreening approaches, tree nursery establishment and management, and FMNR. To allow farmers to obtain experiential learning, the project facilitated the establishment of 30 regreening learning sites; 25 of them in the leverage counties of Elgeyo Marakwet, Baringo, Nakuru and Laikipia. The learning sites include tree nurseries, hass avocado learning/demonstration sites, and mango learning sites. The learning sites were established in partnership with the Kenya Forest Service (KFS), Kenya Forestry Research Institute (KEFRI), County Government Departments of Agriculture and Environment, Farming Systems Kenya, Habex Agro Ltd. and local communities. To foster experiential learnings, the project facilitated five intra-sub county farmer to farmer exchange visits, two of which were in Elgeyo Marakwet County, and three were held in each of the three wards of Homa Bay County.

The project has collaborated with an ICRAF project called Regreening Kenya by scaling asset-based community-driven development (ABCD) tools and processes which is running for three years (2021-2023). The project is implemented in the intensification sites of the Regreening Africa project in Homa Bay County, Kenya, and funded by Biovision Foundation. The project aims to support attitudinal and behaviour changes in the community to identify the possible benefits of this approach to regreening. The ABCD in Regreening project selected groups, conducted a baseline data survey and initiated training of groups in the past year.
- Rwanda:** Capacity development activities in collaboration with the Rwanda Agricultural Board (RAB) supported project staff, nursery cooperatives, RRC operators and farmer producer groups. Support covered fruit orchard management, agroforestry techniques and tree propagation techniques such as grafting. At least 600 handbooks on agroforestry and FMNR were produced and distributed to 512 lead farmers. Women and youth make up a large proportion of cooperative members supported with seedlings for planting. In this reporting period (2020-2021), 5,342 of the 18,898 farmers who received and planted trees were women. Furthermore, at least 256 saving groups, with a membership of 4,972 females and 1,576 males, were supported. Through collaboration with the Australian NGO Cooperation Programme Forest and Landscape Restoration (ANCP-FLR) project, a business manual was developed with support from WV Australia to support tree seedling commercialisation and strengthening activities by cooperative groups.
- Somaliland:** During this reporting period, the project conducted six days of FFS training events where 70 (46 F; 24 M) farmers participated. Also, three FFS demonstration sites were established in Xamarta durdur-cad, Beerato and Ceelsame village in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture in Odweyne and Baki district. Five guides and manuals covering environmental, forestry and wildlife laws, backyard farming and FFSs were disseminated. A workshop was organised to facilitate the dissemination of EGA extension materials where over 1,200 copies of over 10 different products were disseminated through the Ministry of Environment and Agriculture. The project further supported the translation of the climate change policy from English to Somali language.
- Mali:** Project activities have benefited producers, lead farmers, elected officials and development agents, S4T groups and women's groups on different regreening options including making of cookstoves, direct seeding, saving for investment in agroforestry value chains and FMNR. New committees were recruited to reach more communities with the regreening message. In addition, an exchange visit to Mali by the Niger team was organised to facilitate cross learning on RRCs and data collection using the Regreening App. To facilitate evidence sharing and progress generated by the project, CRS organised 5 evidence sharing and sensitisation workshops with 116 persons (21 women) in 5 municipalities; 5 exchange visits with 324 participants (124 women) and trained 44 members (12 women) of 5 communal committees on their roles and responsibilities in the maintenance of monitoring tools for regreening actions.



In addition, CRS organised 40 planting days in 40 villages allowing for the participation of 1,296 persons (443 women). During these planting days, participants were introduced to direct seeding techniques. Discussions were held on the advantages of respecting the norms of tree planting and the use of well-decomposed compost and the protection of planted trees and natural regeneration.

- **Niger:** Village monitoring committees as the main agent for scaling greening initiatives were trained on environmental law, land tenure, data collection using the Regreening App, marketing for timber and non-timber products and supported with materials (tape measures, rope, scissors, notebooks and data collection sheets) to easily conduct their tasks on peer support. Women benefited from the training and support on aspects such as community management, saving practices, setting up and managing nurseries, and making and using improved stoves. The exchange and learning visit by the Niger team to Mali was conducted to learn more about the establishment and management of RRCs and tree-based value chain development. With the support of ICRAF, the Niger team benefited from training support through planned comparison. This allowed producers to decide between direct seeding or planting. At least 450 producers (men and women) benefited from the training and are currently involved in the trial.
- **Puntland:** Targeted training was conducted to enhance the capacities of project beneficiaries including line ministries, female headed households, pastoralists and agro-pastoralists through training and material support. The project supported nursery operators and other farmers with nursery supplies to produce quality seedlings.
- **Burkina Faso:** The project had some light touch interventions in Burkina Faso by supporting the organisation and activities of an international tree show in 2021. Through the Ecological Movement of Burkina Faso, ICRAF supported the Salon International de L'Arbre/International Tree Fair as part of the Regreening Africa project's contribution to reversing land degradation in Burkina Faso. The International Trade Fair was convened in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso from 23-26 June 2021. The event was organised in partnership with key actors in land restoration in Burkina Faso including the Ministry of Environment of Burkina and the Great Green Wall Initiative. A target was set to plant 500,000 trees of diverse species for ecological and socio-economic benefits of the people of Burkina Faso. ICRAF supported the establishment of a tree grove through the event.

Sustainability planning took place in all the countries in year 4 as a critical part of planning for the project exit in 2022. Objectives of community sustainability planning were to 1) create opportunities for long term thinking in the communities; 2) identify key interventions in the final years of the project to support sustained efforts after closure; and 3) identify how various partners, including communities, can develop a joint long-term vision and sustainable pathways towards achieving this vision. Each of the country teams developed a plan to undertake sustainability planning with the community in their direct intensification areas and with local stakeholders. Most sustainability planning activities will take place in year 5.



Rose Kimeto, an avocado farmer in Baringo County, Kenya watering an avocado seedling.
(Photo: Regreening Africa/Brian Gathu)



An aerial view of members of the Chongoo Cheptengis Okilegei nursery group in Elgeyo Marakwet County, tending to their tree nursery. (Photo: Regreening Africa/James Dundo)



OUTPUT 3: 500,000 households supported with viable and inclusive regreening options in that project year

Table 8: Progress towards the targets (households and hectares reached) in year 4 per country

Country	Directly facilitated hectares	Leveraged hectares	Total hectares	Directly facilitated households	Leveraged households	Total households
Ghana	5,307	11,700	17,007	2,719	5,200	7,919
Rwanda	39,055	TBD	39,055	6,428	TBD	6,428
Kenya	16,919	16,344	33,263	3,732	1,985	5,717
Ethiopia	30,651	5,313	35,964	25,711	2,415	28,126
Mali	33,198	38,385	71,583	18,301	18,141	36,442
Senegal ²	4,900	1,751	6,651	3,157	516	3,673
Niger	11,406	5,527	16,933	3,345	2,798	6,143
Somaliland	722	2,206	2,928	2,377	90	2,467
Puntland	150	212	362	1,225	1,925	3,150
All countries	142,308	81,438	223,746	66,995	33,070	100,065

Narrative on progress towards Output 3

Measurement

In years 1, 2 and 3 the project has used reach figures reported by implementing partners to show progress towards achieving the project target. Table 8 shows the reported reach in each of the countries. Reach however does not always translate to uptake or adoption so further assessment is needed to see how many households are taking up the practices and over what area.

With uptake surveys completed in many sites in years 3 and 4, verified data on the number of households and hectares under regreening practices is available (Table 9).

² Figures for hectares and households for directly facilitated sites in Senegal are taken from the recent uptake survey reach results until field reports can be verified.



Table 9: Estimated number of households and hectares under regreening practices (from the uptake surveys).

Country	Households exposed to and taking up new and/or scaling-up regreening practices			Estimated hectareage under regreening practices (based on households taking up new and/or scaling-up regreening practices)		
	Total # of HHs in survey sites	Proportion of HHs taking up	# of HHs taking up	Average weighted land holding (Ha)	Average proportion under regreening	Estimated Ha under regreening
Ethiopia	14,822	0.43	6,380	1.06	0.60	4,042
Kenya	14,520	0.24	3,469	1.83	0.78	4,928
Rwanda	20,997	0.70	14,845	0.66	0.91	8,861
Somalia	6,456	0.78	5,055	3.52	0.61	10,851
Senegal	25,143	0.34	8,218	6.53	0.37	19,695
Ghana	46,422	0.83	38,521	3.53	0.44	59,122
Mali	29,710	0.58	17,260	13.06	0.30	67,316
Niger	40,071	0.83	33,325	7.12	0.66	156,385
Total	198,141		127,073			331,200

*Estimated hectareage under regreening is estimated by multiplying the columns showing # of HHs taking up regreening practices by avg. proportion of land under regreening and by avg. weighted land holding.

Households exposed and taking up new or scaling-up existing regreening practices

The estimation of households and hectares under regreening activities varied from one country to the other depending on when the uptake survey data were collected. For each country, the results were calculated while considering the following:

- **Ethiopia:** calculation of uptake numbers did not include Tigray but included sites in Ambassel (Amhara) which had not been surveyed at baseline. Numbers presented are cumulative from year 1 of the project up to year 3.
- **Kenya:** cumulative adoption based on the uptake survey done in year 3. Focused only on all villages within sublocations assigned as year 1 in the direct implementation sites in which the baseline was done. Only one sub-location in the targeted sub county in Homabay was not assigned as year 1 or 4.
- **Rwanda:** cumulative adoption based on the uptake survey done in year 3 and accounted for households living in year 1 sites only. Since official demographic data was not available for year 2 and 3 sites, the figures presented here may underestimate adoption numbers because they were not extrapolated to year 2 or 3 sites, yet implementation was already happening in those sites.



Pupils planting trees at Huruma Children's home in Kajiado County, Kenya. Regreening Africa has partnered with Trees for Goals to grow trees and share knowledge on environmental stewardship in various schools. (Photo: Regreening Africa/Marion Aluoch)

- **Somalia:** estimation of adoption by households living in all direct intensification sites. At baseline, implementation sites were not categorised as year 1 or 4.
- **Ghana and Senegal:** cumulative adoption based on the uptake survey done in year 4 and for Mali and Niger, based on year 3 uptake. Results were calculated from all sites in which the partners are implementing, except year 4 sites.

The estimated number of households reached and adopting regreening practices as well as the hectares under regreening are as good as the demographic data provided by the partner organisations. They will therefore be overestimated if the data is exaggerated or underestimated if incorrect lower figures are provided.

Hectareage under regreening

Three steps were followed to estimate the land area under regreening practices. First, the area (in hectares) of land where trees were established was estimated. Following Tengnas (1994), two cut-off points were adopted for different planting niches. For trees established in a private forest, fodder bank, or woodlot, the cut-off was set at 400 trees



per hectare, given the relatively tighter spacing of trees established in such niches. Thus, in order for a full hectare of land to be counted as being under greening, at least 400 trees needed to have been newly established within that hectare. For cropping fields, the cut-off was set at 100, given that a much lower density would be expected (and likely desirable in many cases). Consequently, if a household established 100 trees on a two-hectare cropping field, only one hectare would be counted as being under greening, as the average would be 50 trees per hectare. In the second step, the average value of all the household's land use areas was divided by the total size of its land holding. This gives the proportion of land under greening for the household. Finally, to estimate the total land area under greening for each of the eight countries, the population weighted country average of the proportion of land under greening was multiplied by the weighted country average land holding size specifically associated with the adopting households in the survey sample. These average numbers were then multiplied by the total number of adopting households estimated in the direct scaling areas surveyed within each country.

Implementation

Significant achievements were reported by implementing partners in year 4 despite the challenges of Covid-19. In Niger, Mali and Ethiopia security challenges were also reported, in Ethiopia conflict resulted in no activities being undertaken in Tigray in year 4.

This output area was significantly improved following the receipt of additional EU project funding. World Vision Ghana also received a grant from WV Germany to facilitate scaling-up project interventions in 10 communities in Bawku West District during June to December 2021. Support was used for scaling FMNR practices in the district and for gaining wide acceptance.

In the final implementation year, the project will continue rolling out greening innovations around scaling areas through collaborations with government institutions, farmer groups, village committees and local authorities for leveraging. Convening national forums and dialogues such as the Kenya Land Restoration Forum will also help in further creating momentum on activities already initiated through this project. To mitigate a lack of access to quality planting materials, nurseries and RRCs will be supported to attain sustainability. Considering the continued Covid-19 challenges affecting scaling work, implementation involved quarterly meetings conducted in small manageable groups rather than convening in one location.

Table 10: Annual activity summary table

Activity area	Planned specific activity	% delivered	Reasons for variance
3.1 Local stakeholder EGA mobilisation and capacity development	3.1.2 Carry out local level stakeholder meetings and assess capacity on EGA facilitation	100%	
	3.1.3 Develop local stakeholder capacity in prioritised EGA scaling approaches	100%	
	3.1.4 4 Step-down EGA and value chains trainings conducted	100%	
3.2 Farmer and local stakeholder EGA mobilisation and capacity development	3.2.1 Hold scaling meetings in the targeted scaling sites	100%	
3.3 Implementation and refinement, where necessary, of innovative extension approaches	3.3.1 Develop and agree on protocols and manuals for EGA delivery	100%	
	3.3.2 Roll out relevant EGA delivery innovations in the designated scaling areas	80%	Leveraged activities lagging in some countries such as Kenya, Rwanda, Senegal
	3.3.3 Monitoring to ensure that EGA delivery innovations are being implemented as per protocols	70%	This is in place with several tools such as the Regreening App and annual uptake surveys
3.4 Facilitating access to quality and appropriate germplasm	3.4.1 Seed and seedling systems technical support for enrichment planting and agroforestry	100%	
	3.4.3 Tree nurseries production diversified in target areas	100%	



Narrative on activity delivery under Output 3

All eight countries made tremendous progress towards the identification, refining and scaling of different greening options. For example, in **Ethiopia**, FMNR is promoted by the government for restoring arid and semi-arid lands where large investments in tree planting are affected by water stress. Many countries are promoting tree planting through home gardens where plant watering is practised through recycling of domestic water. Garden trees also benefit from protection from grazers increasing their chances of survival and establishment. Tree planting efforts are nonetheless challenged by low survival rates in semi-arid areas.

Innovative approaches to scaling the greening intervention have gained traction amongst partners such as the use of caravans and market days to sensitise more people on greening, working with government entities from departments of agriculture and environment, engaging lead and champion farmers in promoting greening within the community, working with school environmental clubs to motivate youth to regreen their schools, homes and other public spaces and motivate lead farmers through reward systems.

So far, project activities in **Rwanda** have had the most success with tree planting activities and survival across the four districts. During this year, the project partnered with 44 farmer groups to produce 5,161,120 tree seedlings, including 3,167,192 agroforestry trees and 1,994,018 fruit tree seedlings, planted by 18,898 farmers' households (5,196 female headed). Beneficiaries included 382 (146 women) people living with disabilities. In addition, 34 schools with 33,377 students planted 91,653 trees on their premises. Institutions such as government entities, CBOs and churches planted 102,858 trees. Other efforts aimed at improving soil health such as through composting and biomass incorporation were accelerated with the establishment of demonstration trials for maize, beans and soy by 17 farmers.

At the end of the reporting period, the project in **Ghana** reached 82% of its targeted households (32,817 households out of 40,000 households) and 78.8% of its targeted hectares (70,897 hectares out of 90,000 hectares). There was also direct intervention achievement of 96% (19,207 households) and 95% (42,902 hectares) for both WV Ghana and CRS. Again, achievement for leverage households stood at 69% representing 13,610 households and 62% representing 27,995 hectares of land under greening practices.

Implementing teams continued to implement within direct intervention sites using a range of scaling approaches. These broadly fall into the following groups, with some teams using multiple approaches:

- i. **Direct farmer training e.g. FFSs approach:** A conventional approach where experts train farmers directly on greening technologies.
- ii. **Leader-Farmer-Trainer approach:** A continuous cascade scaling approach where a first cohort of volunteer champion/leader farmers are designated by communities to be trained on greening practices. In turn, these leaders train a second cohort of peers, who have a third cohort, etc.
- iii. **Community-based organisation (CBO) scaling approach e.g. saving groups, community networks:** Saving groups are multi-purpose CBOs focused on mobilising local savings for agricultural, and non-timber forest product (NTFP) value chain development. These groups are trained to include restoration and greening practices into their activities, thus benefiting from an established, formally recognised organisation.

Leveraging the project's successes with partners, within organisations and government was enhanced in year 4. Each of the project teams reported achievements in reaching out through their identified leveraging approaches (Table 11). Challenges were also encountered and reported.

To improve access to quality and appropriate germplasm to serve increased demands for tree planting options identified through this project, efforts focused on strengthening RRCs are being accelerated. ICRAF country teams in **Mali, Ethiopia, Niger** and **Rwanda** are providing technical support and capacity building work such as fruit orchards and mother blocks establishment. Plans have been initiated to equip tree nursery operator groups and RRCs' committees with business and entrepreneurship skills for nursery and tree trade.

Learnings on monitoring techniques especially through the Regreening App are helping improve on activity assessment and implementation work. Additional investment in this activity energised the teams in terms of setting realistic targets and re-assessing individual country targets. Strained project staff, operational capacity, and insecurity, remain challenging in meeting ambitious yearly targets for countries such as **Senegal, Niger** and **Ethiopia**.



Table 11: Leveraging stakeholders and achievements in year 4

Country	Leveraging partners	Achievements
Senegal	Réseau des associations villageoises d'épargne (AVEC) de Ndiognick PRODER (Programme de Développement des Energies Renouvelables) IED (Innovation, Environnement, Développement)	During the year, an interest in collaborating was noted on the part of partners such as PRODER and the Ndiognick women's network. This was reflected in the meetings held with these partners and especially with PRODER, which proposed a protocol to the project for combined actions around regreening and training of staff.
Ethiopia	Woreda (district) government and project partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant change in attitude and acceptance of FMNR, RRC and tree management practices in area enclosures and other regreening practices by national, regional and district government stakeholders was noted. Awareness and capacity of partners on FMNR and agroforestry improved. Despite the efforts the project has put into leverage with other projects, the achievement is poor in terms of hectares and households. This shows there is a need to reconsider the leveraging approach at the site level. • Took advantage of government restoration activities, 7,478,884 tree seedlings were availed to the GLI to complement the country's restoration targets. • Project worked in collaboration with other projects such as Natural Regeneration and Tree Planting for Sustainable Land Management and Livelihood Improvement (ECOSIA), Regreening the Globe and Development Food Assistance Activity (DFSA) projects to restore degraded lands through a leveraging approach at Ambassel, Shashogo, Ziway Dugda, Negele Arsi, Shala and Haben Arsi districts.
Niger	NGOs, Traditional Chiefs, District and Communal Authority, Technical Services	Successful information and models were shared through media, actors were informed and are supported to contribute in implementing the sustainability plan. Community key actors are reinforced to guarantee sustainable actions. Integration of regreening practices in the WV food security projects.
Kenya	Regreening as part of integrated agricultural advisory services. CSOs, NGOs and county governments.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development and implementation of a formalised framework on engaging partners. Increase in active partnership and collaboration in scaling-up regreening approaches. More commitments and budgetary allocation for regreening. Development of plans which include regreening activities. Significant work with Habex Ltd. On avocado seedlings. • Linkages with seven county governments and KFS and KFRI were used to accelerate tree planting activities and tree-based restoration planning and budgeting.
Rwanda	Integration of regreening in livelihood and other programmes of WV Rwanda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The senior leadership team has acknowledged the importance of regreening and its complementarity to existing livelihoods models. Inclusion of regreening practices in the livelihood programme. • The project provided technical guidance to WV Rwanda livelihoods programmes to scale-up suitable regreening options. At least 5 farmer groups were contracted to produce 480,000 agroforestry and fruit seedlings in leveraged sites where 36,540 farmers received and planted trees. To augment direct intervention activities and enhance collaboration with the government in Rwanda the project participated in national tree planting events and helped plant trees at the integrated development model villages (aggregated settlements established by the government for people relocating from high risk zones).
Ghana	Department of Agriculture/ Forestry Services Division/ Ghana National Fire Service, NGO/CBOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project propagated regreening practices in the Kusaug traditional area comprising seven districts. Overall, institutions such as schools and local authorities (e.g. District Assemblies (DAs) in Ghana and CFAs) have been instrumental in supporting scaling work through direct or leveraged interventions. Furthermore, FMNR is being better integrated into tree establishment plans, especially where water stress continues to hinder tree growing. • <i>Radio sessions</i> have been applied as a leverage strategy to reach over 18,000 people with regreening practices messages in the Kusaug traditional area. Feedback, call-in sessions and field monitoring revealed farmers were enlightened and adopting new farming practices to restore their degraded lands.
Puntland	Promotion of FMNR by leveraging partners (RESTORE programme (CARE) CFW/ FAO World Bank Biyole Project	Inclusion of FMNR in work-plans and budgets of RESTORE, FAO/CFW and Biyole projects.



OUTPUT 4:

Targeted agroforestry value chains assessed and provided with relevant regreening support

Table 12: Output summary

Name of priority value chain	Percentage (%) of assessment work completed (approx.)	Percentage (%) of value chain support work completed (approx.)	Number of value chain actor types supported in full	Specific actor types supported
GHANA				
Shea	100%	80%	6	Shea nut pickers, processors
Fuelwood	100%	80%	1	Charcoal producers
RWANDA				
Fruit trees (tree tomato, pawpaw, avocado and mango)	100%	Tree tomato, avocado 100% Pawpaw, mango 70%	1 (64 producer groups)	Farmer groups
Timber (Grevillea, Eucalyptus)	100%	Input support 100%	2 (63 nurseries)	Nurseries, farmer groups
Maize, beans and beekeeping	75%	Beekeeping 75%	1 (16 groups)	Beekeepers' individuals and cooperatives
KENYA				
Honey	60%	70%	2	Producers, processors
Avocado	90%	85%	2	Habex Agro Ltd.
Mango	85%	65%	1	Producer groups
Pawpaw	90%	70%	1	Producer groups
ETHIOPIA				
Jiro bamboo furniture enterprise (Hula District)	100%	85%	2	Farmers and processors
Honey producer (Jeju)	100%	85%	3	Honey farmers, local collectors and experts
Honey producer (Shashogo)	100%	70%	3	Honey farmers, local collectors, experts
Wood and seedling producers (Ambassel)	65%	50%	2	Local collectors and wood merchants
Woodlot (poles and firewood) producers (Sire)	100%	80%	2 (38)	Woodlot producers and local vendors
Gesho leaves (Dodota)	100%	75%	1 (550 women)	Producers of gesho leaves
MALI				
Shea nut	90%	90%	1	Women's groups



Name of priority value chain (continued)	Percentage (%) of assessment work completed (approx.)	Percentage (%) of value chain support work completed (approx.)	Number of value chain actor types supported in full	Specific actor types supported
Shea butter	100%	100%	1 (24 coops)	Women's groups
Soumbala (nééré seed)	100%	100%	1 (24 coops)	Women's groups
Plant production	100%	80%	2	Nursery operators, RRC committee
SENEGAL				
Baobab	10%	10%	1 (23)	Women's group
NIGER				
<i>Ziziphus mauritiana</i>	65%	65%	1	Producers
<i>Moringa oleifera</i>	65%	65%	1	Producers
<i>Balanites aegyptiaca</i>	40%	50%	2	Women's groups, Silvopasture committees
SOMALILAND				
Fodder, fruits, soy	50%	50%	Value chain training	Agro-pastoral farmer groups
PUNTLAND				
Agroforestry, pasture and fodder production, fruit producing farmers	100%	100%	5	5 groups (100 farmers)

Narrative on progress towards Output 4

Value chain development activities focused on the fruit sector were supported in Kenya, Niger, Rwanda and Senegal. Mali also focused on food-based and cosmetic value chains involving shea and parkia products. Ethiopia's food products covered honey and gesho leaves but efforts were geared towards improving bamboo and wood construction materials and firewood enterprises. Native species resources such as baobab, ziziphus, shea, parkia, and balanites are important for value chain development. Exotics such as moringa, mango, avocado, tree tomato and papaya have been chosen for home gardening for nutritional support. Project intervention has focused mainly on the producer level to improve the regeneration status of the resources and help mitigate over exploitation especially of native species. The output area embarked on helping actors to develop and own business plans, such as in Ghana and Mali, to develop a sustainable pathway for their enterprises. Enterprises were further supported through participation in trade fairs, exposure visits and contractual engagements with the private sector such as Habex Agro Ltd. in Kenya. A detailed list of priority value chains that were assessed and work completed for all reporting countries are shown in Table 12.

Enterprises were further supported with processing and packaging equipment to improve on production work. To develop product markets at the local levels, the project has supported the opening of shop outlets for product display and sales. Further, producer aggregation at group or cooperative level helped to address common challenges and later will assist with better linkages to markets and negotiations with buyers and input support. To overcome challenges of access to finance, value chain initiatives and enterprise groups have been supported by investments from saving and loan groups. The urge is to mentor the groups to access cheaper funding needed to grow their businesses.

Given the urgent need to bring state and non-state actors together, hosting stakeholder experience sharing forums was proposed during the JRLM session in year 5.



Table 13: Annual activity summary

Activity area	Planned specific activity	Percentage (%) delivered	Reasons for variance
4.1 Agroforestry (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 prioritised species).	100%	Completed for all countries
	4.1.2 Conduct more thorough analysis of prioritised AF value chains (country prioritised value chain analysis reports).	90%	Implementation of priority value chains slowed by prolonged droughts and locust outbreak in Somaliland
4.2 Negotiation and brokering with value chain actors	4.2.1 Hold meetings with actors from prioritised value chains as part of the above analysis exercise (at least one 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 but 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 prioritised value chains. Capacity needs assessment report with links to the above value chain strengthening action plans.	90%	Completed for most countries apart from Somaliland



Soap made from *Balanite aegyptiaca* (Desert date) and *Ziziphus mauritiana* and *Hyphaene thebaica* (Doom) nut biscuits. Women's groups in Niger were trained on tree-based value chain development, which will help them improve their skills in the production and marketing of their products. (Photo: World Vision Niger/Garba Mamoudou)

Narrative on activity delivery under Output 4

Project plans to accelerate value chain development by facilitating value chain actor negotiations using linkage forums and capacity development activities were limited due to Covid-19 restrictions and in part, the slowing down of related economic activities (Table 12). Emphasis was placed on producers and actors such as processors, fruit collectors, input dealers such as nurseries, and local vendors operating largely at the local level to improve their business performance. Training on record keeping and basic financial management was supported to help grow businesses such as shea. In Ghana, shea nut and shea butter improvements were targeted through the

development of detailed business plans that assessed strengths and weaknesses by small and medium-sized shea enterprises (SMEs) and operational capacities.

Primary actors' capacity development through investment in processing and packaging equipment and linkages to markets for value chains, such as honey in Ethiopia, is proving beneficial. Two honey producer groups harvested 247 kg of honey and gained ETB 79,125 (USD 1,884) within one year. Similarly, bamboo production increased significantly in the Hula district following project support with modern machinery



and training on furniture design and marketing; this was done in collaboration with the district cooperative promotion office. The project supported Jiro bamboo furniture producer groups with holding exhibitions in the region's capital, Hawassa, the groups accessed buyers gaining an income of ETB 60,000 (USD 1,429). The major gaps identified in the value chain were a lack of design, marketing and bookkeeping knowledge and skills as well as a lack of modern production equipment and a production site. To address the gaps, the project supported the groups with modern production tools and machinery, and training was provided on furniture design and marketing. Furthermore, discussions are underway with the local government to enable the enterprises to acquire furniture production sites.

Seedling production activities by youths managing RRCs in Hula district also started to generate income with over 80,000 grevillea and pine seedlings produced and sold, earning the group an income of ETB 18,150 (USD 432). In Sire RRC, 4,500 grafted avocado fruit seedlings and over 45,000 different types of forest, fruit, medicinal and ornamental species were raised. The Sire RRC group generated ETB 255,000 by selling seedlings and used the money to buy fertilisers for crop production to support their livelihoods. Project efforts to enhance access to finance by smallholders (e.g. through the WV's S4T) resulted in the strengthening of saving groups. At least 256 saving groups with 6,715 members (4,720 F; 1,995 M) were formed across the project area in Rwanda. In this reporting period, 161,526,260 Rwandan Francs were saved by the groups, with the small loans given to members totalling 173,659,744 Rwandan Francs (reported cumulatively since May 2020). This allows not only farmers to engage in income generating activities but also to be able to invest some of their income in greening initiatives such as buying tree seedlings. The project is engaging the saving groups as a channel for scaling recommended greening practices.

The project made progress towards aggregating producers and building their capacity. For instance in Rwanda, 64 fruit producer groups were formed and 63 nursery groups were involved in seedling production activities. At least 16 beekeeping groups were also mapped. Similarly, in Mali, Sahel-Eco rejuvenated activities by 20 women's SFC groups involving the production of shea butter and néré (seed transformed into soumbala). Four new SFC groups were created around the value chains. Furthermore, training on financial management and entrepreneurship was supported for 22 women and two men by WV.



A community member in Niger demonstrating how Assisted Natural Regeneration (ANR) is done.
(Photo: World Vision Niger/Garba Mamoudou)



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

Table 14: 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*
Joint quality monitoring missions/ Joint reflective and learning events	8	Country partners conducted one joint monitoring mission in each country prior to the joint reflection and learning events	24 (8 in year 2, 8 in year 3, 8 in year 4)
Uptake surveys	6	3 in Ghana, 4 in Mali and 3 in Niger	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 11 uptake surveys done over the project period 5 surveys conducted in year 3: 3 in 2019 (Ghana, Mali, Niger) and 2 in Kenya and Rwanda in February 2020 and March 2020, respectively 6 surveys conducted in year 4: Senegal (Oct 2020), Ethiopia (March 2021), Niger (April 2021), Mali (April 2021), Ghana (July 2021) and Senegal (July 2021)
Other monitoring surveys	1	3 sites in Niger	1 back check survey conducted in Niger on a sample of previously surveyed households to triangulate results of earlier collected data

**to be completed in the final project report*

Table 15: Annual activity summary for Output 5

Activity area	Planned specific activity	% delivered	Reasons for variance
5.1 Joint quality monitoring missions/Joint reflective and learning events	5.1.1 Joint quality monitoring visits carried out in all countries.	100%	
	5.1.2 Joint reflective and learning meetings held virtually for all countries.	100%	
5.2 Rapid regreening uptake surveys	5.2.1 Uptake survey data collected from 5 countries in year 4.	90%	7 surveys planned, only 6 completed. A travel ban to western Kenya led to the cancellation of the uptake survey in Kenya.
	5.2.2 Data analysed, results shared and co-interpreted with partners.	100%	
	5.2.3 Uptake survey reports completed and shared.	100%	



A farmer in Northern Kenya, takes a picture of a tree using the Regreening Africa App.
(Photo: Regreening Africa/Kelvin Trautman)



Narrative on activity delivery under Output 5

Joint quality monitoring missions/Joint reflective and learning missions

Joint reflective and learning missions create an innovative monitoring, reflection and learning opportunity amongst implementing NGOs, ICRAF scientists, partners engaged in oversight at the national level and community members. The reflective missions provide the opportunity to jointly query and learn from one another's evidence and experience, build upon project momentum and consider revised implementation approaches and focus.

The JRLMs took a hybrid format in year 4. Physical quality monitoring field visits to the project sites were possible in each country and included the implementing partners, members of the National Oversight and Coordination Committees (NOCCs), and ICRAF focal points. Field visits to project locations provided an opportunity to monitor and reflect upon the implementation process and progress, understand key challenges and to identify what practices or catalytic actions could be further developed to increase scaling to meet project goals. Due to Covid-19 related travel restrictions, the ICRAF monitoring evaluation and learning (MEL) and project management unit (PMU) teams were unable to physically participate in the joint quality monitoring visits in all countries. The observations made during the field visits were presented by the country teams during the JRLM and discussed by both country teams and ICRAF components.

The field visits were followed by virtually facilitated events amongst members of the project implementation team, NGO headquarter leads, ICRAF scientists, the project management team and in some cases representatives from the EU country delegation and NOCC representatives to review country project progress and evidence from scientific and process teams.

The JRLMs have been designed using the Stakeholder Approach to Risk Informed and Evidence-Based Decision Making (SHARED) and were adapted in 2021 to serve as the last reflection event going into the final year of implementation and for some partners to exit from the project. Subsequently, there was a discussion on what activities should be focused on to continue to scale-up Regreening Africa and sustain momentum after the project. In the year 4 JRLMs, there was some cross-country involvement such that project implementing partners from one country joined another country's JRLM.

The objectives of the JRLMs that took place during July and August 2021 included:

- Carry out country field site visits (as allowed based on Covid-19 restrictions);
- Review and reflect upon progress and findings from implementing partners and field visits;
- Review, reflect and integrate progress and findings from the ICRAF technical component teams into the next planning cycle and subsequent project implementation;
- Review leverage, policy, and communications efforts;
- Consider activities that scale and ensure sustainability beyond the life of the project; and
- Prioritise efforts for the 2021-2022 work plan.

Table 16: Virtual JRLM events in year 4

Country	Date	Number of participants	NOCC engagement/ EU delegation engagement
Rwanda	19 August 2021	35	Yes/No
Senegal	18 August 2021	36	Yes/No
Niger	29 July 2021	48	Yes/No
Ghana	5 August 2021	40	Yes/Yes
Kenya	3 August 2021	30	No/No
Ethiopia	12 August 2021	40	Yes/Yes
Somalia	31 August 2021	28	Yes/No
Mali	27 July 2021	35	Yes/No



Overall, the progress in year 4 has been significant as described throughout this report. Areas that emerged for greater attention in most countries for year 5 were related to sustainability. For example, deepening capacity development and the inclusion of women and youth, and the establishment of tree-based value chain business plans are priorities to advance practice uptake in the direct and leveraged sites. Furthermore, all countries will promote scaling by leveraging relationships with partners such as government, religious leaders and relevant organisations.

Year 4 brought to light the importance of cross-country learning events on critical topics to share successes between countries and in some cases to bring in experts external to the project. Using a survey instrument, the countries identified their priority topics to be mainstreaming and engaging youth in land restoration, gender transformative approaches for empowering women in land restoration, expanding tree-based value chains for incentivising land restoration, access and tenure of land and trees, faith-based organisations, land restoration, and managing grazing systems, all of which will be undertaken in year 5.

Regreening uptake surveys

During the reporting year, uptake surveys (to collect data on the breadth and depth of regreening practice adoption) were undertaken in all countries. A key aim was to assess progress made by the project towards encouraging the adoption of regreening practices and achieving country targets.

In the first quarter of the reporting year, reports on uptake surveys carried out in year 3 in Kenya and Rwanda were finalised and shared with partners. During year 4, six other uptake surveys were undertaken in five countries: Senegal (October 2020), Ethiopia (March 2021), Mali (April 2021), Niger (April 2021), Ghana (July 2021) and Senegal (July 2021). A shorter survey on a sample of previously surveyed households in Niger was also done to verify previously observed results and triangulate some findings from the earlier uptake.

The survey tools were modified and contextualised for each country, and data were collected using the Lot Quality Assurance Survey method, so that the relative performance of specific sites could be compared, thereby informing adaptive management. However, the planned uptake survey in Kenya was cancelled due to a travel ban to western Kenya. For each country, a powerpoint presentation showing key results was prepared after analysing the uptake survey data. The presentation was

shared with the country teams and a virtual meeting to discuss and co-interpret the results was held with partners from each country. Uptake survey reports were then prepared and finalised, taking into account the feedback received from partners during the virtual meetings and email correspondence.

Recommendations from the results were made during the virtual meetings and also communicated through the final uptake survey reports. Partners were expected to incorporate these recommendations in year 4 activities that were going on at the time, and in their final year work plans.

The uptake surveys revealed various areas that need more attention during the final year of the project. For example, intra-household gender equality vis-a-vis regreening could be improved in all countries except for Rwanda. Specifically, an imbalance in the involvement of both men and women in regreening related activities and decision making at the household level was observed. A recommendation was made to the country teams to identify activities in which both men and women have comparative advantages and strategise accordingly. The surveys also revealed that while the uptake of regreening activities amongst households had been reached and exposure was high, a low level of reach in some countries was correlated with a low overall number of households adopting the promoted practices. This pointed to the possibility that the project was working intensely with a limited number of households and needed to broaden the scope to reach more households in targeted sites.

For the purpose of ensuring the sustainability of regreening activities beyond the project period, the uptake surveys also sought to determine from whom farmers were obtaining project related information. In countries where project staff directly implement community-level interventions, a recommendation was made that the project needs to work more with local authorities, government extension staff and other farmers so that regreening practices continue to be promoted following the project's closure.



OUTPUT 6:

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

Table 17: Activity summary under Output 6

Activity area	Planned specific activity for year 4	Percentage (%) delivered	Reasons for variance
6.1 Baseline survey	Not applicable; all completed	100%	
6.3 Endline surveys and final analysis	6.3.1 Somalia endline survey	100%	
Endline tools adapted, enumerators recruited, and data collected	6.3.2 Endline data analysis and report for Somalia	90%	Data analysis completed; 2 separate reports for Somaliland and Puntland near completion
	6.3.3 Preparation for endline surveys for 7 countries	20%	Schedule done and agreed by ICRAF components and partners Scope of work prepared, undergoing revision Country budgets need to be adjusted with current costs

Narrative on progress towards Output 6

Given that this output is the primary focus of the endline surveys that will be carried out in 2022, the main activity undertaken under Output 6 in year 4 was the endline survey in Somalia. This was necessary given the closure of the project in this country. The survey tool was modified for this exercise to enable ICRAF to estimate adoption of regreening practices using and comparing data for a two-year period (following the baseline survey in December 2019).

Narrative on activity delivery under Output 6

The delivery of the endline survey in both Somaliland and Puntland was successfully undertaken in August 2021. Recruitment and training of survey coordinators, who oversaw the data collection in both Somaliland and Puntland was delivered virtually by the ICRAF MEL team. With the help of implementing partners, ICRAF's MEL team coordinated the survey remotely, and monitored data quality on a daily basis, providing feedback to the partners and enumeration team regularly. Both quantitative and qualitative data were collected during the endline survey and were subsequently analysed. Draft reports have been prepared but will be co-interpreted with the implementing partner and finalised in year 5.

Preparation for the endline surveys undertaken in year 5 in the other seven countries started in year 4. A data collection schedule was prepared and shared with partners. The schedule takes into account observations from the uptake surveys and JRLMs, partners' preferences, cropping seasons, and other activities running within the project sites. The schedule was shared and agreed upon by all country teams. A project-level scope of work detailing the preparatory activities and activities that will be undertaken during the endline, as well as the roles of the partners in the endline has been drafted and partially revised. This will be completed and shared in year 5.

Outputs 7 and 8: Reported by Economics of Land Degradation in Year 3



OUTPUTS 9 AND 10: Land degradation dynamics, dimensions in all countries assessed; Countries equipped with surveillance and analytic tools (e.g. dashboards)

Table 18: Activity summary for Land Degradation Dynamics

Activity area	Planned specific activity for year 4	Percentage (%) delivered	Reasons for variance
9.1 Scaling site assessments for design and M&E	9.1.1 Continue to produce and synthesise 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%	
	9.1.2 Generate erosion, soil organic carbon and tree cover estimates as part of project's baseline survey	100%	
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	100%	
	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%	
	9.2.4. Development of a prototype smartphone app (Android) for collection of data on FMNR. (Track use and share data collected year 3 on)	100%	
	9.2.5 Data analytics and development of diagnostic tools for assessment of land degradation dynamics in the NGO intervention areas	100%	
	9.2.6 Database development and development of production version of smartphone app (Android) for collection of data on FMNR	100%	

A farmer in Northern Kenya records tree measurement using the Regreening Africa App.
(Photo: Regreening Africa/Kelvin Trautman)





Narrative on activity delivery under Output 9

Assessments of land degradation dynamics (LDD) have been completed for all countries, with results being incorporated into the Regreening Africa Dashboard. Partners are being engaged on a continual basis in this process, and country workshops have been arranged for capacity development (technical backstopping).

As reported in 2020, the Regreening App has been widely applied in the project countries as a tool for citizen science data collection on regreening activities (FMNR and tree planting), nursery establishment and species inventories, and training activities as part of the project. In the last year we have seen increased use of the App in several of the countries, with Rwanda and Senegal having particularly high activity levels (Table 19). The Regreening App is freely available on Google Play Store and other projects are now also using it to record and keep track of land restoration interventions.

Table 19: Number of farmers registered and using the Regreening App for collection of data on tree planting activities and FMNR, respectively, by country

Country	Number of farmers registered and using the Regreening App for tree planting	Number of farmers registered and using the Regreening App for FMNR
Rwanda	25,526	5
Ghana	10,437	240
Kenya	3,696	4,025
Mali	2,113	4,776
Ethiopia	784	1,018
Senegal	145	11,074
Niger	103	6,494
Somalia	10	93

The data being uploaded by users of the Regreening App can be reviewed by project managers on the Data Reporting System (<http://gsl.worldagroforestry.org/regreening-africa/>) developed as part of Regreening Africa. Project managers can download and review the raw data in real-time. The database in the backend of the Regreening App has been connected to the Data Lake Engine at ICRAF where advanced queries are generated and the data is passed through processing workflows for rectification of species names, checking of consistency, etc. Finally, the clean or normalised data appears on the Regreening Africa Dashboard in an interactive format, as outlined in Figure 1.

Multiple indicators of land health are being assessed for each country, including spatial maps at high spatial resolution based on a combination of land degradation surveillance data and earth observation. The maps in Figure 2 show examples of the indicators for Ghana, which are being assessed within each country. These indicator maps are integrated into the Regreening Africa Dashboard, along with data from the Regreening App, results of MEL surveys and so forth.

The development of the Regreening Africa Dashboard has continued throughout the last year, with inputs from project stakeholders captured in numerous ways, including through the project JRLMs. The dashboard is online (https://dashboards.icraf.org/app/ra_dashboard) and suggestions from users are being implemented and go live in near-realtime. Additional modules are being implemented based on requests from project stakeholders.

The Regreening Africa Dashboard can now be used as a tool to explore land degradation dynamics interactively, including detailed assessments of indicator interactions. Users can further identify key constraints, highlight these on a map and download a spreadsheet or a spatial vector file to their own computers for use in the field, as illustrated in Figure 3. By building on globally consistent indicators and a robust sampling framework using the Land Degradation Surveillance Framework (LDSF), stakeholders have access to accurate, high resolution, indicator maps covering all of the project countries.

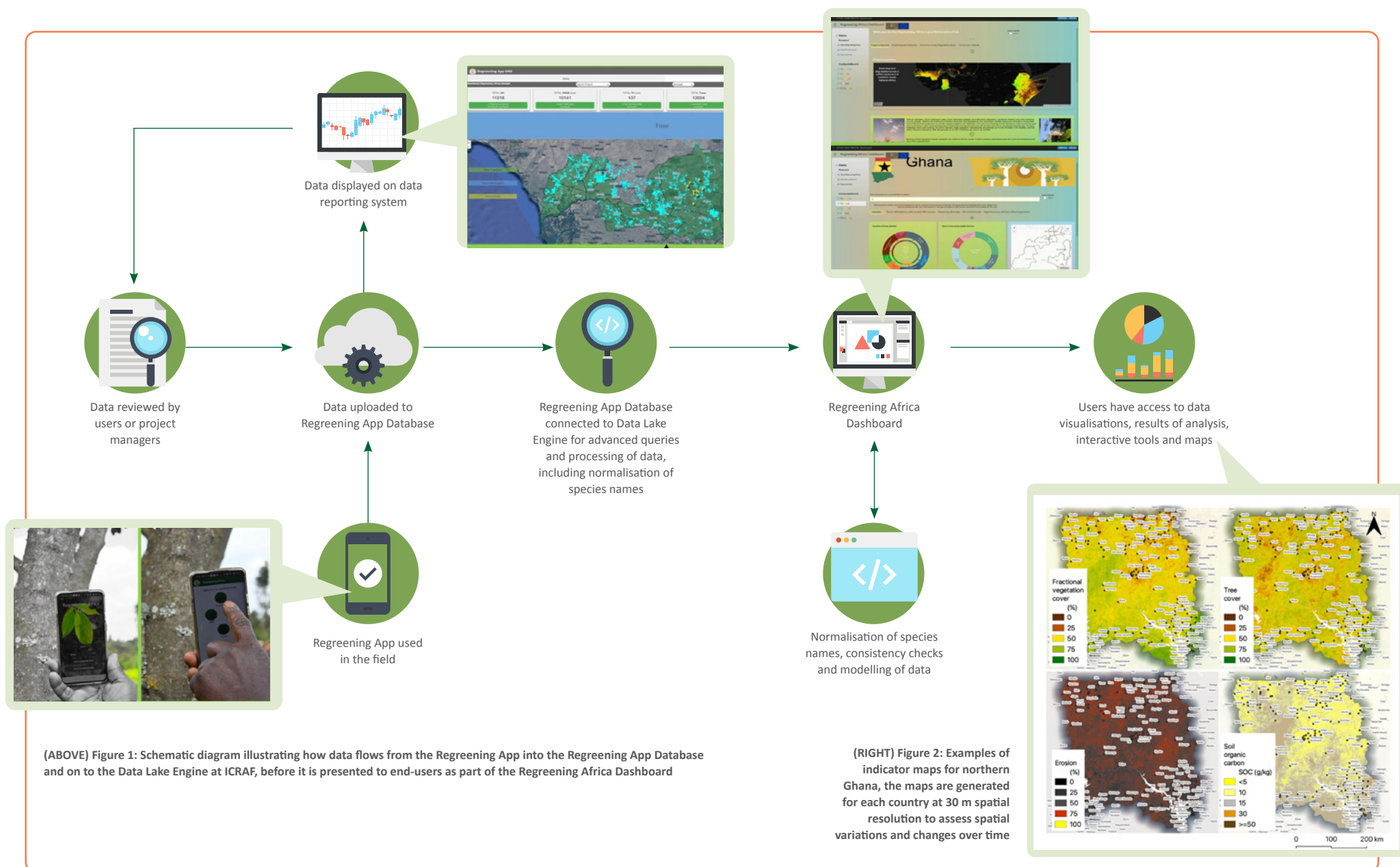
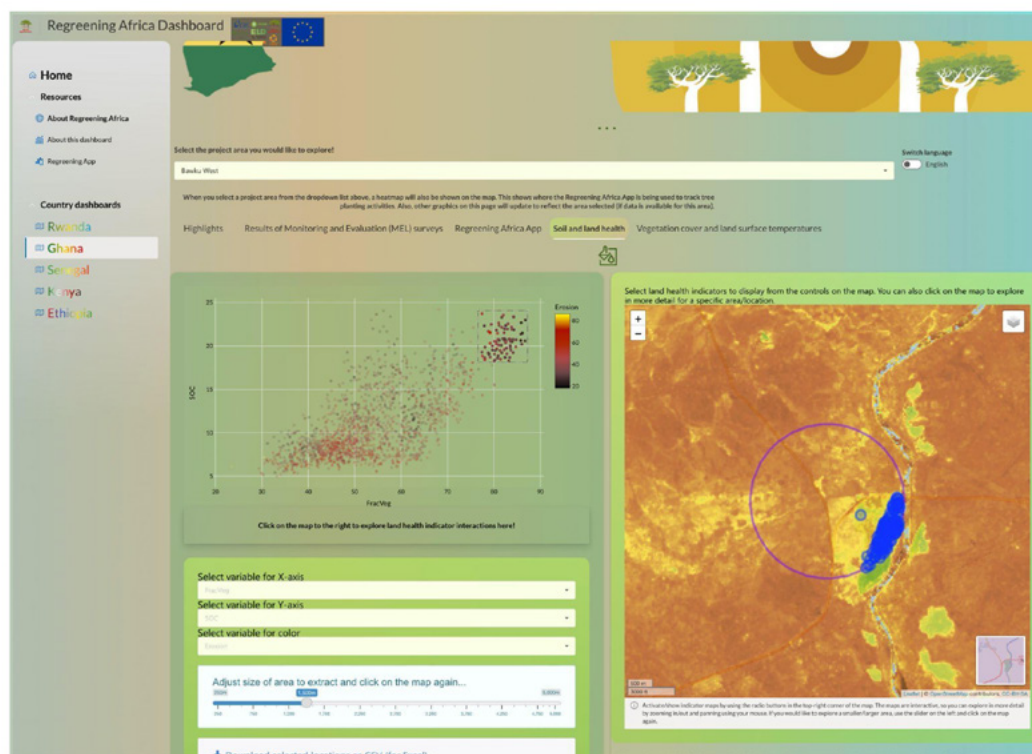


Table 20: Activity summary under Output 10 (dashboards)

Activity area	Planned specific activity for year 4	Percentage (%) delivered	Reasons for variance
10.1 Country-level dashboard development	10.1.2 5 Prototype dashboards made available	100%	
	10.1.3 Initial dashboards are presented to core team and key stakeholders for feedback	100%	
10.2 Dashboard capacity development and operation	10.2.1 Initial capacity development on dashboards for 5 countries provided	100%	
	10.2.2 Share dashboard with core teams and stakeholders in 5 countries and propose opportunities for use	100%	

Figure 3: This map focuses on Bawku West, Ghana, highlighting parts of the selected area with high fractional vegetation cover and high soil organic carbon content



A prototype version of the dashboard was made available online in August 2021. The SHARED and LDD team organised workshops and individual country calls with key stakeholders in each country to review and provide feedback on various aspects of the dashboard including the structure and the available information. In these engagements, the dashboard development team presented the dashboard to the stakeholders and took them through each module in an interactive session that sought to ensure that the information presented was up to par with the expectations of the stakeholders. This included a review of the data and visualisations on the dashboard. Each visualisation was explored in detail and the stakeholders were trained on how to read and interpret the graphs. The stakeholders in five countries (including country implementing teams, NOCC members and other partners) also provided input on:

- How the dashboard could be improved to make it more accessible in terms of navigating between the different modules and how the data is visualised;
- What they had learnt from using the dashboard including any new information gained;
- Additional data, including data collected for other projects on land restoration, that could be added to the dashboard; and
- The requisite capacity to ensure that the dashboard is used effectively.

Feedback from each engagement was incorporated in the next iteration of the dashboard and the updated version of the dashboard shared with the key stakeholders for their review. For example, it was indicated that there was a need for easier access to information and additional information on the project and project activities. As a result, the dashboard was restructured from a vertically oriented navigation to a horizontal one with information organised around individual tabs both in the home page and in the individual country pages. The horizontal orientation also allowed for a 'resources' tab where additional project information requested by users can be added. The dashboard was also showcased during the JRLMs.



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

Table 21: Summary for Output 11

Item	Overall target	Number during reporting year	Cumulative achievement	Who was reached/ engaged
Structured evidence sharing events (via SHARED)	8	4	12	Women, youth, men, sub-national and national government officials, researchers, academia, policy-makers
Policy makers and other stakeholders reached by regreening success messages	80% of targeted policy makers and other actors reached by regreening success messages	80%	80%	National, sub-national and local governments as well as NGOs, CBOs and communities reached in all countries by project teams
Media pieces disseminated/ generated on regreening successes	80 online or offline media pieces	136	222	Project beneficiaries, national, regional and local level government officials, local leaders, NGOs, CBOs, CSOs, media, youth and the communities

Narrative on progress towards Output 11

Through a range of outreach and engagement approaches policy makers and stakeholders were engaged in each of the countries on regreening success messages and policy arguments. Many of the engagements were through national, sub-national and local events, project communications and through the NOCC members and other important stakeholders. Several successful policy engagements emerged through the project and will be instrumental in scaling regreening practices.

Table 22: Activity summary for Output 11

Activity area	Planned specific activity	Percentage (%) delivered	Reasons for variance
11.1 SHARED evidence-based policy dialogue	11.1.2 Synthesised evidence on regreening made available to country project teams in 6 countries	100%	
11.2 Global and country and local-level communication campaigns	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	100%	
11.3 High level policy influencing	11.3.2 Influencing strategy reviewed for 6 countries	100%	
	11.3.3 Outcome mapping reviewed and updated for 6 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)	10%	Final SHARED workshop was delivered for Puntland in year 4 but the remaining 90% of this activity will take place in year 5.

Narrative on activity delivery under Output 11

Synthesised evidence on regreening was made available to country project teams in all eight countries through the JRLM process and uptake survey reports. Policy engagement strategies and outcome mapping were reviewed and updated for all eight countries, with policy and enhancing environmental engagement activities taking place in all eight countries (summarised in Table 23).



Table 23: Engagement strategies for each country being mapped using outcome mapping

Country	Engagement approach	Achievement by year 4
Senegal	Ensure communities are aware of the content of the new Forest Code which enhances tree use rights.	Forty-five sessions were held to disseminate the new Forest Code to enhance community understanding and improve the relationship between the forestry officers and the community.
	Engage with the national government on agroecology and greening.	Project reports and study results were shared with the national focal point representing the Water and Forestry Directorate, supporting a partnership with the National Agency for Reforestation and the Great Green Wall.
	Support communes to join the association of green communes to support FMNR.	Manuals are ready to be shared and the mayor (who is the president of the green communes network) is willing to engage the other 44 communes that are not green.
Ethiopia	Woreda officials, experts and District Assemblies (DAs) actively support project implementation.	District offices in all implementing areas are supporting project implementation through providing lands and support for project activities as well as training on FMNR and they are working to manage free grazing by sensitising the community and strengthening village by-laws. Zone and woreda government offices are discussing integrating FMNR practice in the government annual plan. Regional, zonal and woreda officials clearly understood the approach and provided support in project implementation.
	FMNR and agroforestry practices integrated in the regional strategic plan.	A decision was made by the zone/woreda government in Sire and Dodota to incorporate FMNR in the government annual work plan.
	Watershed and Agroforestry Platform supported.	A workshop to cascade the platform to the Oromia region took place in June 2021 and was supported technically by the project.
Niger	Enhanced land and tree tenure through the FMNR decree.	Decree on FMNR was made in June 2020 (https://regreeningafrika.org/project-updates/niger-formally-adopts-farmer-managed-natural-regeneration/), the project has worked on translating the decree into two local languages sharing the decree with the community.
	Access and distribution of quality germplasm.	Linking lead farmers and nursery managers to quality germplasm centres.
Kenya	Regreening included in government strategies and policy documents for increased tree cover and enhanced funding for implementation.	Migori County Climate Change Policy and Migori County Climate Change Action Plan were supported by the project.
	Agroforestry strategy technical support.	The agroforestry strategy draft was finalised in December 2020 with technical support from the project and is currently undergoing the public consultation process.
	Enhance coordination of restoration stakeholders in the country.	Kenya National Restoration Scaling Conference took place in July 2021 with a series of pre-conference webinars. Regreening Africa coordinated the conference with national partners and showcased the project's achievements (https://regreeningafrika.org/event/kenya-national-landscape-restoration-scaling-conference/?instance_id=82).
Rwanda	Agroforestry task force establishment.	Several attempts have been made to establish the task force to oversee implementation of the agroforestry strategy and address national scale issues, but these have not been successful due to Covid-19 and personnel changes in government.
	Lead farmers and nurseries cooperatives are aware of FMNR and committed to propagate the practice starting on their own farms.	The project trained 512 lead farmers and 63 cooperatives on FMNR across 4 districts.
Mali	Diversification of tree species through community awareness.	Tree nursery workers (146) trained on techniques to produce endangered local species.
	Facilitate women's access to land.	No update.
	Reduce land degradation of agroforestry parks including ageing of trees.	Activities completed including around value chains, competitions to encourage the best greening communities and achievement of greening of agroforestry parks.
	The producers benefit fully from the products of the trees planted or maintained in their fields.	Allocation of 15 plots of 31 ha to 15 women's groups, 13 of which have deeds of transfer for the creation of agroforestry parks. Development of a community greening plan for the continuation of greening actions by each village.



Country (continued)	Engagement approach	Achievement by year 4
Ghana	Enactment of district and community by-laws against land degradation.	Establishment of environmental by-laws by 54 communities. Establishment of the District Environmental Management Committee in the Mion District. CRS was recognised as a contributor to prudent environmental management in the Mion district and subsequently received a national award during the World Day to Combat Desertification and Drought.
	FMNR practices incorporated into the Department of Agriculture, Forestry Services Division and Ghana National Fire Service operations.	Capacities of staff have been built on the concept and practice of FMNR.
	Coordination of efforts linked to the dashboard.	FORIG has accepted to host the dashboard and has appointed a focal person to lead it. The team is working on developing materials and sharing information for uploading.
Puntland	Traditional leaders and village committees have and enforce local laws for protecting the environment and farmers respect and follow these laws.	Support to the Xeer system to enforce social norms and promote social fencing for FMNR. Engagement with ministry and local authorities as well as local sensitisation supported this work.
	Government ministries include FMNR and enabling conditions in state policy and strategy documents.	Consultative meeting was held for line ministries and relevant stakeholders to mainstream FMNR into existing policies. Recommendations were provided to affect the amendments.
Somaliland	Government incorporates FMNR into their strategic, development and budget plans and resource FMNR and agroforestry work.	A series of consultative meetings with the Ministry of Environment took place to discuss how to mainstream FMNR in the ministry strategy and national policies. The Minister of Environment and the Director General of the Ministry of Environment, agreed to mainstream FMNR in the ministry's strategic plan.

Some important **policy engagements** that took place during year 4 through project support include:

- Establishment of the District Environmental Management Committee in the Mion District;
- Presidential decree on FMNR in Niger was further publicised and supported;
- Inclusion of FMNR in the Environment Ministries strategic plan in Somaliland and end of project event;
- Kenya National Landscape restoration scaling conference supported (details below);
- Puntland end of project event and inclusion of Pastoralist Managed Natural Regeneration (PMNR) in the Puntland Rangeland Management Policy (further details below); and
- Exit meeting and future planning in the CRS Mali site.

Policies influenced by the project include:

- Migori County Climate Change Policy and Migori County Climate Change Action Plan, Kenya;
- Kenya National Agroforestry Strategy (draft);
- Presidential decree on FMNR, Niger;
- Establishment of environmental by-laws by 54 communities, Ghana;
- Mainstreaming of FMNR in the Ministry of Environment Somaliland strategic plan, Somalia; and
- Inclusion of FMNR/PMNR in the Puntland Rangeland Management Policy, Somalia.



Kenya restoration conference

Regreening Africa partners in collaboration with national ministries and other partners³ hosted the Kenya National Landscape Restoration Scaling Virtual Conference held from 9-16 July 2021.

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

The conference was arranged around five thematic areas including: restoration approaches and practices, youth and women inclusion in restoration, movement building and leveraging, landscape restoration monitoring, and entrepreneurship and business approaches to restoration. Thematic working groups assessed the state of these areas, what is working, and provided specific recommendations for the promotion of good practices, incentives for scaling these efforts, capacity development priorities and financing needs. The working groups are continuing as multi-stakeholder platforms to advance the recommendations within each theme. The conference report can be found [here](#).

A five-year plan in the CRS Mali site

A project exit workshop was organised by CRS in Koutiala in July 2021. The aim of the workshop was to share with the stakeholders the evidence on regreening and the multi-year regreening action plans of the five steering committees and to officially inform them of the closure of the project. The process of developing a five-year regreening action plan for the continuation of actions after the project was an innovation for CRS to ensure the participation of all. The steering committees are a local authority at the commune level. During this activity, the whole community committed to continue regreening practices, especially ANR, the planting and maintenance of trees, and the use of improved stoves and compost.

³ Kenya Forest Service (KFS), Kenya Forestry Research Institute (KEFRI), Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperatives; World Resources Institute (WRI), Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations (FAO), World Vision, Global Evergreening Alliance, The Council of Governors (COG), GLFx Nairobi, Centre for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) – World Agroforestry (ICRAF)



Figure 4: Ms Fa'isa Ali Ismail the Vice Minister of the Ministry of Environment, Agriculture and Climate Change (MoEACC) in Puntland provides remarks (Photo: Care Puntland)

Puntland end-of-project event

The Puntland project held its end of project workshop focusing on two objectives: 1) share successes and insights on PMNR and strategise on ways to scale practices for land restoration in Puntland; and 2) review the Puntland Rangeland Management Policy and discuss how PMNR can be integrated into policy. The Rangeland Policy of Puntland was originally prepared and finalised in 2016. As environmental conditions are dynamic and new challenges continue to emerge, government, NGO, ICRAF and other partners noted that it is critical to update institutional policies and legal frameworks. In particular, the Rangeland Policy was in need of updating in order to sustain natural resources and livelihoods of the people. The workshop used the SHARED process to facilitate the vision for scaling restoration in Puntland and analyse root causes of challenges in continuing to establish and maintain PMNR, such as free grazing, water shortages, limited awareness, high costs associated with tree planting, and inadequate capacity of communities and government. As an outcome, the participants agreed that, going forward, funding needs to be consistent and from diverse sources, policy formation needs to be underpinned by enforcement, capacity development is needed for government institutions and communities, and academic courses are needed on FMNR and PMNR. Further the language of the Policy is now being updated to support PMNR in the relevant sections.

To ensure project sustainability the Puntland team plans to hand over project sites to the communities; to engage with local government, relevant ministries and private stakeholders; and to source funds. Various extension methods have been incorporated for lead farmers, local government and NGOs, which is also beneficial for sustainability.

Communication and visibility actions

Communication is central to Regreening Africa work. Even though Covid-19 restrictions imposed unprecedented constraints, project content was delivered through the best channels available in the eight project countries. Radio was the preferred channel by all the countries for raising awareness and reaching a larger audience. Digital platforms such as social media and online events were also used to communicate with stakeholders. This section provides an overview of key communication activities carried out in the project countries.

Ethiopia



Visibility

- Production and distribution of 280 copies of the FMNR manual in four languages (English, Amharic, Tigrigna, and Afna Oromo) to foster adoption of the practice.
- Radio messaging on regreening best practices and FMNR.
- Country information brief developed and disseminated to stakeholders.



Stimulating behaviour change

- Sixty-eight episodes on two radio stations aired on FBC and OBN. The episodes were used to create awareness and intensify the adoption of the regreening practices.
- Forty of the best regreening volunteer farmer trainers were rewarded with agricultural equipment and solar generators to recognise their achievement and motivate them to strengthen their efforts in providing extension services to other farmers.

- Production of videos on FMNR, agroforestry, and farmer groups organised on area enclosures. These videos were used to create awareness and motivate farmers to engage in regreening practices and learn from successful farmers.
- Forty school regreening clubs were established and strengthened. FMNR in school compounds and tree planting around school boundaries and recreational areas were promoted. Students are also scaling out the practices on their family's farmlands and homesteads.
- Exchange visits were carried out to motivate farmers to be agents of change through training their fellow farmers to rehabilitate degraded landscapes using FMNR techniques and agroforestry practices.
- Engaging government stakeholders in implementation and monitoring resulted in better acceptance by the community, strengthened governance, and created a sense of ownership.
- Community mobilisation awareness campaigns were conducted on FMNR, tree establishment, seed handling, and tree and nursery management, reaching 2,950 households.



Impact

- FMNR in area enclosures and farmlands is successful due to its low cost, local community experts and government officials have now given due attention to this practice and started putting most communal lands under restoration.
- Ninety-six participatory community action plans were developed to adopt regreening practices.
- The government incorporated FMNR in their development plan as a land restoration technique for arid and semi-arid areas.

Ghana



Visibility

- Radio programmes on key regreening activities were conducted and approximately 18,000 people have been reached over a period of three months in seven districts.
- Participation in district, regional and national restoration events has led to increased collaboration and visibility. Working with authorities has enhanced the impact of the regreening practices.
- Participated in a two-day media and visibility workshop organised by the EU delegation in Ghana to improve on the effectiveness and efficiency of media awareness of EU implemented projects in Ghana.



Stimulating behaviour change

- Agricultural Extension Agents trained lead farmers on appropriate pruning techniques, tree planting, and wildfire management.
- Approximately 300 opinion leaders from 32 communities have had their capacity built on land degradation and restoration in the Mion district.
- Trained 2,000 farmers on composting and soil fertility improvement to enrich the soil for increased yields.
- Forty communities have established by-laws in the Bawku West and Garu Tempane districts. These by-laws are contributing to reducing bushfires, indiscriminate tree felling, cutting, and other environmental degrading activities in the communities.
- Women are noticeably involved in agroforestry decision making.



Impact

- Farmers adopting new practices to restore their degraded land after listening to radio shows and training.
- Establishment of the Environmental Management Committee mandated to support the implementation of environmental by-laws and advise on environmental issues.
- Farmers practising FMNR on their farmlands have spread the practice across and beyond their communities. These led to the establishment of FMNR pilot fields in 100 communities.
- Sensitisation of 80 communities on bushfires has resulted in isolated incidences of bushfires in Bawku West and Garu Tempane Districts.



WV Ghana project staff and their partner at DASTECH FM discuss the importance of regreening practices in the community (Photo: WV Ghana)

- S4T groups make it possible for communities to access alternative income-generating activities. These activities reduce pressure on forest and forest products, thus allowing trees and shrubs to be regenerated.
- CRS is recognised as a contributor to prudent environmental management in the Mion district and subsequently received a national award during the World Day to Combat Desertification and Drought.

Kenya



Visibility

- Documentaries on lead farmers produced by various media houses including the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC), Kenya Broadcasting Corporation, the Standard Media, and Radio Ramogi FM.



Stimulating behaviour change

- To promote scaling of regreening approaches and practices, the project has adopted a raft of scaling models, including lead farmers, exchange visits, school environment clubs, CFAs, farmer/producer groups, and farmer-based organisations.
- Youth soccer tournaments are promoted to influence youth into landscape restoration.
- Sensitisation meetings were conducted to gather evidence of success from the farming communities and partners and create opportunities for sharing with stakeholders for scaling of regreening practices across the project sites.
- Establishment of 30 regreening learning sites to expose farmers to experiential learning. The learning sites were established in partnership with KFS, KEFRI, county government departments of Agriculture and Environment, FSK, Habex Agro Ltd., and local communities.
- Strengthened capacities of county governments and local community structures for sustainability and greater impact.
- Integration of gender mainstreaming in all training to empower men to support women empowerment and equity.

- Community sensitisation and engagement with community leaders and gender champions were conducted to inspire more women and youth involvement and participation in landscape restoration efforts and in decision making.
- To mainstream the youth into sustainable landscape restoration, 44 youth groups have been trained with a view of having them reach out to eight new community tree nursery groups for scaling FMNR.



Impact

- Twenty-six village farmer groups were established to facilitate village-based experiential learning by farmers from the local communities.
- Parents gave land to women and youth to undertake environmental conservation activities. An understanding and assurance were reached that household heads will officially transfer the land titles to the women and youth who have been engaging in the same land parcels.
- There is an increased involvement of women and youth in undertaking landscape restoration activities.
- Supported the finalisation of the Migori County Climate Change Action Plan and Climate Change Policy. The Governor assented to the Migori County Climate Change Act, thus paving way for climate change financing by the national treasury.
- Conducted a workshop with 34 members from the Nyatike-Mirema Hills Participatory Forest Management Planning Committee for action planning. This led to the development of an action plan that is awaiting signing off by the KFS Director for implementation by the Nyatike-Mirema CFA.
- Community video takers develop videos to showcase the project's progress.

Mali



Visibility

- Transmitted radio awareness messages for five months on the management and protection of trees in two languages: Bambara and Minianka.
- Six hundred FMNR guides were printed and distributed.



Stimulating behaviour change

- Through the cascading training approach, each lead farmer trainer commits to implementing regreening practices on his/her plot and to encourage 20 other households to adopt the practices.

- The incentive measures, such as competitions to reward the best farmers/communities with the highest adoption rates, helps to create competition between farmers and villages to adopt the regreening practices.
- Forty villages participated in the information and sensitisation campaigns to create awareness on land restoration and the importance of involving women and youth to access land.
- Eighteen villages were awarded for their commitment to the regreening practices. This is to encourage other villagers to take up these practices and lead to large-scale adoption.
- Sensitisation of SFC groups on regreening practices and building improved cooking stoves, reducing woodcutting, and protective measures against Covid-19.

Impact

- Women use improved cooking stoves as they require less firewood, this contributes to tree conservation.
- There is increased adoption of the regreening practices given the visible benefits of FMNR.
- Training of five producer women's groups on business marketing and development of a business plan led to the women developing their business plan with a turnover of 15,088,150F CFA (EUR 23,001).
- Villages not supported by the project have taken up regreening practices and applied them in their fields after seeing the impact of these practices in villages covered by the project.
- Awareness campaigns and advocacy sessions on women and the youth's access to land resulted in over 60 ha of land transferred to women and the documents signed by the local authorities in charge of land issues. This gives the women the right to long-term control over the land.
- Women can now carry out regreening activities in their family fields and benefit from the trees. Policy interventions at the local and regional levels are expected to improve women's land ownership, for example, there is a new law that allocates 15% of Mali's farmland to women.
- Local communities have integrated regreening strategies following radio broadcasts and visits from farmers.

NIGER



Visibility

- Success stories are shared with policymakers, relevant government departments, and development actors to encourage the scaling-up of restoration activities.
- In collaboration with the community radio stations, restoration messages were transmitted to educate and create awareness on restoration practices.



Stimulating behaviour change

- The Niger team conducted an exchange and learning visit in Mali to learn about the establishment and management of resource centres to better conduct activities in the centres.
- Townhall, environmental technical services, and traditional leaders in 15 villages (6 in Ouallam and 9 in Simiri) conducted an awareness-raising caravan to address land degradation issues and encourage the scaling-up of regreening practices. The caravan reached 2,081 producers, including 818 women and 514 youths.
- National level decision-makers, officials of the Ministry of Environment and the project team participated in a meeting for knowledge sharing and exchange of experiences between stakeholders on land restoration issues.
- Trained women and youth on the manufacture and use of improved stoves to minimise cutting trees thus preserving the environment.
- Women and youth are involved in the management of community nurseries, production of improved cooking stoves, recovery of degraded sites, and the growth of high-value species.
- The decree on FMNR, which is currently in place, has been translated into different local languages with WV Niger taking part in this activity.



Impact

- Communities now take full ownership of the project's activities and strategies, thereby contributing to the sustainability of the project.
- Basic Land Commissions have been set up and formed to support women in securing and accessing agricultural land.
- Through the FMNR decree, the state guarantees the proper management of the national forest heritage and will apply the appropriate incentives and measures to ensure the security of producers engaged in ANR.

RWANDA



Visibility

- Six hundred handbooks on agroforestry and FMNR were produced and distributed to 512 lead farmers. These handbooks will help to refresh the lead farmers' knowledge as they carry out extension services.
- Publication of articles in the media (newspaper) on greening priorities and tree planting events to increase greening awareness and visibility.
- Two media pieces including a newspaper and radio advertisement were produced to convey greening messages to the public.
- Policymakers from key government ministries, institutions, and EU delegates attended project campaigns held during the tree planting season. Local government entities representatives, CBOs, and farmers took part in these events and were reached with greening messages.



Stimulating behaviour change

- Savings for transformation groups were strengthened, the farmers not only engaged in income-generating activities but also invested some of their income in greening initiatives like the purchase of fruit tree seedlings.
- Tree planting events are organised in government prioritised sites for restoration and conservation purposes.
- Annual reflection meetings are conducted with local stakeholders to assess progress, achievements, lessons learnt, challenges, and the way forward.
- Established RRCs to support in backstopping and dissemination of technical knowledge.
- Radio adverts and tree planting campaigns were used to convey key greening and scaling messages.
- The RAB built the capacity of project staff to bridge gaps in knowledge on orchard establishment and management. The staff are using the knowledge to support farmers in managing their orchards and linking them with experts.
- Engagement of women and youth as part of nursery cooperatives to actively participate in nursery management and other nursery related works to produce seedlings.

SENEGAL



Visibility

- Sharing information on the greening activities with the EU delegation in Senegal and Government ministries (e.g. Ministry of Environment) at different events at both national and international levels.
- Raising awareness through radio broadcasts and caravans on issues of land degradation and restoration in markets and villages. This is to encourage the massive adoption of greening practices.
- Participated in the Great Green Wall virtual platform and shared the project's achievements.



Stimulating behaviour change

- Field visits by producers seem to be effective in encouraging the adoption of greening practices.
- Involving school children is important, as it ensures ownership and project sustainability post closure.
- Signed a memorandum of understanding with farmer traders to train other farmers to increase the project's reach.
- To help reduce tree cutting and ease the difficulties women face when collecting firewood, 1,600 improved stoves were made available to farmers adopting ANR.
- Lead farmers were trained on ANR to act as ToTs to cascade the training to their peers.



Impact

- The involvement of youth at all project levels has been observed.
- Local leaders are more receptive and involved in greening activities and thus are enhancing the achievement of project objectives.
- The project has reduced conflict between farmers and herdsmen through local leadership meetings involving all relevant stakeholders.
- Sensitisation and workshops with mayors on better land governance to facilitate equitable access to land for all, especially women and young people, resulted in 2.71 ha of land being given to women in the commune of Thiare for tree and market gardening.
- The commune of Segregatta is enrolled to carry out the project's activities after the mayor requested the same. This is after seeing favourable results in the neighbouring communes that practise greening activities.

SOMALILAND



Visibility

- The Ministry of Environment and Agriculture received 1,200 copies of FMNR extension manuals for dissemination.
- The Ministry of Environment and Rural Development (MoERD) participated in the Somaliland National tree planting day.



Stimulating behaviour change

- The FMNR champions participated in a two-day consultative conference on environmental protection and conservation of biodiversity and advocated for FMNR as a practice for land restoration.
- Training was conducted on FFSs to share knowledge and experience amongst farmers.
- In coordination with the Ministry of Agriculture in Odweyne and Baki Districts, three farmer field demonstration sites were established in three villages. Farmers convene at the demonstration sites to learn practices carried out during different stages of the crop cycle and practise new climate-smart techniques in the plots.
- Forty farmers received FMNR training to enhance the adoption of the practice.
- Semi-annual visits took place with FMNR champion farmers and line ministries, for monitoring uptake of FMNR. The monitoring feedback shows a significant achievement in the uptake and adoption of FMNR.
- The MoERD distributed assorted tree seedlings to the public during the Somaliland tree planting day to reforest and regreen the land.
- In collaboration with the Ministry of Environment, Radio Hargeisa was engaged to broadcast a 30-minute talk show promoting FMNR practices, tree planting and management, and other sustainable environmental protection practices in Somaliland.



Impact

- Several manuals and guides and environmental conservation policies were selected and adapted by the Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Environment.
- After several consultative meetings, the Ministry of Environment will adopt the FMNR technique and mainstream it in the Ministry's National Strategy Plan 2021-2025.



(TOP) A woman inspects crops in agroforestry farming in Somaliland. (BOTTOM) Siciid Yuusuf grows lemons in his farm in Somaliland. (Photo: WV Somalia)

PUNTLAND



Visibility

- Radio programmes on the importance of environment and best practices to tackle land degradation were led by prominent people like poets, singers and champions of FMNR. This was used to create and raise awareness on the effective approach of land restoration. The programmes were broadcast for 60 days and reached approximately 3.4 million people.
- Dissemination of regreening success messages to policy makers, traditional elders, women's groups and youth who have a major role in policy development and implementation. The messages emphasised the importance of land restoration and FMNR approaches.
- FMNR manual translated and disseminated to various stakeholders, including the Ministry of Environment. They were also used as a guide to promote context specific regreening activities amongst farmers.
- Eight FMNR groups who create awareness on land restoration received grants to continue with their work. They have also constructed SWC structures in their communities.
- Three thousand households were reached through events like Puntland Environmental Week and World Environment Day, and approximately 30,000 trees were planted.
- Success stories from farmers who have implemented restoration activities on their farms, were shared and disseminated in collaboration with staff from the Ministry of Environment.
- Consultative meetings were held for line ministries and relevant stakeholders to mainstream EGA into existing policies. Recommendations were provided to adopt the amendments.



Stimulating behaviour change

- The FMNR ToT champions trained 10,000 farmers on FMNR approaches, agroforestry and Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) to enhance the communities' understanding of the practices.
- Meetings and training with government officials ensured that many farmers, pastoralists, elders, and policy makers were reached and knowledgeable of regreening practices.
- Farmers and traders went through a production and marketing training and developed business plans that led to performance enhancement with the different groups.

- Farmer field days provided a platform for farmers to exchange views and skills leading to improved knowledge on GAP.
- Business facilitation training for frankincense and myrrh producers and traders has boosted their skills in production and marketing areas.
- Consultative meetings to discuss the mainstreaming of FMNR into existing national policies were held to engage with various stakeholders from the Ministries and community members in Puntland.
- Training and sensitisation on regreening practices like constructing soil bunds, tree planting and watershed management has built the community's skills in these practices.
- Farmers received training on agroforestry and value chain business facilitation that helped them improve their skills in the production and marketing of their products.
- State level ministers and other officials regularly visited the project sites to monitor the progress and recommend inputs.
- Advocacy sessions on women and youth involvement in regreening practices were undertaken. This has led to 30% of women engaging in restoration activities.
- A policy engagement workshop held in Garowe was attended by various stakeholders. Successes and insights on PMNR were shared and they strategised on ways to scale practices for land restoration in Puntland.



Impact

- Women and youth engagement in regreening practices have increased as they mobilise resources and manpower to implement the practices in their areas.
- Through various training offered, female headed households can now practise proper farming techniques and have started to see an increase in their farm yields.
- Trained early warning groups provide support to other community members to forecast the expected performance of the rainy seasons. The information helps them to plan ahead when the forecast is not good.
- Farmers recognised FMNR as a reliable approach to increase production in farming activities. The practice has also been accepted by those who were sceptical of the approach.
- Farmers were trained on various skills and capacity enhancement led to improved fodder production and pasture.
- Training given to the nursery operators has improved their production of quality seedlings.
- Women farmers trained on the use of energy efficient stoves have had their lives changed as they spend less time collecting firewood. The stoves have also contributed to the conservation of the environment.

Creating project visibility for donor funded actions



Social media

- @Regreen Africa (Facebook): was opened in September 2018 and now has 2,018 followers and 1,761 likes garnered. This is an increase from last year's report of 1,446 followers and 1,328 likes.
- @RegreenAfrica (Twitter): opened in March 2019 and now has 2,452 followers, an increase from last years' report of 1,286 followers.



Blogs

- Ethiopia's 'engagement landscape': hope for the future: <https://regreeningafrica.org/project-updates/ethiopias-engagement-landscape-hope-for-the-future/>
 - Facebook: Reach: 239 | Engagement: 25 | Likes: 17 | Share: 1
 - Twitter: Reach: 6,346 | Engagement: 118 | Retweet: 15 | Likes: 37
- Teaching children the importance of trees to better protect their environment: <https://regreeningafrica.org/in-the-news/teaching-children-the-importance-of-trees-to-better-protect-their-environment/>
 - Facebook: Reach: 459 | Engagement: 39 | Likes: 22 | Share: 1
 - Twitter: Reach: 3,431 | Engagement: 109 | Retweet: 11 | Likes: 21
- Livelihood diversification through tree-based enterprises: <https://regreeningafrica.org/in-the-news/livelihood-diversification-through-tree-based-enterprises/>
 - Facebook: Reach: 359 | Engagement: 28 | Likes: 12 | Share: 1
 - Twitter: Reach: 439 | Engagement: 24 | Retweet: 5 | Likes: 14
- Gender-transformative pathways in the regreening landscapes of Ghana: <https://regreeningafrica.org/in-the-news/gender-transformative-pathways-in-the-regreening-landscapes-of-ghana/>
 - Facebook: Reach: 291 | Engagement: 23 | Likes: 15 | Share: 3
 - Twitter: Reach: 425 | Engagement: 11 | Retweet: 2 | Likes: 5
- A new generation of environmental activists, meet Kaluki Paul Mutuku: <https://regreeningafrica.org/project-updates/a-new-generation-of-environmental-activists-meet-kaluki-paul-mutuku/>
- Kenya comes together to restore landscapes: <https://regreeningafrica.org/project-updates/kenya-comes-together-to-restore-landscapes/>
 - Facebook: Reach: 2,392 | Engagement: 113 | Likes: 57 | Share: 11
 - Twitter: Reach: 3,063 | Engagement: 139 | Retweet: 11 | Likes: 14
- Restoring degraded land in Kenya with Regreening Africa: <https://regreeningafrica.org/project-updates/restoring-degraded-land-in-kenya-with-regreening-africa/>
 - Facebook: Reach: 280 | Engagement: 31 | Likes: 20 | Share: 1
 - Twitter: Reach: 1,059 | Engagement: 16 | Retweet: 1 | Likes: 6
- Young people leading restoration in Kenya: <https://regreeningafrica.org/project-updates/young-people-leading-restoration-in-kenya/>
 - Facebook: Reach: 837 | Engagement: 31 | Likes: 15 | Share: 4
 - Twitter: Reach: 2,200 | Engagement: 58 | Retweet: 18 | Likes: 20
- Restore your mental health: restore land! <https://regreeningafrica.org/project-updates/restore-your-mental-health/>
 - Facebook: Reach: 175 | Engagement: 16 | Likes: 11 | Share: 1
 - Twitter: Reach: 1,528 | Engagement: 64 | Retweet: 7 | Likes: 22
- Restored the land? How do you know? <https://regreeningafrica.org/in-the-news/restored-the-land-how-do-you-know/>
 - Facebook: Reach: 233 | Engagement: 36 | Likes: 20 | Share: 2
 - Twitter: Reach: 806 | Engagement: 9 | Retweet: 4 | Likes: 4
- Kenya spreading the roots of Farmer-Managed Natural Regeneration (FMNR): <https://regreeningafrica.org/project-updates/kenya-spreading-the-roots-of-farmer-managed-natural-regeneration-fmnr/>
- Private sector contributes to Kenya's land restoration: <https://regreeningafrica.org/in-the-news/private-sector-contributes-to-kenyas-land-restoration/>
- Avocado, everyone? <https://regreeningafrica.org/in-the-news/avocado-everyone/>
- Catalysing a movement for expanding Kenya's landscape restoration: <https://regreeningafrica.org/in-the-news/catalyzing-a-movement-for-expanding-kenyas-landscape-restoration/>
 - Facebook: Reach: 293 | Engagement: 293 | Likes: 10 | Share: 4
- Kenya's landscape restorers commit to help communities and government: <https://regreeningafrica.org/in-the-news/kenyas-landscape-restorers-commit-to-help-communities-and-government/>
- Trees aid farmers to reduce cost of fish feeds: <https://regreeningafrica.org/in-the-news/trees-aids-farmers-to-reduce-cost-of-fish-feeds/>
 - Facebook: Reach: 413 | Engagement: 24 | Likes: 14 | Share: 4
 - Twitter: Reach: 2,503 | Engagement: 62 | Retweet: 10 | Likes: 22

- Women nursery operators shaping landscape restoration in Elgeyo Marakwet: <https://regreeningafrika.org/in-the-news/women-nursery-operators-shaping-landscape-restoration-in-elgeyo-marakwet/>
 - Facebook: Reach: 192 | Engagement: 9 | Likes: 7 | Share:
 - Twitter: Reach: 235 | Engagement: 17 | Retweet: 1 | Likes: 5
- Niger formally adopts farmer-managed natural regeneration: <https://regreeningafrika.org/project-updates/niger-formally-adopts-farmer-managed-natural-regeneration/>
 - Facebook: Reach: 603 | Engagement: 42 | Likes: 25 | Share: 1
 - Twitter: Reach: 6,410 | Engagement: 140 | Retweet: 13 | Likes: 35
- Farmers restore land in Africa with natural regeneration but how can we learn what practices work where and for whom?: <https://regreeningafrika.org/project-updates/farmers-restore-land-in-africa-with-natural-regeneration-but-how-can-we-learn-what-practices-work-where-and-for-whom/>
 - Facebook: Reach: | Engagement: | Likes: | Share:
- World Vision Rwanda commits to plant over 7 million trees: <https://regreeningafrika.org/project-updates/world-vision-rwanda-commits-to-plant-over-7-million-trees/>
 - Facebook: Reach: 408 | Engagement: 19 | Likes: 11 | Share: 1
 - Twitter: Reach: 913 | Engagement: 13 | Retweet: 3 | Likes: 2



Publications

- Ghana country information brief: https://regreeningafrika.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/Ghana-Information-Brief_Regreening-Africa.pdf
 - Facebook: Reach: 1,673 | Engagement: 96 | Likes: 53 | Share: 8
 - Twitter: Reach: 5,201 | Engagement: 91 | Retweet: 4 | Likes: 4
- Integrating evidence for enhanced land restoration practice and policy in Africa: <https://regreeningafrika.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/Integrating-evidence-for-enhanced-land-restoration-practice-and-policy-in-Africa.pdf>
 - Facebook: Reach: 1,673 | Engagement: 96 | Likes: 53 | Share: 8
 - Twitter: Reach: 648 | Engagement: 5 | Retweet: 1 | Likes: 1
- Regreening Africa Joint Reflection and Learning Mission (JRLM) 2020: https://regreeningafrika.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/2020_Regreening-Africa-JRLM-Summary_ONLINE_31_03_21.pdf
 - Facebook: Reach: 423 | Engagement: 20 | Likes: 9 | Share: 1
 - Twitter: Reach: 3,973 | Engagement: 64 | Retweet: 7 | Likes: 22
- Kenya country information brief: https://regreeningafrika.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/Kenya-Information-Brief_Regreening-Africa.pdf
 - Facebook: Reach: 233 | Engagement: 36 | Likes: 20 | Share: 2
- Tree nursery management guide for landscape restoration: <https://regreeningafrika.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/Tree-Nursery-Management-Guide-For-Landscape-Restoration-Planners.pdf>
 - Facebook: Reach: 521 | Engagement: 36 | Likes: 19 | Share: 3
 - Twitter: Reach: 4,070 | Engagement: 152 | Retweet: 31 | Likes: 48
- Rwanda country information brief: https://regreeningafrika.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/Rwanda-Information-Brief_Regreening-Africa.pdf
- Restoration monitoring readiness in Kenya: a rapid assessment report: https://regreeningafrika.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/Restoration-Monitoring-Readiness-in-Kenya-A-rapid-Assessment_final-report-4.10.21.pdf
 - Facebook: Reach: 254 | Engagement: 14 | Likes: 6 | Share: 0
 - Twitter: Reach: 2,293 | Engagement: 97 | Retweet: 11 | Likes: 37
- Mali Fiche D'information sur le pays Reverdir l'Afrique: https://regreeningafrika.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/Mali-Fiche-Dinformation-sur-le-pays_Reverdir-lAfrique.pdf
- Niger Fiche D'information sur le pays Reverdir l'Afrique: https://regreeningafrika.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/Niger-Fiche-Dinformation-sur-le-pays_Reverdir-lAfrique.pdf
- Somaliland country information brief: https://regreeningafrika.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/Somaliland-Information-Brief_Regreening-Africa.pdf
 - Facebook: Reach: 199 | Engagement: 26 | Likes: 14 | Share: 0
- Puntland country information brief: https://regreeningafrika.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/Puntland-Information-Brief_Regreening-Africa.pdf
 - Facebook: Reach: 201 | Engagement: 22 | Likes: 14 | Share:
- Ethiopia country information brief: https://regreeningafrika.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/Ethiopia-Information-Brief_Regreening-Africa.pdf
- Eight steps for developing local tree value chains: https://regreeningafrika.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/Flyer-Manual-Local-tree-value-chains_Revised-with-Citations.pdf
 - Facebook: Reach: 2,997 | Engagement: 78 | Likes: 40 | Share: 3
 - Twitter: Reach: 1459 | Engagement: 66 | Retweet: 7 | Likes: 9



Events

- Agroforestry as part of Nature-Based Solutions: Exploring Evidence and Knowledge Gaps. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FnZmq8q_-i0. November 6, 2020
- National land restoration scaling conference in Kenya. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rgtEYqMevjk>. December 3, 2020
- Youth power in restoration. <https://regreeningafrica.org/project-updates/young-people-leading-restoration-in-kenya/>. January 27, 2021
- Roots of Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration (FMNR) movement. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=A1nT8nxuBlk>. March 25, 2021
- Forest and landscape restoration monitoring webinar. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7cYdQh-SFPY>. April 23, 2021
- Private sector engagement in Kenya's landscape restoration efforts. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6hzwJ73hNLg>. May 27, 2021
- Global Landscapes Forum (GLF) Africa: Voices from the field: Heroes of restoration. <https://www.globallandscapesforum.org/video/voices-from-the-field-the-s-heroes-of-landscape-restoration/>. June 2, 2021
- GLF Africa: Symphony of science and practice: Bringing evidence to bear for land restoration practice and policy in Africa. <https://www.globallandscapesforum.org/video/symphony-of-science-and-practice-bringing-evidence-to-bear-for-land-restoration-practice-and-policy-in-africa/>. June 3, 2021
- European Development Day-Regreening Africa: Restoring degraded lands for people and nature. <https://eudevdays.eu/community/sessions/4925/regreening-africa-restoring-degraded-lands-for-people-and-nature>. June 15, 2021
- Training resources and capacity building needs for landscape restoration in Kenya. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jO1V8M5IEg4>. July 1, 2021
- Kenya National Landscape Restoration Scaling Conference. https://regreeningafrica.org/event/kenya-national-landscape-restoration-scaling-conference/?instance_id=82. July 9-July 16, 2021
- Reversing degradation in Africa-land and health economics. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iPBjng7kGe8>. July 28, 2021
- Green Up to Cool Down: United in Action: <https://vimeo.com/561258441> (Minute 46:00-47:42)



Media

- Regreening the globe depends on grassroots movements. This is how we can help them grow: <https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2021/01/regreening-the-globe-depends-on-grassroots-movements-how-best-to-help-them-grow>
- Restoring degraded land in Kenya with Regreening Africa: https://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/kenya/92060/restoring-degraded-land-kenya-regreening-africa_en
- A mobile application helps African farmers manage and restore their land: https://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/kenya/92060/restoring-degraded-land-kenya-regreening-africa_en
- Prioritising agroforestry in the policy agenda: six recommendations for increasing scale: <https://www.worldagroforestry.org/blog/2020/09/03/prioritising-agroforestry-policy-agenda-six-recommendations-increasing-scale>
- Farmers regreen Kenya's drylands with agroforestry and an app: <https://news.mongabay.com/2021/08/farmers-regreen-kenyas-drylands-with-agroforestry-and-an-app/>
- Christians and Muslims fraternise with games at Gushegu: <https://www.gna.org.gh/1.21075639>
- The golden rules for restoring forestland: <https://www.worldagroforestry.org/blog/2021/01/26/golden-rules-restoring-forestland>
- Ethiopia's 'engagement landscape': hope for the future: <https://www.worldagroforestry.org/blog/2021/01/18/ethiopias-engagement-landscape-hope-future>
- FEATURED: World Vision commits to plant over 7 million trees: <https://www.newtimes.co.rw/news/featured-world-vision-commits-plant-over-7-million-trees>
- Policy achievements, gaps and opportunities for scaling agroforestry to meet climate change, biodiversity and restoration challenges in Sub-Saharan Africa: https://www.foresttreesagroforestry.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/T5-4-FTA-Poster_-AF-policy-Bourne.pdf
- Regreening Africa project educates farmers on land restoration approaches: <https://newsghana.com.gh/re-greening-africa-project-educates-farmers-on-land-restoration-approaches/>
- As many ways to restore land as there are trees: <https://worldagroforestry.org/blog/2021/03/16/many-ways-restore-land-there-are-trees>
- Why is GLF Africa 2021 critical to African drylands now? <https://africaclimateconversations.com/why-glf-critical-african-drylands/>
- Prioritise climate change issues to avert dire consequences – WV Ghana to government: <https://citinewsroom.com/2021/08/prioritise-climate-change-issues-to-avert-dire-consequences-wvg-to-government/>

- Special tree aids farmer to slice cost of fish feeds: <https://www.standardmedia.co.ke/farmkenya/article/2001420926/special-tree-aids-farmer-to-slice-cost-of-fish-feeds>.
- How online decision dashboards can make evidence more accessible for decision-makers: <https://wle.cgiar.org/thrive/2021/01/26/how-online-decision-dashboards-can-make-evidence-more-accessible-decision-makers>
- Building soil and ecosystem health for food and nutritional security: A worm's eye view: <https://forestsnews.cifor.org/70849/building-soil-and-ecosystem-health-for-food-and-nutritional-security-a-worms-eye-view>
- Fixing the Food Cycle | earthrise (soil health): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vFMSEHV7Ap4> (15:00-to end)
- Regreening Africa: Restoring land and livelihoods in the Sahel: https://ec.europa.eu/international-partnerships/projects/regreening-africa-restoring-land-and-livelihoods-sahel_en



Videos

- National Land Restoration Scaling Conference in Kenya: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rgtEYqMevjk>. YouTube: Views: 358 | Facebook views: 778
- Forest and Landscape Restoration Monitoring Webinar: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7cYdQh-SFPY>. YouTube Views: 159 | FB views: 483
- Private Sector Engagement WEBINAR: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6hzwJ73hNLg>. YouTube views: 88
- Regreening Africa Mobile App: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YcQ1XjtLhGc>. YouTube views: 64. Twitter: Reach: 745 | Engagement: 36 | Retweet: 3 | Likes: 10
- Symphony of Science and Practice: Bringing evidence to bear for land restoration practice: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QvCSTTutaUs>. YouTube views: 13
- Conference Launch: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NzQj6QPvr2k>. YouTube views: 39 | Facebook views: 384
- Regreening Africa project works with farmers in Migori to rehabilitate degraded land: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jxbzOaAyy8E>. YouTube views: 59
- Landscape Restoration Monitoring Session: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uPibSdjf3Sc>. YouTube views: 35 | Facebook views: 456
- Capacity Building WEBINAR: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jO1V8M5IEg4> YouTube views: 13

- Closing Session: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6Y9GVHrdSo>. YouTube views: 48
- Movement building and Leveraging: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9qUVyjr6KNY>. YouTube views: 21 | Facebook views: 273
- Restoration approaches and practices: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=W28bLKH5wUo> YouTube views: 46 | Facebook views: 574
- Entrepreneurship and business approaches in restoration: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JjF6uK4xifo>. YouTube views: 35 | Facebook views: 270
- Youth and Women Inclusion in Restoration: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=m3LxxsbPXDk>. YouTube views: 28 | Facebook views: 355
- Reversing land degradation in Africa – land health and economics: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iPBjng7kGe8>. YouTube views: 54
- Trees offer nutritious feeds and increased profit for fish farmers: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=i3kwWJ9zsiM>. YouTube views: 24. Twitter: Reach: 2,740 | Engagement: 31 | Retweet: 3 | Likes: 12
- Chongoo Cheptengis Okilegei nursery group: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MjzFCy2K36s>. YouTube views: 33

Community videos

The concept of community videos was introduced to document activities throughout the project's lifespan and to help communities change their behaviour. The videos show community members engaging in regreening activities such as agroforestry, FMNR, and training. In Kenya, communities have been filming videos since 2019, following a training in 2018. These videos are used to raise awareness in their communities and encourage people to engage in regreening practices. A consolidated video demonstrating how a community is carrying out restoration can be found here: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=llSIRPb18xU>. This video shows a policymaker adopting the practice and encouraging his community to do the same: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FADWu3WS1jc>. The idea was also cascaded to Ethiopia. In May 2021, 11 CRS and WV Ethiopia field staff were trained in community video shooting and editing. The field officers were then required to consult with their senior teams about which restoration indicators to capture and focus on. Some of the indicators include tree land cover, land restoration practices, seedling production, and value chain activities (bamboo and honey). Following the training, five videos were produced featuring farmers who are implementing regreening practices on their farms, such as FMNR and agroforestry. These videos were used to educate and raise awareness in their communities.

Gender: Women and youth inclusion

Each of the countries implemented a series of activities to enhance women and youth inclusion as outlined in Table 24. In addition, a strategy for youth engagement was developed in year 4 to be implemented in year 5 of the project. A series of gender transformative action activities took place in Ghana in the project and have been highlighted in the following *blog*, with detailed findings to be presented in year 5.

Table 24: Gender, youth and inclusion activities and dimensions for year 4

Dimensions	Gender, youth and inclusion outcome	Country activities	Percentage (%) delivered
Project-related decision making	Women, men, young farmers, and those from disempowered groups will participate meaningfully in decision making in all key components of the project.	Rwanda <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regreening project will consider the meaningful and equal participation of both men and women as well as youth in decision making at all stages of project implementation. • The project will seek the views of men, women and youth during the process of writing collaboration agreements with local farmers groups/cooperatives and ensure equitable representation in those group committees. • The equitable representation of youth and women amongst beneficiaries and leader farmers will be observed. • Women and youth groups will be encouraged to participate in tree seedling production and planting. 	95%
		Kenya <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women, men, youth, and representatives from key groups are present during project site, demonstration/EGA site and lead farmer selection. • Equitable representation (of women, men, youth, and representatives from key groups) on project committees. • Identification of appropriate channels and platforms to engage men to support women empowerment and equality. • Involving women, men, and different social groups in selecting priority tree species to be used for restoration. 	64%
		Ethiopia <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure women, men, youth, and representatives from key groups are present and actively participate when key project decisions are made. • Ensure equitable representation of women and men on project committees and their active participation. • Involve men, women, and different social groups in selecting EGA options/ inputs, innovations or other resources. • Develop the decision-making capacities of women and men committee members and provide follow up and technical support. • Ensure that meetings are conducted at the appropriate time and place so that women committee members can participate in the decision-making process. • Promote male engagement through the selection and recognition of best EGA adopting male farmers who exercise joint decision making at the household level. • Encouraging women to participate in evergreen agriculture planning, implementation and monitoring and evaluation processes. • Build women's skills and knowledge by providing gender-related training. • Empower women to exercise leadership roles in EGA practices (lead farmer, FMNR group leader, conservation group leader). 	75%

Dimensions (continued)	Gender, youth and inclusion outcome	Country activities	Percentage (%) delivered
Project-related decision making (continued)	Women, men, young farmers, and those from disempowered groups will participate meaningfully in decision making in all key components of the project.	Somaliland <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All community groups participated in the identification of FMNR and nursery sites. Women, men and youth participated in all trainings 	100%
		Niger <ul style="list-style-type: none"> List the laws that govern NRM in Niger. Organise two workshops to share on NRM laws / strategies / policies for technical services, administrative and customary. 	75%
		Ghana <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Train lead farmers and fire volunteers on pruning and bush prevention, fighting and management. Involve women, men, and younger farmers and those from disempowered groups in the selection of FMNR sites. Train S4T groups on regreening practices and group management. Planting trees on homesteads. Training of men, women, and youth farmers on various regreening practices and modules. Gender Transformative Action training to increase women's input in decisions and reflect perspectives in project outcomes. 	100%
		Senegal <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that women, men, youth and representatives of key groups are present when important project decisions are made, with shared information time, gender-sensitive meeting times and equitable distribution of the floor at meetings. Representation of women and youth in the project's decision-making bodies. Conduct a gender and inclusion analysis in the design of new scaling-up strategies and review them with a mid-term evaluation. Include men, women and social groups in the selection of priority tree species for use in land restoration. 	58%
		Puntland <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support engagement with African Voices on radio programmes to help impact measurement in hard-to-reach areas and scaling-up the EGA/FMNR model and successes beyond traditional project areas. Sub-grant to CBOs/farmer groups to support FMNR implementation. ToT training for farmers and stakeholders on viable EGA options. Conduct regional/country level consultative workshops for scaling model design and dissemination. 	100%
		Mali <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Involve women and young people in all project activities. Ex: choice of value chains to be developed. Facilitation of SFC groups on regreening themes. Facilitation of SFC groups on protective barrier measures against Covid-19. 	100%
Gender responsiveness in implementation	Project activities are tailored to the needs, priorities, and interests of women, men, youth, and key disempowered groups (e.g. prioritising labour-saving technologies, holding meetings at convenient times and venues, and making sure childcare services are available), and facilitate critical awareness and discussion of traditional gender roles that impeded the achievement of equitable project benefits.	Rwanda <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyse all planned interventions to identify opportunities for gender mainstreaming. Mainstreaming the role of gender equality in the implementation and adoption of evergreen agriculture. Review appropriateness of extension and training approaches to be used to ensure equitable access. Create a conducive environment for women during training and ensure their voice is heard during distribution and planting of tree seedlings. Include both female and male household members in training and other project activities, where possible. Enhance gender awareness amongst project staff and include short gender sessions in technical training. 	78%

Dimensions (continued)	Gender, youth and inclusion outcome	Country activities	Percentage (%) delivered
Gender responsiveness in implementation (continued)	Project activities are tailored to the needs, priorities, and interests of women, men, youth, and key disempowered groups (e.g. prioritising labour-saving technologies, holding meetings at convenient times and venues, and making sure childcare services are available), and facilitate critical awareness and discussion of traditional gender roles that impeded the achievement of equitable project benefits.	Kenya <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All planned interventions to identify opportunities for gender mainstreaming are analysed. • Appropriateness of extension and training approaches to be used to ensure equitable access are reviewed. • Both female and male household members are included in training and other project activities, where possible. • Short gender sessions are included in technical training. 	<div>53%</div>
		Ethiopia <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revise/incorporate project activities to address and better respond to the needs, priorities and interests of women, men and other disempowered groups based on the findings of the gender analysis. • Ensure women, female headed households and other vulnerable groups are given priority or fairly treated during beneficiary selection. • Review appropriateness of extension and training approaches and revise them to ensure equitable participation of women and men beneficiaries and fair access for both women and men to project inputs and benefits. • Ensure gender balance during selection of volunteer farmers to provide extension services and other project staff. • Engage the Women and Children Affairs Office and other relevant community-based institutions in the project steering committee/ task force or any committee overseeing the overall project implementation. • Strengthening capacity of district relevant government offices /Kebele's in gender integration in project activities. • Include both female and male household members in training and other project activities. • Prioritise and support value chains that contribute to increased women empowerment and gender equality. • Make sure that women and men or other vulnerable social groups get additional support from the project, e.g. female headed households may require additional follow up and support from the project. • Adapt gender integration guidelines and checklists and orient project staff. • Documentation and sharing of EGA best practices that contributed to women empowerment and gender equality. • Awareness creation on gender GBV prevention and traditional gender roles. • Hold community meetings that enable women to participate without any challenges related to time and venue. • Prioritising and practising labour and time saving EGA technologies. 	<div>85%</div>
		Somaliland <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All activities implemented in year 2 and year 3 benefited women, men, youth and disempowered groups (artisans) through the Regreening Africa project. • Agroforestry value chain analysis engaged women to study their involvement in the market chains. • Formation of village level FMNR farmer groups. When forming the groups, the project gave priority to involve an adequate number of women in the groups so that the necessary issues related to gender are addressed. 	<div>100%</div>
		Niger <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct mass awareness sessions through community radios on NRM laws and regulations. • Organise information and sensitisation sessions for the FMNR and saving group committees on NRM laws and regulations. • Organise caravans / sensitisation campaigns. 	<div>88%</div>
		Ghana <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Select equal numbers of men, women and youth farmers in training on various regreening practices. • Equal numbers of men and women are selected as beneficiaries of the project. • Women, men and younger farmers are trained on S4T modules and resourced with materials for operation as groups. • Mobilised women and youth into tree seedling and vegetable integration/farming. • Prioritise gender transformative action training for project communities. 	<div>84%</div>

Dimensions (continued)	Gender, youth and inclusion outcome	Country activities	Percentage (%) delivered
Gender responsiveness in implementation (continued)	Project activities are tailored to the needs, priorities, and interests of women, men, youth, and key disempowered groups (e.g. prioritising labour-saving technologies, holding meetings at convenient times and venues, and making sure childcare services are available), and facilitate critical awareness and discussion of traditional gender roles that impeded the achievement of equitable project benefits.	Senegal <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold peer-facilitated workshops; these workshops provide a sense of ownership and help to develop all reflections. • Draw on anything that promotes gender equity and equality in tradition and religion with the support of the respective leaders. • Ensure equal access of men and women to project training activities. • Sensitise community leaders in the interest of promoting gender inclusion in the project. 	<div>38%</div>
		Puntland <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Village saving loan associations will be supported through leveraging with other projects. • Support energy efficient technologies for sustainable environmental conservation, targeting 40 farmers. 	<div>100%</div>
		Mali <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consideration of gender in the choice of methods (ANR, CES/DRS, direct seeding and planting). • Discussion within the SFC groups on issues related to women's access to land. • Organisation of community dialogues on women's work schedules (overload), resource sharing, etc. 	<div>100%</div>
Labour and time impacts	The benefits associated with practising evergreen agriculture amongst women, men, and key social groups outweigh any associated increases in workloads or actually reduce workloads.	Rwanda <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilise community members so they understand how the adoption of evergreen practices will equally benefit men and women. • The project will ensure that evergreen practices benefit women and youth right from the production of tree seedlings and promote their inclusion in value chains involving tree products and services. 	<div>78%</div>
		Kenya <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of potential gender impacts of evergreen agriculture practices to be promoted. • Recognition of, and specific feedback from, women lead farmers in EGA practices and ToTs. 	<div>68%</div>
		Ethiopia <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase involvement of disempowered groups in EGA practices. • Select appropriate time and place for women, ensure flexibility and prioritise women's specific needs during training, input provisions and other interventions. • Identify and practise evergreen agricultural activities that reduce women's workloads. • Promote EGA technologies that reduce time and labour consumption for men, women, youth and disadvantaged groups. 	<div>73%</div>
		Somaliland <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women participated in reseeded practices at FMNR sites and communal pasture lands. • Women and men participated in FMNR practices like pruning trees and construction of SWC structures. • Youth and marginalised groups were involved in raising tree seedlings in the nurseries and tree planting activities. 	<div>100%</div>
		Niger <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train the women's saving group on making and using improved stoves to reduce the consumption of firewood. 	<div>90%</div>
		Ghana <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote the use of energy saving stoves. • Trained and monitored 150 households in 15 communities in bargaining /negotiating fair work burdens. • Support households through community champions to continue discussions on reallocating resources to other household members for balancing workloads. • Monitored gendered indicators for balancing work burdens in 150 households in 15 communities. 	<div>100%</div>

Dimensions (continued)	Gender, youth and inclusion outcome	Country activities	Percentage (%) delivered
Labour and time impacts (continued)	The benefits associated with practising evergreen agriculture amongst women, men, and key social groups outweigh any associated increases in workloads or actually reduce workloads.	Senegal <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organise short training sessions on gender and leadership. Conduct community meetings (fora, exchange visits), and discuss how to remove barriers with testimonies from women, youth and men. Conduct awareness raising activities through radio programmes on the importance of women and youth participation and the impact on their lives. Reduce the workload of women by facilitating their access to appropriate tools. Training of young women on best practices to reduce their labour. 	46% 
		Puntland <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Link FMNR champions and farmers' groups to sources of quality and appropriate germplasm. Production and marketing training for frankincense producers. 	100% 
		Mali <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organising women for the development of shea value chains will improve their income and thus that of the household. This will promote the empowerment of women. 	100% 
Access to and control over resources and benefits	Women's and disadvantaged groups' access to and control over key resources, such as land and agroforestry products, is enhanced or—at the very least—not undermined. Project benefits are equitable across gender, age, and other categories of farmers.	Rwanda <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rwandan inheritance and succession legal text enables women to inherit property from parents and spouses, including land. Thus, the project will strive to increase their awareness on evergreen practices and also mobilise the community on the role of women in production and management of natural resources, mainly land use and tree products, for the well-being of families. Mobilise the community for effective implementation of land law that promotes equal access and control over land between men and women. Women's equal participation in agroforestry related value chains and saving groups will be emphasised. Ensure all gender equality cultural barriers are removed and women have control over land and access to related benefits including access to credit and agricultural assets and services. Ensure women, men and youth attend training. 	90% 
		Kenya <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment of potential gender impacts of evergreen agriculture practices to be promoted on resource access and/or control. 	65% 
		Ethiopia <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that project resources are equitably distributed to women and men beneficiaries. Ensure accessibility and appropriateness of project inputs to women's specific needs. Promotion of male engagement through selection and recognition of male role models who exercise equitable access and control over resources at the household level. Capacitate women to benefit from land and agroforestry products equally with men. Enable all community groups to fairly benefit from EGA practices. Scale-up income generating EGA practices that enable women and disadvantaged groups to access income sources and improve their livelihoods. 	82% 
		Somaliland <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women and disadvantaged groups are involved in nursery management and the production of seedlings. Women and some disadvantaged groups (artisans in Odwayne) have access to AF products. In general, there is limited access to land for women in the target villages. Communal lands belong to the clan and clan leaders (men) dominate the social dynamics. Through workshops and consultative meetings, efforts have been made to share the resources equally with women and other societal groups. 	83% 

Dimensions (continued)	Gender, youth and inclusion outcome	Country activities	Percentage (%) delivered
Access to and control over resources and benefits (continued)	Women's and disadvantaged groups' access to and control over key resources, such as land and agroforestry products, is enhanced or—at the very least—not undermined. Project benefits are equitable across gender, age, and other categories of farmers.	Niger <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct advocacy sessions with policy makers to increase women's access to land. • Identify degraded lands to be recovered for women. • Create / reinvigorate committees to support land security. • Conduct a Bio-reclamation of Degraded Lands for the benefit of women. • Support the restoration of degraded pastoral and agricultural lands. • Train women on land reclamation techniques. • Support women with agricultural inputs for the development of restored lands. • Support women to promote agroforestry practices on market gardening sites. • Formally secure sites to recover with village-level land commissions support. 	88% 
		Ghana <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women's and disadvantaged groups and households are supplied with seedlings to plant around their homesteads. • Women supported with soybean seeds to cultivate on their farms. • Women supported with small ruminants from ten communities. 	100% 
		Senegal <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy with local authorities for women and youth's access to land. • Organising women and youth groups to facilitate their access to land. • Knowledge of the rules and procedures for accessing land. 	50% 
		Puntland <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support VSLA groups through leverage to increase their level of income. • Support existing and new groups undertaking indigenous tree nursery management to upscale the activities (24 groups in Puntland). • Support engagement with African Voices on radio programmes that will help impact measurement in hard-to-reach areas and scaling-up the EGA/FMNR model and successes beyond traditional project areas. • Sub-grant to CBOs/farmer groups to support FMNR implementation. 	100% 
		Mali <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing sensitisation and advocacy with village and administrative authorities to promote women's access to productive resources (land, farm inputs etc.). • Advocacies are made to the village authorities to grant 2 ha of land to women to carry out greening activities. 	75% 

