KENYA NATIONAL LANDSCAPE RESTORATION SCALING CONFERENCE 2022

CONSOLIDATING THE KENYAN RESTORATION MOVEMENT

NEXT STEPS FOR THE RESTORATION MOVEMENT IN KENYA

Please note, this event is being recorded

Conference objectives

- Showcase **progress made since the 2021 conference** in achieving agreed action plans and the creation of a restoration movement
- **Bring together stakeholders working in the restoration** space to agree on key actions to support the implementation of the **Forest and Landscape Restoration Implementation Plan (FOLAREP) 2022- 2027** and monitoring framework, including required policy adjustments.
- Discuss **incentives and avenues for resource mobilization to support and scale restoration projects**, particularly efforts led by the community, youth, women, faith-based actors, and the private sector.
- Explore the **role of existing practices and approaches to support the scaling of restoration** efforts in agricultural, forest, and rangelands.
- **Showcase approaches and models to enhance the inclusion** of children, youth, and women in restoration efforts and launch a capacity strengthening program for youth, women and faith actors involved in restoration.

Opening Remarks

Mr. Alfred Gichu,
Head: Directorate of Forest Conservation; National REDD+ Coordinator and Focal Point, Ministry of Environment and Forestry

Kenya National Landscape Restoration Scaling Conference 24-25 November 2022

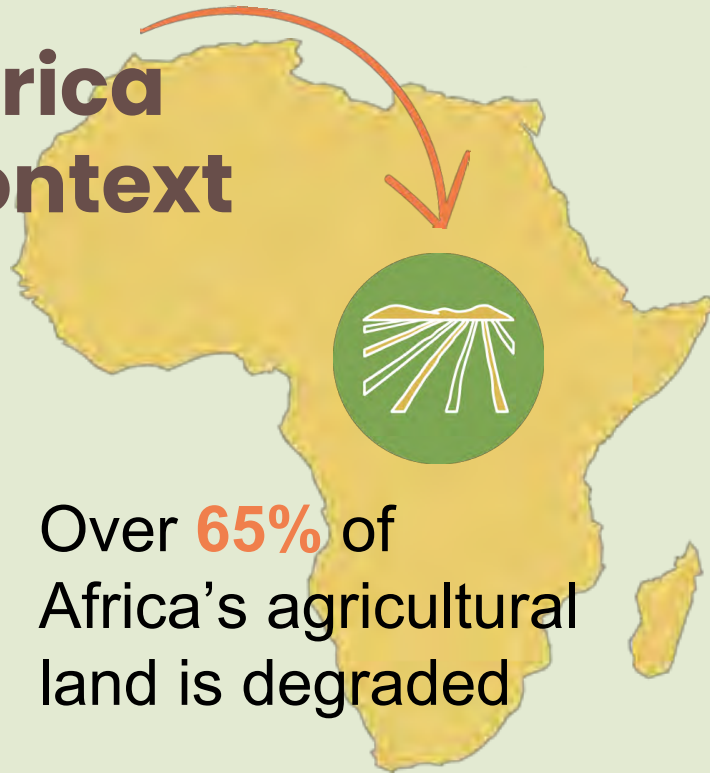Mieke Bourne Ochieng
Programme Manager, Regreening Africa

www.regreeningafrica.com

Funded by European Union

Land degradation is affecting

3.2 billion people globally

(IPBES, 2018)

Africa context

Over **65%** of Africa's agricultural land is degraded

Regreening Africa

Landscape restoration provides multiple outcomes for biodiversity, climate adaptation and mitigation and livelihoods

A unique programme structure
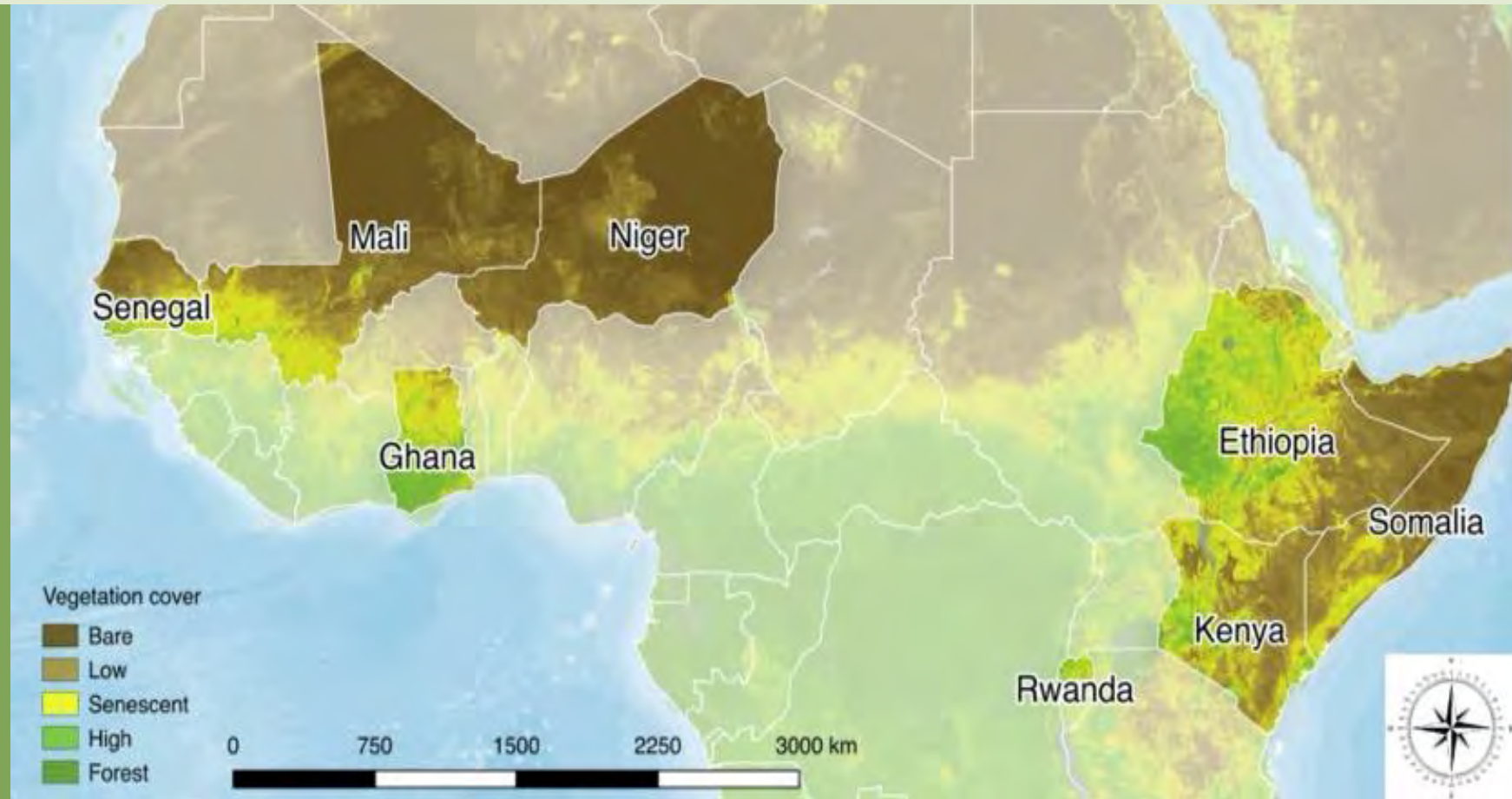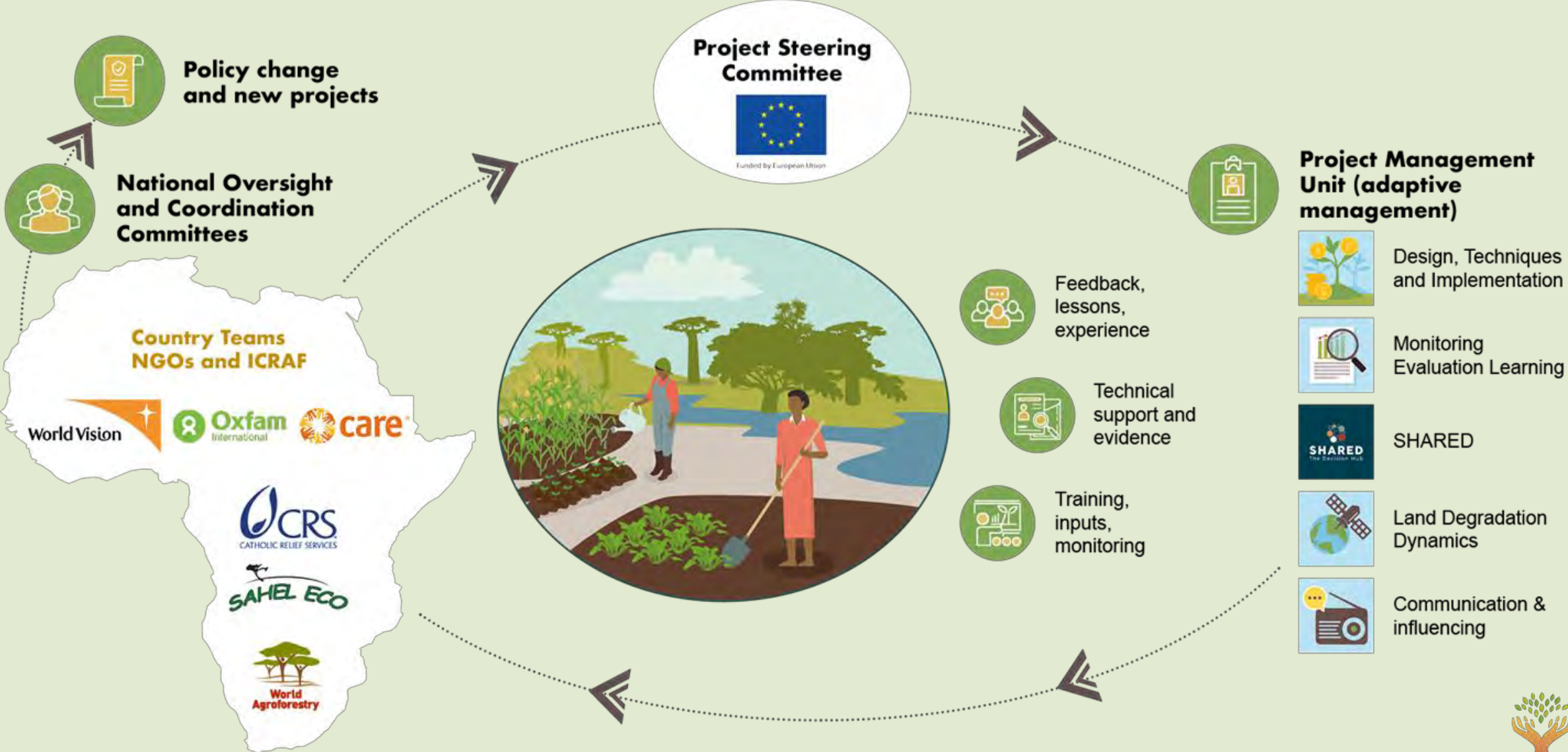
Achievement on targets by September 2022

500,000   **HHs:** target
500,351   **HHs:** reached to date
105,768   **HHs:** verified to date (process ongoing)

1,000,000 **Ha:** target
853,918   **Ha:** reached to date
108,894   **Ha:** verified to date (process ongoing)

Scaling approaches vary between partners and countries and so do achievements

Regreening Africa

Disincentives
Inadequate resources (funds, capacity)
Drought
Ignoring local knowledge
Low adoption of some practices
Time needed to see returns
Land tenure and cultural beliefs
Tree planting as a PR exercise
Pests and diseases

Incentives

Livelihoods, market, economic empowerments

Political support and international commitments

Enabling policy framework

Capacity and availability of inputs

Need to address climate change

Holistic benefits such as increased productivity

Participation and social cohesion

Funding

Key ingredients and actions

- Build capacity of CBOs and community
- Increase awareness at local levels - combine tree planting with community sensitisation
- Work with local leaders
- Focus on livelihoods
- Integrate science and research
- Policy at national and county levels
- Resources to match devolved functions
- Aligning to county planning processes
- Coordination and access to information
- Green letters of commitment by politicians and NGO ranking
- Adapting practices and species to local contexts

Regreening Africa

Practices are varied and must match present and future local contexts

Nurseries (including indigenous trees)

Tree growing + grafting + direct seeding

FMNR, ANR + (big return on investment)

Soil & water conservation +

Livelihoods and value chains

VALUE CHAINS

Value chains have the potential to intensify Regreening practices

Promising value chains include:

Fruit Trees
Avocado and Mango

Market: the avocado market is mainly international (Hass variety), although the local market is picking up. The mango market is mainly local (both as ripe fruits and juice).

Gums and Resins

Market: both local and international.

Honey

Markets: honey is used locally predominantly.

INTEGRATING SCIENCE AND EVIDENCE TO MAGNIFY IMPACT

KEY RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

- Overall HHs exposure to Regreening initiatives significantly increased - 69% overall, 72% Bawku-West, 55% Gara-Tampane & 67% in Mion.

- The uptake of Regreening actions also increased by 53% relative to the baseline, and restoration actions by 43%.

- Tree planting, FMNR and Care & Management of existing trees widely practiced.

- Low level of adoption for nursery and tree grafting, but some positive change at endline.

Exposure to regreening initiatives
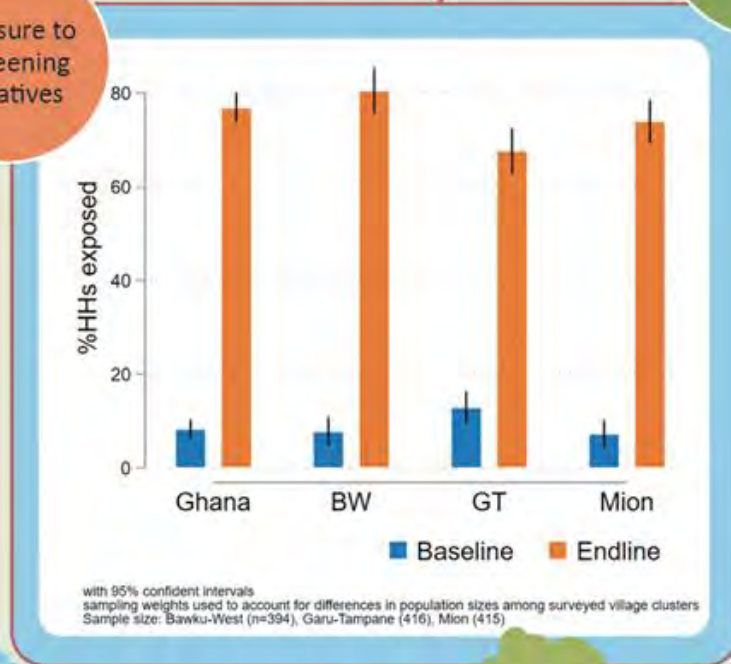
Uptake of regreening & restoration actions

with 95% confident intervals
sampling weights used to account for differences in population sizes among surveyed village clusters
Sample size: Bawku-West (n=394), Garu-Tampane (416), Mion (415)

Undertook regreening actions

Undertook restoration actions

Baseline   Endline

with 95% confidence intervals
sampling weights used to account for differences in population sizes among surveyed village clusters
Sample size: Bawku-West (n=394), Garu-Tampane (416), Mion (415)

Planted trees   Undertook FMNR   Established and managed nursery

Graft scions   Cared for or managed existing trees   Undertook soil and water conservation

Baseline   Endline

with 95% confidence intervals
sampling weights used to account for differences in population sizes among surveyed village clusters
Sample size: Bawku-West (n=394), Garu-Tampane (416), Mion (415)

Land Degradation Survellance Framework (LDSF) Land health data and at high accuracy

1 km²

10 Km

Regreening App DRS   👤 mieke   ⮕ Logout
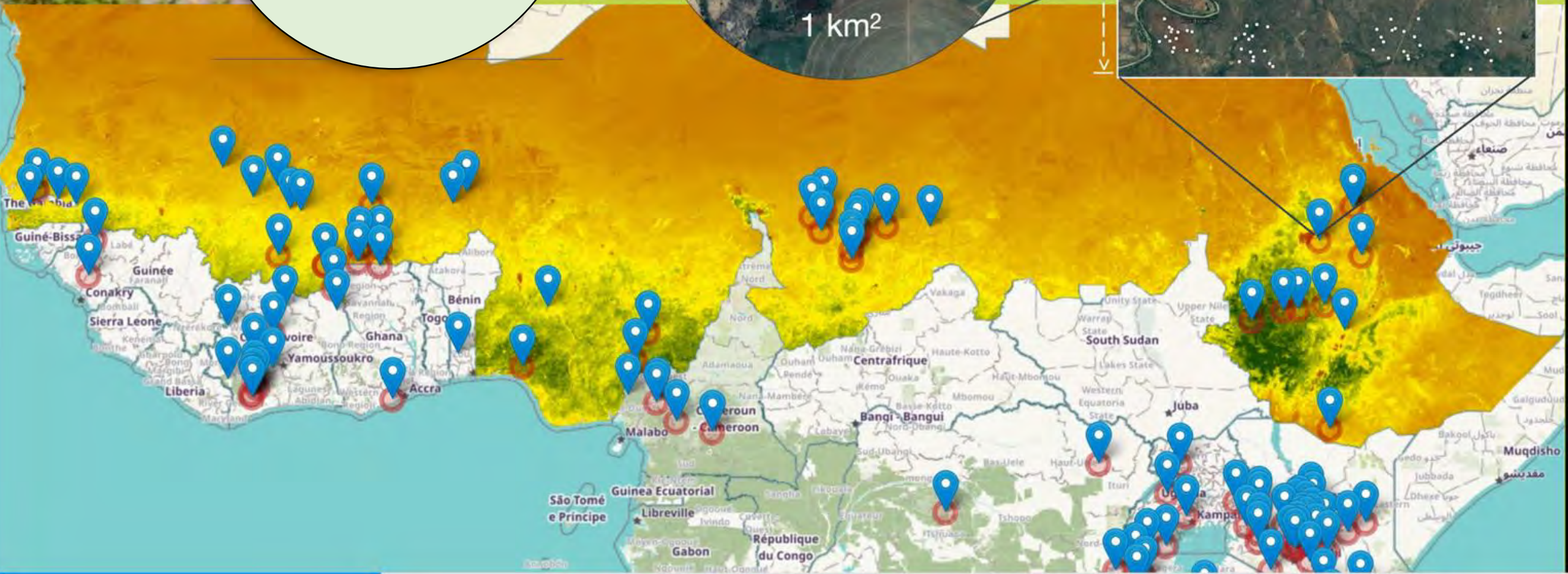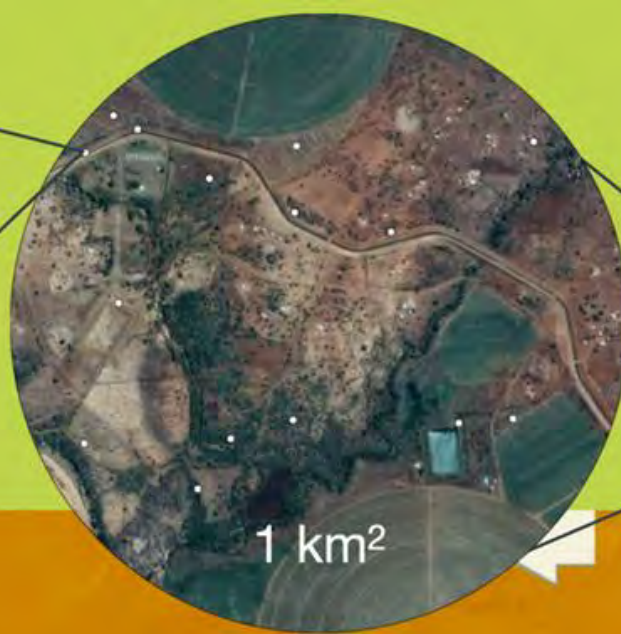
| Home | Explore data |

Dashboard/Regreening Africa/Kenya

Select Project ▼   Kenya ▼   👁 View Data Reports

TOTAL **HH**	TOTAL **FMNR** plots	TOTAL **TP** plots	TOTAL **Trees**	TOTAL **Nurseries**	TOTAL **Area**(ha)
18727	5396	12667	20844	422	192662
▲ Total farmer/group /institution surveyed	▲ Total FMNR plots surveyed	▲ Tree planting plots surveyed	▲ Individual trees surveyed	▲ No. of nurseries recorded	▲ Total area under restoration

Tree Planting   Fmnr

Show TP polygons

Show FMNR polygons

Show Nurseries

STAKEHOLDER APPROACH TO RISK INFORMED AND EVIDENCE BASED DECISION MAKING

SHARED framework

Stakeholder engagement and participation

Context

Integrate evidence

Learn and respond

Prioritize and plan

Data, evidence, knowledge and creativity
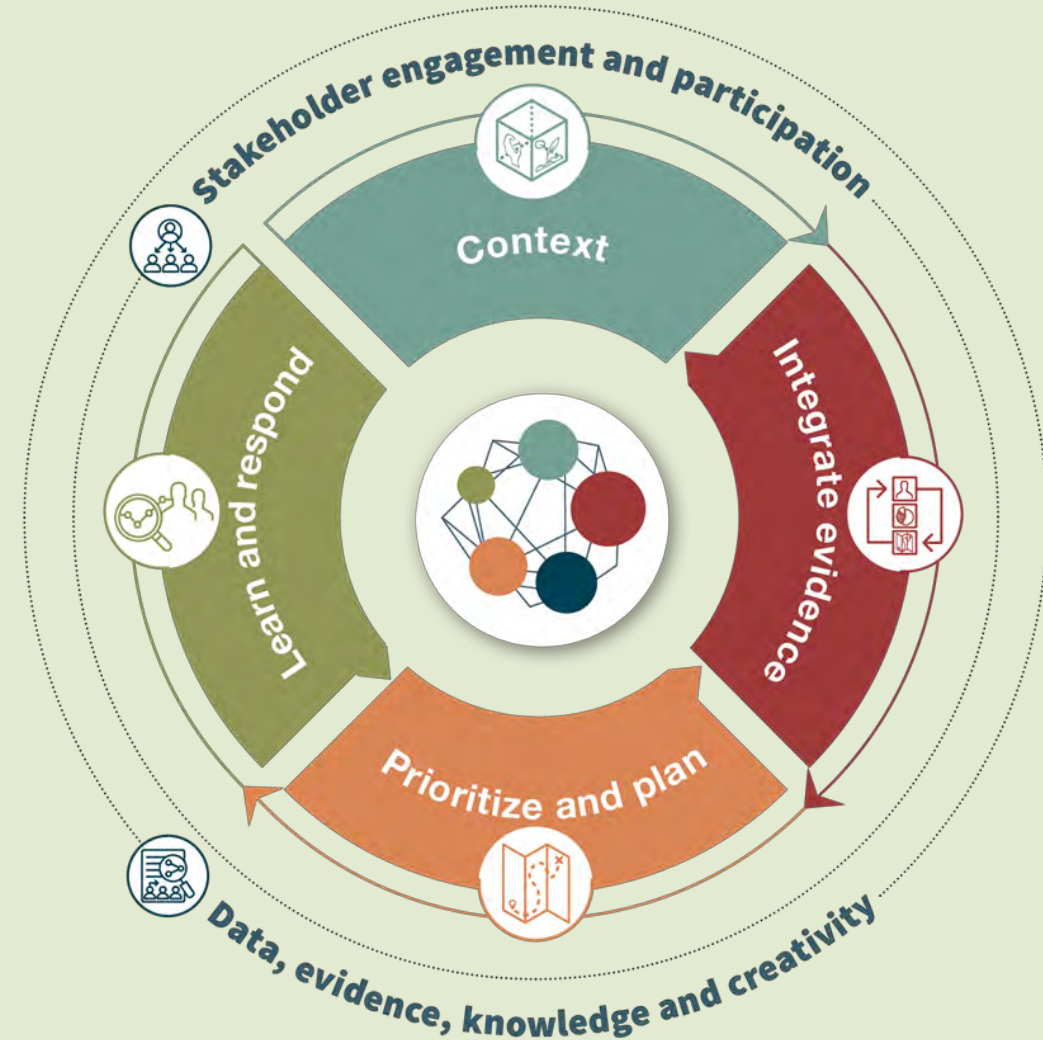
Regreening Africa

Partnerships and inclusion

Thank You! Merci! Asante!

Visit our website: www.regreeningafrica.org

Drop us an email: regreeningafrica@cgiar.org

Like our Facebook page: Regreening Africa

Follow us on Twitter: @RegreenAfrica

Regional and global picture for restoration

Meseret Shiferaw

AFR100 Regional Coordinator for East and Southern Africa

Overuse and inefficient practices have led to Africa becoming the most degraded continent on earth

Degradation exacerbates food and water insecurity, economic hardship, biodiversity loss and the devastating effects of climate change
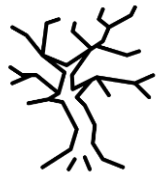
65% of Sub-Saharan Africa's arable land is becoming too damaged to support robust food production[1]
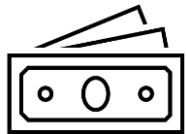
28% of all lands in Sub-Saharan Africa are being actively degraded today, costing $56 billion annually[2]

Land Degradation

No Significant NDVI Change

afri00   AUDA-NEPAD AFRICAN UNION DEVELOPMENT AGENCY   WORLD RESOURCES INSTITUTE
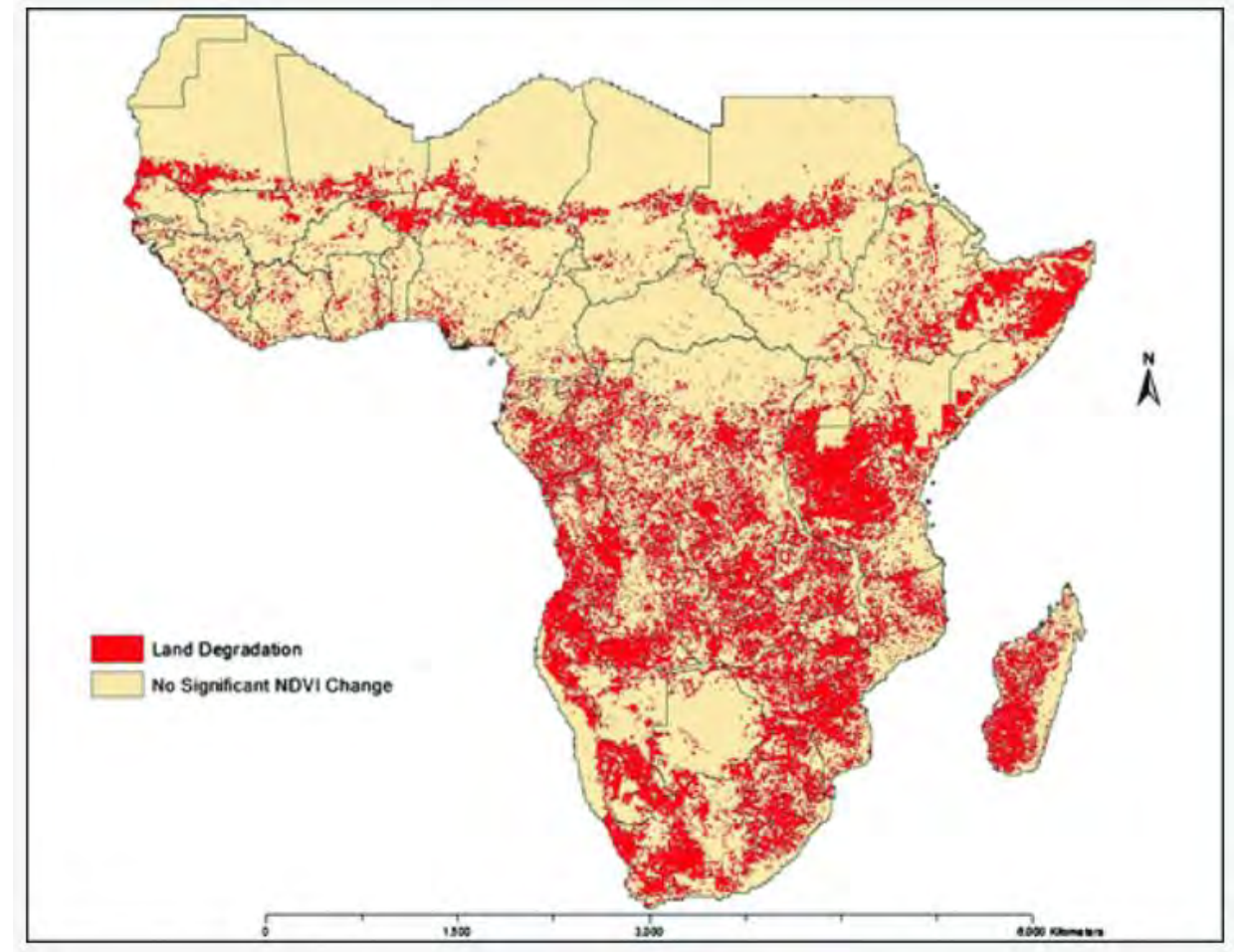
Africa has 750+ million hectares of land suitable for restoration, the largest opportunity in the world
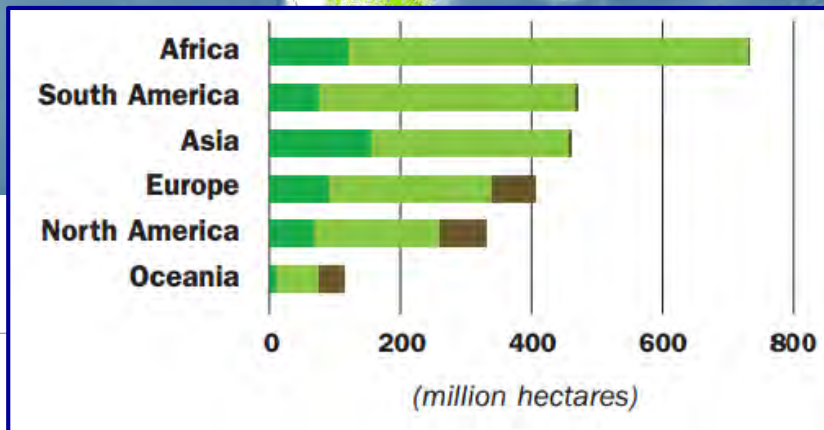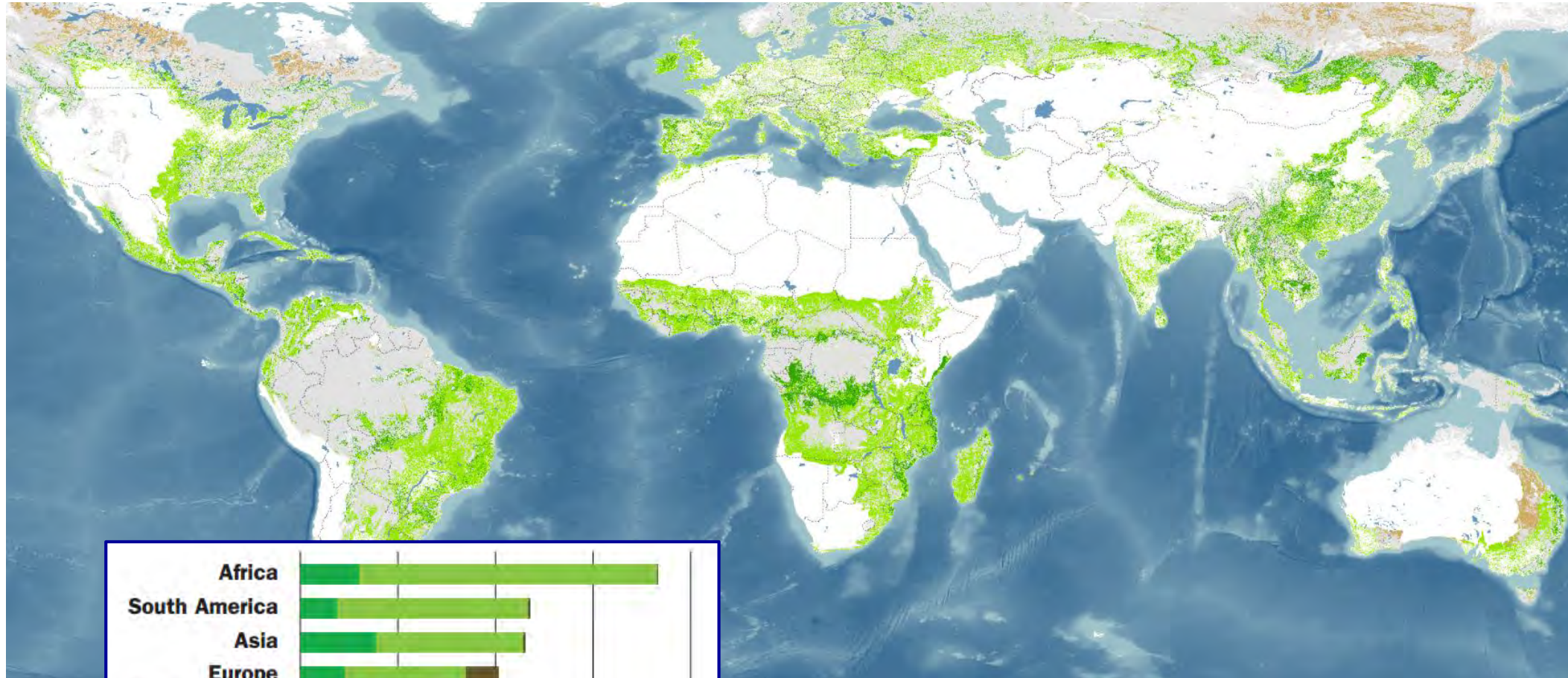
Phase I of AFR100 laid the foundation for rapid scaling of restoration

AFR100 Phase I (2016-2021) achievements:

Cultivated political will
- 32 AFR100 countries committed to restore 128M hectares of degraded land

Built the enabling conditions
- 15 AFR100 countries have mapped and designated priority areas to restore
- 10 AFR100 countries have national restoration strategies and/or budgets
- 6 AFR100 countries have set baselines and monitoring for priority landscapes.

Catalyzed implementation:
- Countries report 5M+ hectares under restoration
- Vetted 3,200 applicants to select Top 100 locally led restoration enterprises & community projects

Map of Africa with restoration commitments by country:
- Benin: 0.5 mha
- Niger: 3.2 mha
- Chad: 1.4 mha
- Central African Republic: 3.5 mha
- Democratic Republic of Congo: 8 mha
- Mali: 10 mha
- Burkina Faso: 5 mha
- Sudan: 14.6 mha
- Uganda: 2.5 mha
- Senegal: 2 mha
- Guinea: 2 mha
- Ethiopia: 15 mha
- Sierra Leone: 0.7 mha
- Kenya: 5.1 mha
- Liberia: 1 mha
- Ghana: 2 mha
- Nigeria: 4 mha
- Rwanda: 2 mha
- Tanzania: 5.2 mha
- Burundi: 2 mha
- Côte d'Ivoire: 5 mha
- Togo: 1.4 mha
- Cameroon: 12 mha
- Madagascar: 4 mha
- Republic of Congo: 2 mha
- Mozambique: 1 mha
- Namibia: 0.07 mha
- Malawi: 4.5 mha
- Zimbabwe: 2 mha
- South Africa: 3.6 mha
- Swaziland: 0.5 mha
- Zambia: 2 mha

AFR100 Phase I: "Top 100" entrepreneurs & community projects are demonstrating the potential of locally led models of restoration

RWANDA

DRC

KENYA

MADAGASCAR

GHANA

UGANDA

afr100

AUDA-NEPAD
AFRICAN UNION DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

WORLD RESOURCES INSTITUTE
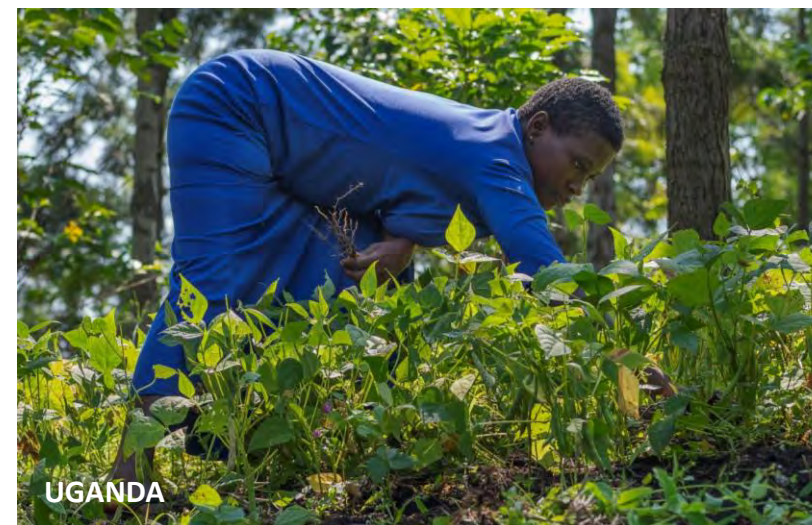
AFR100 Preliminary Implementation Assessment

- Madagascar: 38% restored=1,520,000 Hectares;

- Rwanda: 35% restored=700,000 Hectares;

- Tanzania: 7% restored=364,000 Hectares;

- **Kenya: 4% restored=204,000 Hectares;**

- Zambia: 4% restored=80,000 Hectares;

- Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC): 2% restored=160,000 Hectares;

- Ethiopia=150,000 Hectares;

AFR100 Phase II: Nov 2022 – Oct 2026

Projected AFR100 Progress to 100mha by 2030
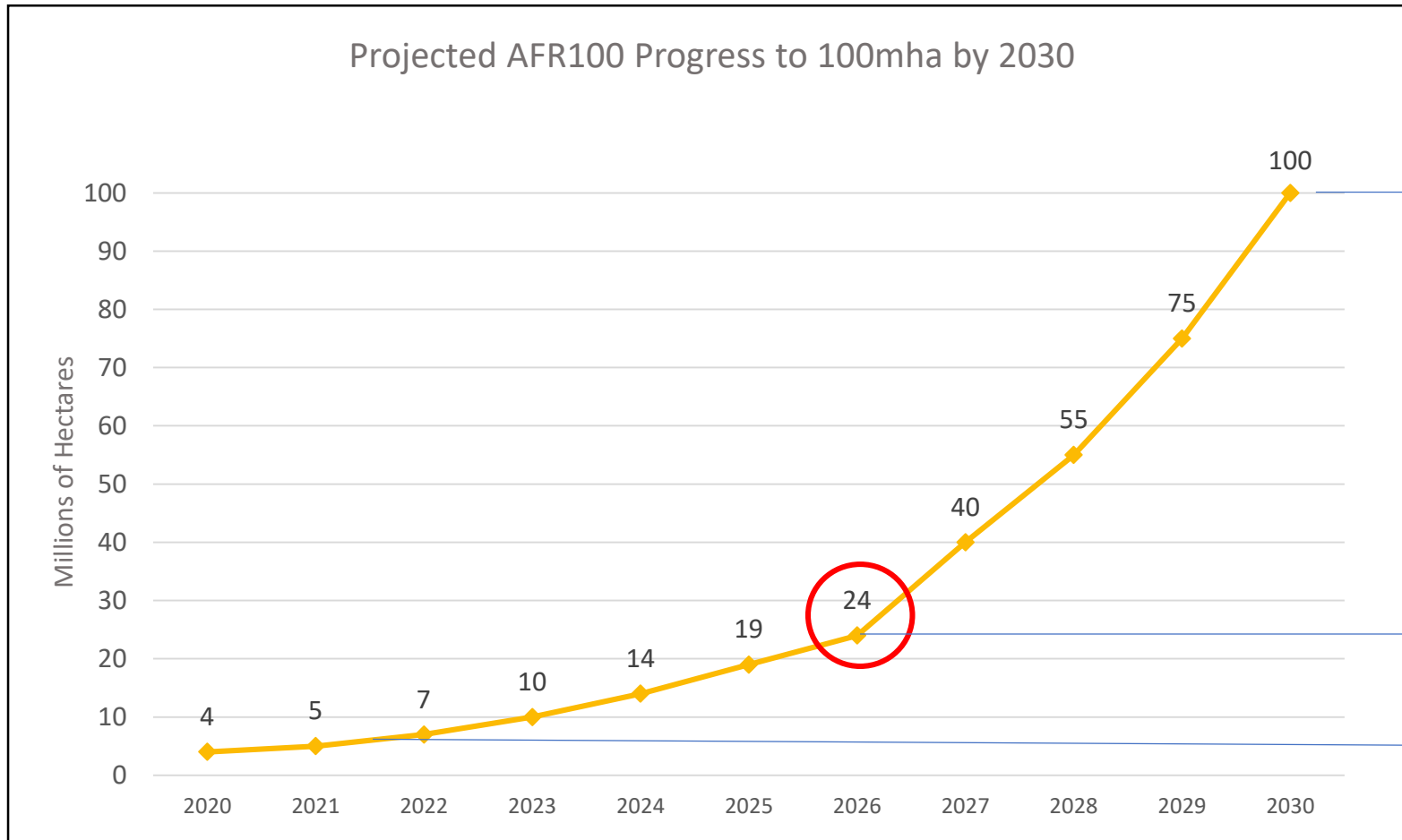
Phase III: Improved policies and market infrastructure for the products delivered by restoration (e.g., timber, non-timber forest products) and the services delivered by restoration (e.g., carbon, biodiversity, water)

Phase II: Investing in locally led restoration to bend the implementation curve, accelerating agroforestry, mangrove and smallholder timber markets. Mobilization of finance through alignment with funds seeking adaptation and mitigation (implementation of the three conventions, UNCCD, CBD and UNCCD)

Phase II delivers the missing pieces of the AFR100 architecture

afr100

32 African countries
128 million hectares committed to restoration by 2030

Deepening national ownership

AFR100 Registries
Vetted catalog of TA and financing needs of government agencies and restoration implementers to bring alignment and coherence while allowing flexible fund flows

Policy Accelerator
Peer-to-peer platform to convene national & subnational government leaders to improve plans & policies

Brokering technical assistance

Coalitions of TA providers
Growing network of 60+ NGOs, development agencies, and consultants to provide TA services

Matchmaking
TerraMatch platform connects needs expressed in AFR100 Registries with TA providers and funders

Financing implementation

AFR100 Financing Facility

AFR100 Grant Facility
Providing grants to community projects that deliver public goods

AFR100 Risk Mitigation Facility
De-risking through investment readiness support & guarantees

AFR100 Investment Facility
Privately investing in restoration companies (Southbridge)

Monitoring progress

Restoration Watch
A satellite-based system* for monitoring and verifying tree regrowth across the continent

Monitoring Accelerator
Peer-to-peer platform to support African country representatives in monitoring their landscapes, resulting in biannual assessment of progress on enabling conditions and implementation

* Powered by data generated by the Land & Carbon Lab

afr100   **AUDA-NEPAD** AFRICAN UNION DEVELOPMENT AGENCY   **WORLD RESOURCES INSTITUTE**

AFR100 in collaboration with Partners - Kenya

The AFR100 Secretariat Support

- **Private Sector Engagement**

  - Mapping of private sector and financial institutions, roundtable discussions to mobilize private sector funding, design of a sustainable funding strategy to mobilize resources for local landscape actors, support for LA and TerraMatch

- **Streamline Coordination**

  - Support and/or establish national platform, developing a user-friendly data collection platform to facilitate the comparability of FLR data collection between countries

- **Knowledge Management and Reporting**

  - Compilation of successful FLR case studies and their dissemination at local/national /regional levels, dissemination of results of FLR activities to local landscape actors, communication and outreach activities: announcements/blogs/articles,

THANK YOU!

Forest and Landscape Restoration Implementation plan and monitoring framework

Ms. Charity Munyasia, DCCF responsible for the Natural Forest Conservation Department, Kenya Forest Service

PRESENTATION OUTLINE

1. Background

2. Justification and rationale for FOLAREP

3. FOLAREP formulation process

4. Goals and objectives of FOLAREP

5. Coordination and Institutional Framework

6. Resource Required for FOLAREP.

7. Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

8. Key Contibutors

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BACKGROUND

➢Kenyan landscapes including forests, wetlands, coastal areas, rangelands and croplands

➢These landscapes are threatened by severe degradation

➢ Degraded area in Kenya is about 30% of the total land area

➢Cost of degradation: 3% of GDP annually (IMF, 2010).

➢ Kenya has committed to restore 5.1 M ha by 2030

RESTORATION OPPORTUNITIES IN KENYA (MENR, 2016)

Restoration Opportunity	Total Area(Mha)	Restoration potential(M ha)	Restoration target for 2030 (million ha)
Forest lands	4.0	5.2	1.0
Croplands	9.9	7.6	2.1
Rangelands	42.6	25.7	1.9
Roads		0.3	0.2
Others (Wetlands, Settlements, Bare lands)	2.7	n/a	n/a
Total	**59.2**	**38.8**	**5.1**

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RESTORATION OPTIONS

CIFOR World Agroforestry Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations NatureKenya The East Africa Natural History Society gef UN environment United Nations Environment Programme WWF NACOFA

KENYA
Forest Service

JUSTIFICATION AND RATIONALE FOR FOLAREP

Kenya has :

✓ recognised that her forests and landscapes are severely degraded

➢ committed to restore 5.1 million hectares by 2030

➢ To realize the national aspiration of 30% tree cover by 2032, UNCBD, UNFCCC, UNCCD and UN Decade of Ecosystem Restoration ambitions

➢ however, steady progress in restoration has not been achieved due gaps in uncoordinating, monitoring and reporting of restoration efforts in the country.

FORMULATION PROCESS

September 2014	2015	2016	2017	2018-2019	2020-2021	January-May 2022	June-August 2022	October 2022	October 2022
Identification of national land use challenges and restoration options	Priotization of landscape restoration options for mapping FLR opportunities	Launch of technical report on the national assessment of forest and landscape restoration opportunities	Kenya commits to restore 5.1 m ha (Bonn challenge)	Economics analysis of 7 priority options for FLR 2019	Technical working group meetings to develop Draft FOLAREP	Engagement workshops with all 47 county governments on Draft FOLAREP and M&E framework	Finalization of FOLAREP Based consultations	National Validation of FOLAREP	Launch of FOLAREP
Establishment of Technical Restoration Working Group									

GOAL AND OBJECTIVES OF FOLAREP

Goal

- A 5 year plan aiming to accelerate actions towards restoring 5.1 million hectares of deforested and degraded landscapes by 2030 and contribute to the achievement of national aspirations and international obligations.

Overall Objective

- To restore 2.55 million hectares of degraded landscapes through integrated forest and landscape restoration approaches for improved ecological functionality and social economic benefits by 2027.

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTRY

FOREST AND LANDSCAPE RESTORATION IMPLEMENTATION PLAN (FOLAREP) 2022-2027

Version: Final FOLAREP
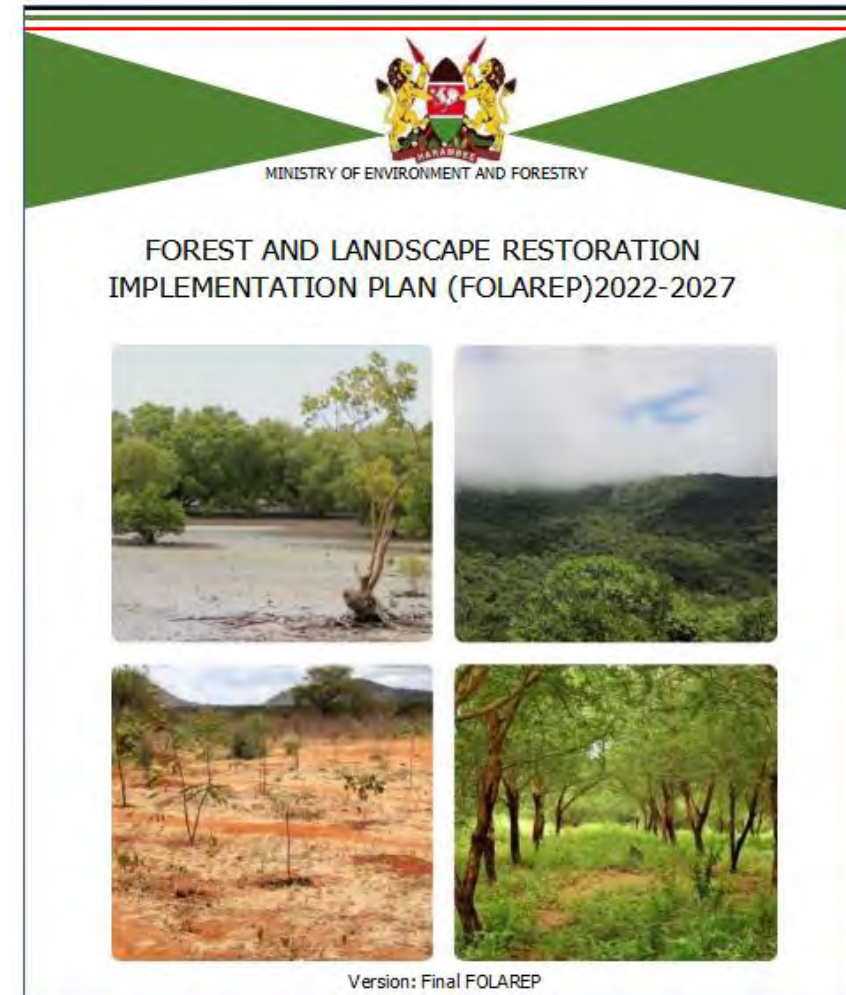
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES OF FOLAREP

1.To strengthen policy, regulatory frameworks and institutional coordination for enhanced FLR implementation.

2.To put 2.55 million ha of degraded forests and landscapes under restoration for improved biodiversity and climate change resilience.

3.To mobilize resources from public and private partnerships for FLR implementation

4.To promote inclusive nature-based value chains for improved livelihoods for communities. 5.To strengthen FLR research, monitoring, evaluation and knowledge management.

COORDINATION FRAMEWORK FOR FOLAREP
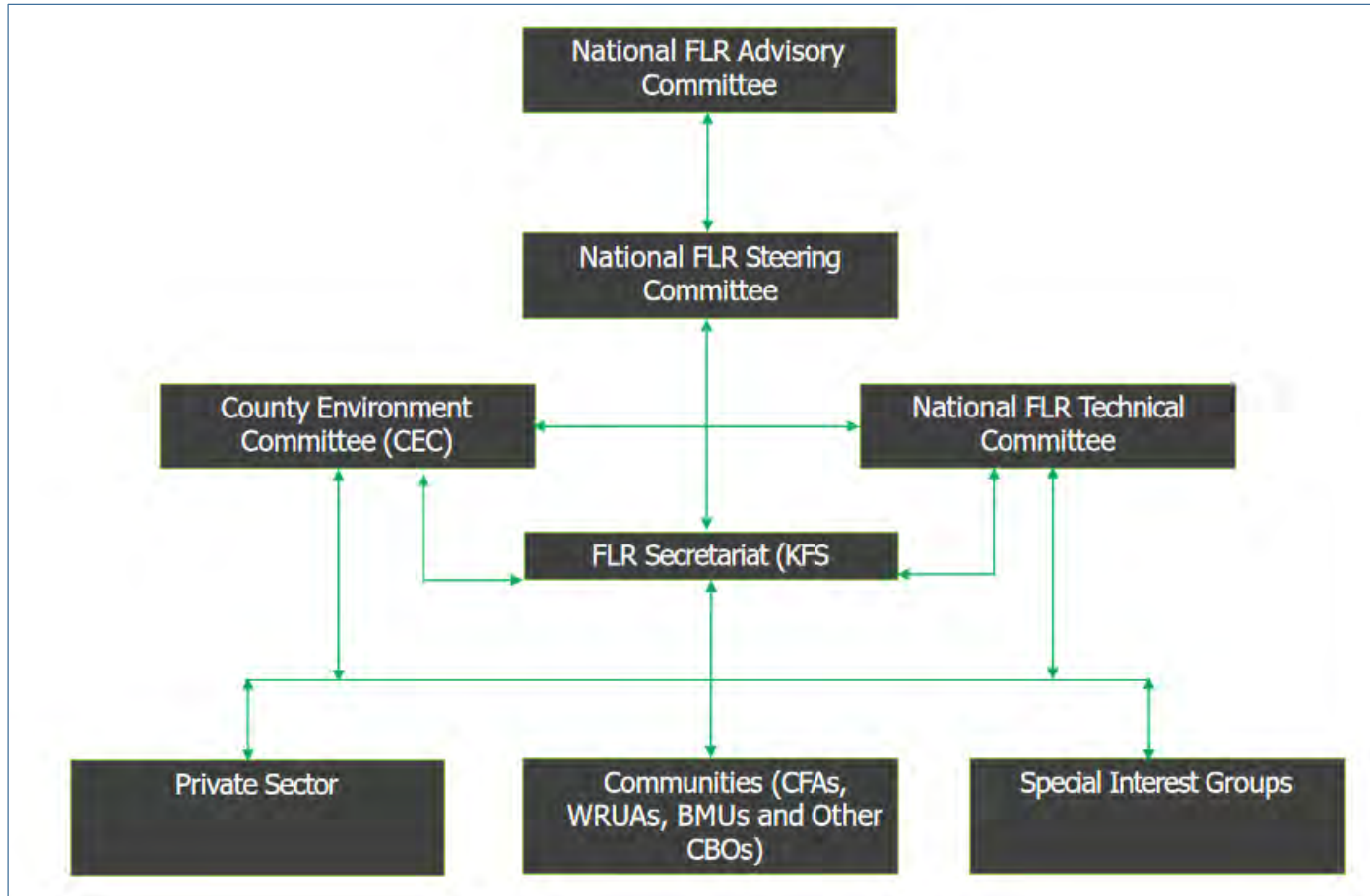
RESOURCES REQUIRED FOR FOLAREP IMPLEMENTATION

Expected out put	Amount (Kshs)
1. Policy, regulatory frameworks and institutional coordination strengthened	1,768,562,000
2. 2.55 million ha. of degraded forests and landscapes restored	29,472,566,250
3. Resources from public and private partnerships Mmobilised	712,864,600
4. Inclusive nature-based value chains promoted	3,524,882,500
5. Research and MERL Supported	3,301,007,050
Sub-total	**38,779,882,400**
General Coordination and Administration Expenses (10 %)	3,877,988,240
Capital investments at (30%)	11,633,964,720
Communication and publicity (5 %)	1,938,994,120
Inflation (5%)	1,938,994,120
	58,169,823,600 ($488)

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RESOURCES REQUIRED FOR FOLAREP IMPLEMENTATION

The implementation of this plan is estimated to cost about 58.2 billion Kenya Shillings (approx. USD 488 million) over five years

These finances will be mobilized from the national and county governments, budgetary allocations, development partners, the private sector, local and international NGOs and CBOs.

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MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

PROCESS INDICATOR CATEGORIES

- Area of land under restoration
- Restoration project data
- Investment
- Policy and advocacy
- Value chains
- Communication and knowledge

OUTCOME INDICATOR CATEGORIES

- Land health (LDN)
- Tree cover and type
- Socio-economic
- Capacity
- Biodiversity
- Climate change

Kenya Forest and Landscape Restoration Monitoring Framework

A framework for monitoring, reporting and learning on forest and landscape restoration

OCTOBER 2022
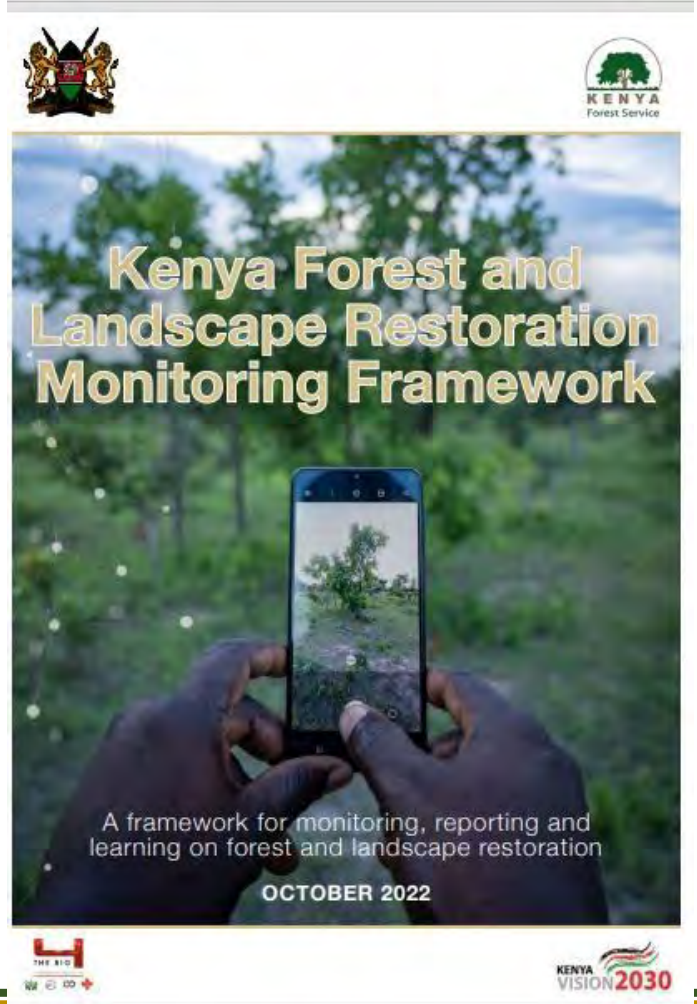
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

KEY CONTIBUTORS

- Peterson Kamau (MoEF), Rose Akombo (KFS),
- George Tarus (KFS), Meshack Muga (FAO),
- Patrick Mugi (FAO), Brian Muthoka (COG),
- Dr. Jared Amwatta (KEFRI), Francis Nyambariga (MoALF&Co),
- Gerald Ngatia(NACOFA), Tecla Chumba(NACOFA),
- Prof. Catherine Muthuri (CIFOR-ICRAF), Mieke Bourne Ochieng (CIFOR-ICRAF),
- Veronica Wanyora(COG), Wilberforce Okeyo (KFS)
- George Okwaro (WRI), Kiunga Kareko (WWF Kenya),
- Rudolf Makhanu (Nature Kenya) and Leah Wangombe (MoEF).
- Simon Nzuki (ENVASSES), Michael Okeyo (KEFRI)

Together we stand Divided we fall

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Q&A

Thematic

Moderator
Ms. Laura Mukhwana (CIFOR-ICRAF)

Speakers
Dr. Petronilla Nduthu (State Department of Livestock, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development)/**Ms Amina Maalim** (KEFRI)
Mr. Francis Nyambariga (State Department of Crop Development, Agricultural Research, and Innovation Management, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development).
Ms. Fionah Njeri (Greener Communities Programme)
Dr. Alan Channer (Global Evergreening Alliance)/ **Ms. Nkatha Kobia** (OikoDiplomatique)
Mr. Brian Muthoka/**Ms. Veronica Wanyora** (Council of Governors)

Kenya Rangelands Restoration and Conservation Action Group

Presenters:

- Petronilla Nduthu

- Amina Maalim

Support by:
- Hanspeter Liniger
- Lucy Waruingi
- Urs Schaffner
- Stanley Huimaiya
- Blaise Okinyi

Shaba Isiolo Photo: Hanspeter Liniger

Presentation outline

1. Background
2. Key issues to rangeland issues/ topics:
   1. Supporting national and county policies/ commitments/targets/plans in for advancing rangeland restoration
   2. Documentation and sharing of experiences/knowledge on good rangeland management practices and their impacts
   3. Assessing and monitoring rangeland health for multiple targets and commitments e.g. the Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) and UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration
   4. Exploring the role of the youth and women and how to strengthen their involvement and capacity.
   5. The current and future threat by invasive species and how to address it
   6. Enhanced resilience to changing climate

The Kenya Rangeland Restoration & Conservation Action Group

Purpose of the action group:

- To identify and prioritize key issues to support action the restoration & conservation of Kenyan rangelands

- To share experiences, opportunities and solutions to overcoming these issues/bottlenecks

Achievements:

- Identified 11 key issues and addressed 8 key issues

- Organized the - **"Restoring Kenya's Rangelands: the way forward"** webinar 17th November 2022 with over 200 participants

RESTORING KENYA'S RANGELANDS: THE WAY FORWARD

DATE: 17 NOVEMBER   TIME: 10:00AM-12:30PM EAT

Key issues influencing rangelands restoration prioritized by the action group

1. **Documentation and sharing of experiences/knowledge on good rangeland management practices and their impacts**

2. Assessing and monitoring rangeland health for multiple targets and commitments e.g. the Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) and UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration

3. **How to enhance resilience to changing climate, markets, and interests**

4. Identifying and addressing the drivers of rangeland degradation

5. **How to achieve large-scale change (with respect to restoration) at landscape level?**

6. Exploring the role of the youth and women and how to strengthen their involvement and capacity.

7. **The current and future threat by invasive species and how to address it**

8. Supporting national and county policies/ commitments/targets/plans in for advancing rangeland restoration

9. The viability of carbon credit schemes, renewable energy options, tourism, biodiversity conservation as alternative livelihood sources to livestock production

10. Identifying and exploring financing mechanisms for Rangelands Restoration

11. Private sector engagement in rangeland restoration and conservation

1. Supporting National and County Policies/ Commitments/Targets/Plans for advancing Rangeland Restoration

Background:

- Rangelands cover 89% of the Country,

- Support 70% of livestock,

- Contributes 12% GDP

- 85% of the wildlife

- Over 10 million people who directly derive their livelihoods from the existing natural resources

- Rangelands have several challenges hence needs to be restored e.g the impacts of climate change & variability, high levels of soil and land degradation, biodiversity loss,etc

Photo: Hanspeter Liniger

Key Challenges

1. **Low technical capacity and awareness on restoration among county directors, officials & administrators** e.g., awareness of low-cost restoration approaches suitable for rangelands due to the misconception that restoration is tree planting that **results in the lack of political goodwill for restoration**

2. Lack of **county spatial/land-use plans** with clear regulations and where we have plans there is lack of enforcement of spatial plans in place

3. **Limited funding at both county & national level for**:
   - To **disseminate** national level policies and strategies at county level e.g., for printing the copies of the policies and strategies.
   - To **implement** rangeland restoration initiatives.
   - The **lack of proper financing mechanisms** especially for trust lands that are held in trust for the communities by the county government and communal lands

4. **Lack of adoption of rangeland management/restoration policies, plans and strategies** due to the lack of sensitization linked to the lack of extension services

5. **Lack of synergy among stakeholders** involved in rangeland management and restoration required for upscaling restoration

The way forward

- **Actors should use a variety of approaches to support the integration of rangeland restoration into county and national level policies/plans/targets, i.e.:**
  - There is need to support:
    - Development of national rangeland management and restoration policies, plans, strategies, etc.
    - Development of county range management plans, county spatial plans/ enforce Land use plans
    - Counties to mainstream restoration targets into County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs)
    - Local community Institutions should be set up
    - Strengthening local institutions' capacity in sustainable land management, e.g. Community Forest Associations (CFAs), Water Resource Users Associations (WRUAs), Beach Management Units (BMUs), Village Natural Resources and Land Use Committees (VNRLUCs)
  - Implement large scale rangeland restoration projects such as TWENDE which involves multiple stakeholders including county and national level governments for better coordination

- **Creating awareness of the need for rangeland restoration at county level along with capacity building on suitable restoration approaches is vital to create political good will to enable smooth implementation of restoration approaches**.

- Funding is required to support the dissemination of national level range management or restoration policies/plans/strategies & support their development at county level

2. Documentation and sharing of experiences/knowledge on good rangeland management practices and their impacts

Key challenges:

- **Knowledge** is still a **most important hindering as well as enabling factor** for the uptake and spread of Sustainable Rangeland Management (SRM)

- **Valuable knowledge** about the sustainable use of the rangelands is not sufficiently made available.

- Many organization have "their own" system for documentation and monitoring yet in various levels of comprehensiveness and not standardized
mostly used for internal report, presentations, case studies,… publications

- **Access to this knowledge is difficult and not open** access, mostly internal, clearly less for rangelands than for cropland!

- Continuity is not secured

- Updating is not systematic

- Key issues for documentation and sharing:

Photo: ACC

The way forward

- Result from Action group survey: Is there a **need for joint action for documentation and sharing in order to advance rangeland restoration?**
  - **yes! BIG**
  - **MoUs** needed for involvement of researcher, community of practice,
  - need for **more evidence on impact!**
  - **need for generous and specific budget line and dedicated persons, with allocation of time.**
  - **need for capacity building for M&E documentation,**
  - Need for **a coordinating organization** to assist and follow-up with different projects and experienced practitioners

→Need for a **concrete action plan and funding**
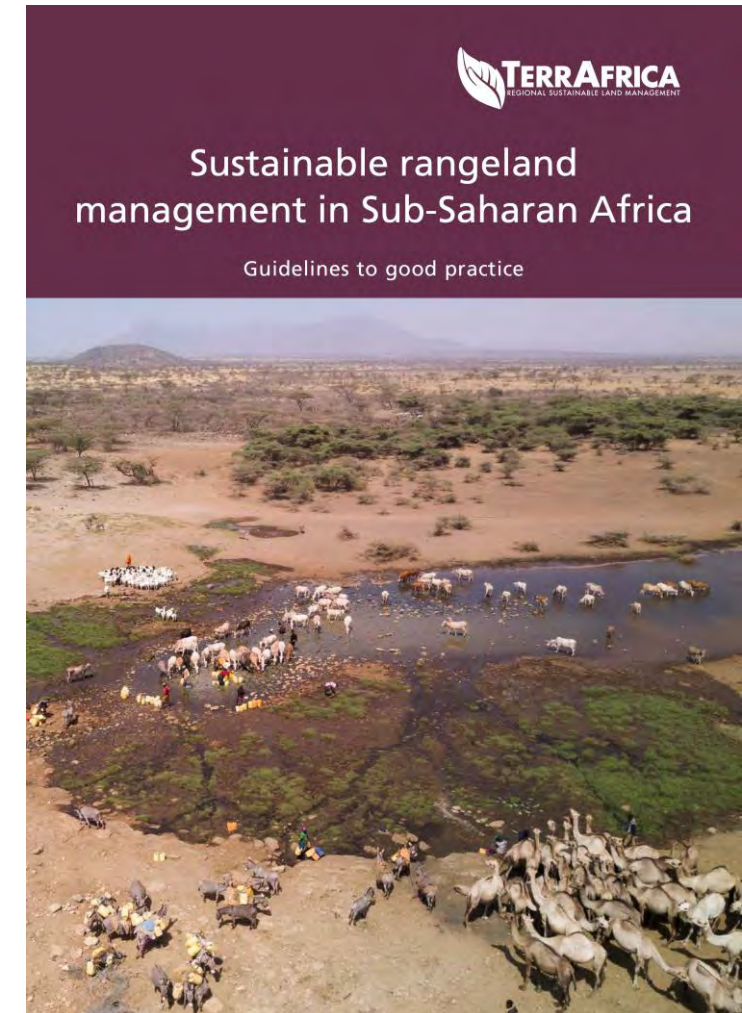
Source: Linger, Mekdaschi-Studer 2019
https://www.wocat.net/library/media/174/

The way forward: Opportunities

WOCAT provides **an open access knowledge sharing platform** suitable for further rangeland documentation

It can be used for multiple purposes to highlight importance of rangelands:

- for LDN reporting
- Towards the IYRP 2026
- Reporting on the initiatives of the restoration decade
- Climate change adaptation / mitigation experiences
- Disaster Risk reduction separate Module,
- Gender module

Recommended by UNCCD

WOCAT SLM DATABASE
Home   Search SLM Data   Add SLM data   My SLM Data   Login   English

the Global Database on Sustainable Land Management
is the primary recommended database by UNCCD

WOCAT - World Overview of Conservation Approaches and Technologies
Questionnaire on
Adaptation of SLM Technologies to Gradual Climate Changes and Climate-Related Extremes

Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)

A tool to help document, assess, and disseminate Sustainable Land Management (SLM) practices

Key Numbers

- **2228** SLM Practices published from **134** countries by **445** users.
  - 1276 SLM Technologies
  - 503 SLM Approaches
  - 442 UNCCD PRAIS Practices

- **30** new practices drafted in the past 90 days.

- **85000+** visits from **197** different countries since launch in August 2016.

Status: November 2022

https://qcat.wocat.net;   contact: wocat@unibe.ch

3. Assessing and monitoring rangeland health for multiple targets and commitments e.g. the Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN), the African Forest Landscape Restoration Initiative (AFR 100) and UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration

Examples of monitoring indicators: Biomonitoring: Nutrient cycle, water cycle, plant community dynamics, energy flow, Fractional live vegetation cover, Rate of growth, Amplitude , Bare ground (%), Gaps between plants (%), Perennial grass (%) & Plant base (%), Land degradation neutrality (LDN) and UNCCD report/ monitoring framework

Key challenges/Limitations:

- False positives- 'desert forest' , irrigation fields and areas with invasive species reported as greening
- Selection of sites for monitoring, i.e., what are the representative sites for various land uses/land cover types?
- Vastness of rangelands make it difficult to ground truth data

The way forward:

- A Sustainability Index for Landscape Restoration tailored to specific sites: to measures restoration impacts on ecological aspects of rangelands but also the social aspect of rangelands

- Simple monitoring tools e.g. LandPKS to allow monitoring of complex ecosystems at palmtop

- A platform/framework to share rangeland health monitoring data between institutions needs to be developed and implemented. And also a way of communicating results to the wider community

4. The current and future threat of invasive species and how to address it

Control mechanisms : biological, chemical, mechanical, cultural and a combination thereof

Key messages

- Many non-native plant species have been deliberately introduced because they can also provide some benefits; however, if they become invasive and have negative effects on nature and human well-being, the negative effects sooner or later outweigh the positive ones

- Management of invasive plant species should consider both the spatial and temporal aspect of invasions

- Spatial planning of management is critical, but needs coordination among multiple stakeholders and actors

- Integration of different management options has achieved the best results worldwide, also in Africa

- Biological Control is a key component of the management of widely distributed invasive alien plant species

→ Example: the *Woody Weeds* project which helps implementing the National Prosopis Strategy (a CABI-KEFRI lead initiative)

5. Exploring the role of the youth and women and how to strengthen their involvement and capacity

Key messages

- Youth led organizations engaged in restoration work are increasing

- To enhance sustainability of their restoration work-establishing tree and fruit tree nurseries managed by young men and women, social media presence and more picnic conversations

- Youth are very innovative but lack the platform to share ideas-i.e. Maarifa Kona-Garissa, land accelerator program

- The areas to restored are vast but have limitation in terms of capacity, funding and human resources

- Have great success stories (planted 1000's of trees) but recurrent drought and unreliable rainfall patterns challenging restoration projects

- There is need to engage the private sector investment as well enhancing financial access to the young women and women

Way forward : Increased funding, targeting of the youth and youth organisations, capacity building, partnership formations with youth and exposure

6. How to enhance resilience to changing climate?
→ Key messages: actions & support required

Sustainable rangeland management in Sub-Saharan Africa
Guidelines to good practice
TERRAFRICA

- We should not use climate change as a scapegoat for disasters and for loosing productivity and resilience!

- Resilience to extremes: too much (heavy storms) – too little (droughts)

- Monitoring rainfall, river water & groundwater recharge → long term data and proper analysis of change is required

- Monitoring land use / cover, rangeland mgt and health

- Documentation and sharing of resilient practices
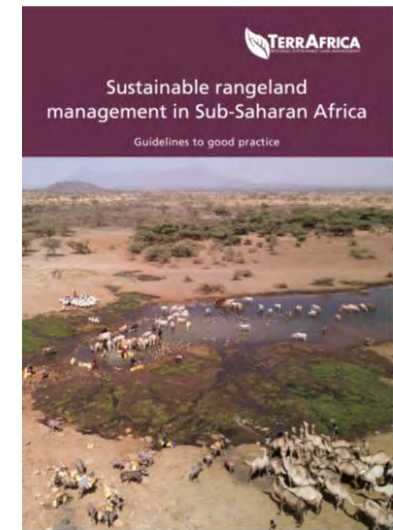
Source: Kenya Rangeland Action Group

comparing inside and outside
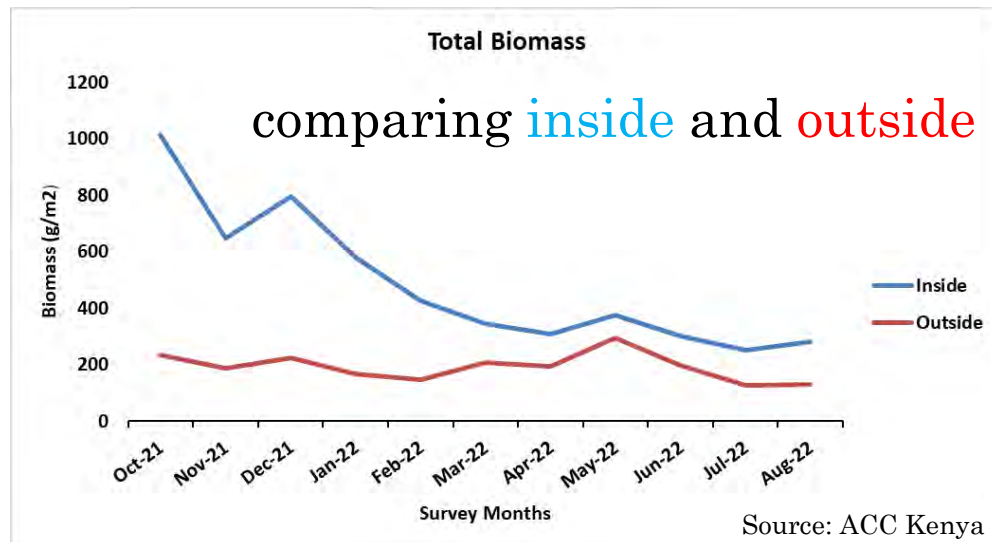
Source: ACC Kenya

ACP's pasture biomass barometer for the month of April 2022 was already in the red, an early warning of extreme shortages and coming droughts in previous years.
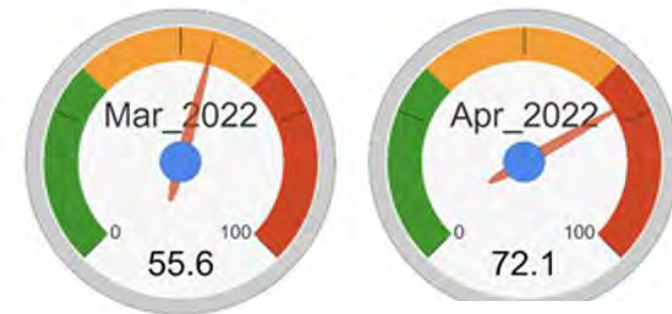
Source: ACC Kenya

Grazing pressure gauges in amber for March and in red for April 2022

The availability of pasture is a key determinant of **how severe the drought will be.**

Source: ACC Kenya

AGRICULTURAL LANDSCAPES RESTORATION ACTION GROUP

PRESENTED BY F.K. NYAMBARIGA
DD LAND RECLAMATION

KENYA NATIONAL LANDSCAPE RESTORATION SCALING CONFERENCE 2022, NOVEMBER 25, 2022.

BACKGROUND

The purpose of the Action Group:

- Document the work that actors in agricultural landscapes restoration are doing including where they are working, type and scale of intervention

- Coordinate different actors engaging in agricultural landscapes restoration.

- Conduct a stakeholder mapping of actors engaged in restoration of agricultural landscapes.

- .Identify and map agricultural lands degradation hotspots for joint action.

- Conduct a needs assessment for identified degradation hotspots to determine the restoration approaches/techniques (e.g., agroforestry, climate smart agriculture, permaculture, regenerative ecological systems, etc.) required based on the drivers of degradation and requirements for their implementation.

- Developing protocols for agricultural restoration approaches/techniques.

- Engage in capacity building for actors including farmers and extension staff in agricultural landscapes restoration approaches/techniques.
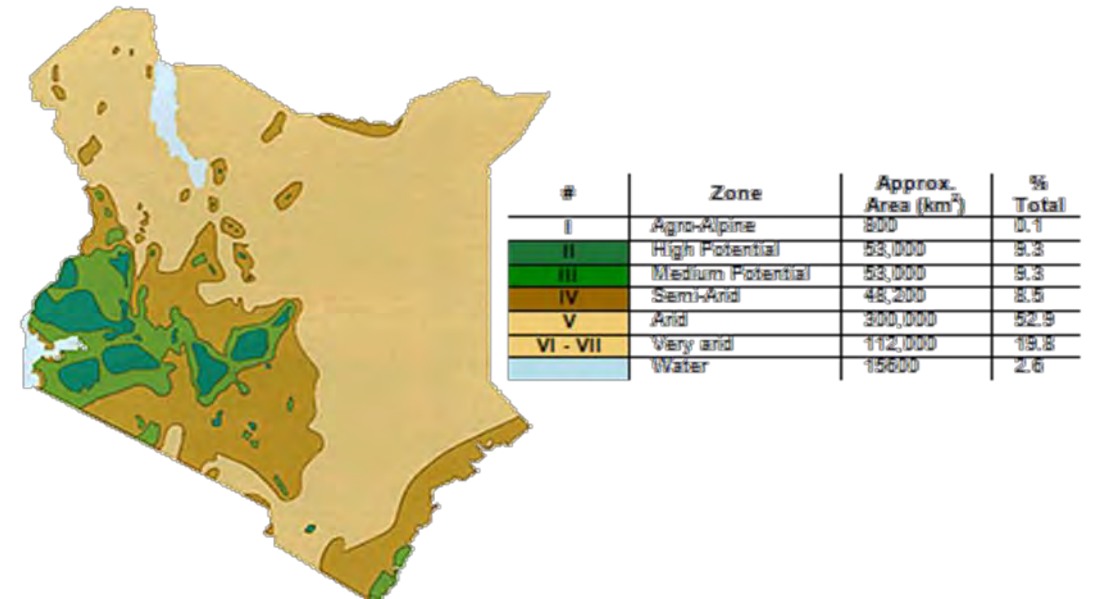
DRIVERS OF AGRICULTURE LANDSCAPE DEGRADATION IN KENYA

Agricultural activities often take place in high potential and medium potential agro-ecological zones in the county.

Key drivers of agricultural landscapes degradation :
- Low youth and women involvement in agriculture land restoration due to socio-cultural barriers.
- Urbanization
- Soil degradation such as high soil acidity, soil erosion and sedimentation.
- Low implementation capacity among practitioners in agricultural landscape restoration
- Poor institutional coordination of restoration activities
- Increased population
- Poor land tenure arrangements
- Poor markets for agricultural goods
- Unsustainable agricultural practices.
- Climate change impacts

Kenya's Agro-Ecological Zones

#	Zone	Approx. Area (km²)	% Total
I	Agro-Alpine	800	0.1
II	High Potential	53,000	9.3
III	Medium Potential	53,000	9.3
IV	Semi-Arid	48,200	8.5
V	Arid	300,000	52.9
VI - VII	Very arid	112,000	19.8
	Water	15600	2.6

Source (Gachimbi et al., 2011)

KEY ACTIVITIES

DEVELOPMENT OF CONCEPTS ON BASIN-BASED LANDSCAPE RESTORATION

1. AGRICULTURAL LANDSCAPES RESTORATION ACTION GROUP WORKSHOP
VENUE: ASCU BOARDROOM, KILIMO HOUSE
DATE: 28/04/2022

Workshop objectives

- Showcase the restoration activities of action group members related to agricultural landscapes restoration.

- Map stakeholders involved in agricultural landscapes restoration and possibly identify degradation hotspots for joint action.

- Plan for a workshop on best practices in agricultural landscapes restoration.

Workshop outputs:

- A roadmap to develop a proposal for a workshop to develop protocols for agricultural landscapes restoration

Workshop participants

2. AGRICULTURAL LANDSCAPES RESTORATION PROTOCOLS DEVELOPMENT WORKSHOP 24TH TO 28TH OCTOBER 2022, PARK VILLA HOTEL, KITUI TOWN

Workshop objectives:

- To showcase best practices for agricultural landscapes restoration.

- To develop outlines for various approaches to agricultural landscapes restoration based on identified best practices.

- To conduct a stakeholder analysis of different actors in agricultural landscape restoration in Kenya.

- To draft a Sustainable Agricultural Landscapes Restoration Plan including outlines for different protocols for restoration .

- To promote the documentation of agricultural landscapes restoration efforts through training on the Regreening Africa App

Workshop outputs:

- Outlines developed for various agricultural restoration practices .

- Four proposal for joint restoration projects

- A governance structure for the action group: steering committee to lead the operations group

Field trip to KEFRI Kitui *Melia volkensii* (Mukau) trial orchard

FUTURE PLANS

- Transitioning into the Kenya Agricultural Landscapes Restoration Action Group (KeLRAG) an open platform domiciled in the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development where stakeholders can interact, share knowledge, raise resources and implement joint Agriculture Landscape Restoration programmes in Kenya

- Joint resource mobilization for projects

Youth and Women Inclusion in Restoration Action Group

Overview of the action group / journey

- Launched as one of the five thematic action group following the Kenya National Landscape Restoration Scaling Conference that was held between the 9th to 16th of July 2021
- Comprises of 59 members with 42 organizations represented
- The action group has held 12 meetings

Purpose of the Action Group

- To implement the actions agreed upon during the Youth and Women Inclusion in Restoration session e.g. creating a network to coordinate the youth and women working on restoration, training and capacity building (e.g. training on fundraising),
- To upscale the participation of youth and women in restoration for economic empowerment

Purpose of the Action Group

- Sharing opportunities through the network and mobilize resources for joint action
- Coordination of different actors to facilitate the participation of youth and women in restoration
- Provide members a platform to present their ideas/projects for input on how to expand them and make them more sustainable
- To act as a platform for women/youth in restoration to enhance Co-creation with other players – once we become a credible network, we can co create projects with actors such as private sector actors or donors to enhance landscape restoration Where they are partners not only as beneficiaries.

Key Achievements

- Showcased women's leadership in restoration such as the Celebrating women in restoration webinar and networking session (22nd March 2022), and social media campaign (March 2022).

- Organizing capacity-building events for youth and, women, involved in landscape restoration in Kenya:
  - Training on Fundraising and Resource mobilization with an average of 100 participants over 3 days (6th, 7^{th,} and 14th April 2022) representing 120 organizations. The participants were trained on:
    - Principles and techniques of fundraising
    - Proposing writing
    - Grant Management and digital fundraising
- Organizing and executing social media campaign to mark plastic-free July titled – "My Waste, My Responsibility" Social Media Campaign held during the week of 27th July 2022

Key Achievements cont…

Organised two pre- conference thematic webinars

- o Finance Options for Restoration Webinar 11th October 2022
- o Accelerating restoration action through youth and women 26th October 2022

Finance options for restoration webinar

- Held on October 11, 2022
- Organized by the youth and women action group
- Other audience included the faith actors and private sector
- Number of attendees : 240

Objectives

- To showcase the various finance options available for community-led restoration efforts.
- To promote the understanding of emerging finance options such as carbon and climate finance.

Finance options available for youth women and faith actors

- Grants: grants, crowdfunding,etc
- sustainable business models e.g., viable green value chains,etc.
- sustainable finance options (climate/carbon finance)

Accelerating restoration action through youth and women webinar

- Held on October 16, 2022
- Number of attendees: 394

Objectives

- To showcase the work of the youth and women inclusion in restoration action group and lessons learned from youth, children, and women engagement. This will involve showcasing models or approaches for youth and women's inclusion in restoration efforts.
- To explore opportunities for supporting the inclusion of children in restoration efforts e.g., 4K clubs, environmental clubs, wildlife clubs, etc. through influencing their curricula and capacity strengthening, etc.
- To launch the youth and women in restoration network.
- Launch the capacity strengthening programme for the youth, women, and faith actors involved in restoration.

WEBINAR

Accelerating restoration action through youth and women

DATE: 26 OCTOBER   TIME: 10:00AM-12:00PM

Accelerating restoration action through youth and women webinar

Gaps and support

- Youth need to be empowered to understand planning processes and policy documents
- Land tenure system must be strengthened to enhance access and ownership by women and youth.
- meaningful partnerships in implementing restoration initiatives on the ground with state, local, national and global partners
- access to knowledge and technology through capacity building that helps them address real-world challenges.
- Financing including bank loans, must be adjusted to suit the needs and constraints of women and youth

Models Used for Engagement of Youth, Women and Children

- Art
- Sports
- Environmental competitions e.g kids restoring nature challenge, beauty pageants
- Music
- Environmental clubs

@grecopke Eco Pageantry

Challenges and opportunities for youth, women and children engagement

Challenges

- Not involved in environmental decision making
- Experience land ownership challenges

Opportunities

- Youth engagement in restoration and value chain activities are being explored as there are opportunities for income creation in nursery establishment activities for example.
- The sustainability of many projects especially restoration and regreening projects highly depends on innovative ideas that enable the project to stay relevant and adapt with the changing times. Youth can be drivers of innovation.

Lessons Learnt

- Children participation from idea generation to project implementation promotes ownership.
- Group savings enable women groups to flourish in environmental actions
- No strategy no future. Restoration through the young generation is the only way forward for sustainability
- Sports is the most natural way of engagement that is yet to be exploited, with purposeful and intentional involvement of children it thus becomes the most powerful tool for transformation[underutilized strategy].

Future plans for action group

- Transitioning into the Youth Restoration Network (Recruiting ongoing) & continuous mobilization
- Capacity building programme that starts in January 2022
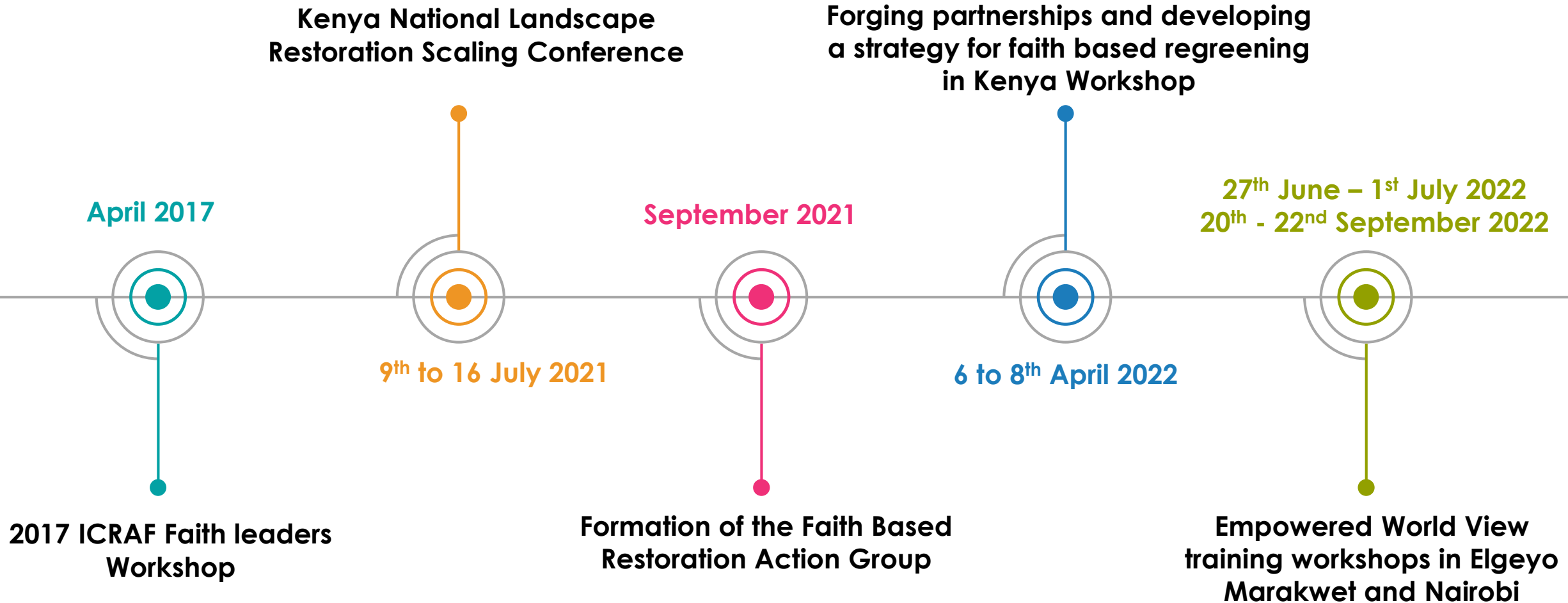
THE FAITH BASED RESTORATION ACTION GROUP

Purpose of the Faith Based Restoration Action Group

To explore how faith-based institutions and communities can contribute to scaling up landscape restoration in Kenya

To build capacity for faith communities to advocate for and implement land restoration through workshops and webinars

The Journey

April 2017
2017 ICRAF Faith leaders Workshop

Kenya National Landscape Restoration Scaling Conference
9th to 16 July 2021

September 2021
Formation of the Faith Based Restoration Action Group

Forging partnerships and developing a strategy for faith based regreening in Kenya Workshop
6 to 8th April 2022

27th June – 1st July 2022
20th - 22nd September 2022
Empowered World View training workshops in Elgeyo Marakwet and Nairobi

Key learnings from faith-based approaches

This insights brief explores recent learnings in faith-based approaches to land restoration and highlights critical areas to scale future work. The key learnings are grouped around the six key insights and are complemented by detailed case studies.

Working with diversity

Building multi-stakeholder partnerships for restoration

A strong basis for advocacy

Implementing restoration and sustainable land management

The need for capacity-building and research

Plugging the institutional gap

Action Plan 2022 - 2023

Action	Description	Timeline	Status
Advocacy	Developing a Call To Action for all faith communities	August 2022	Completed
	Documentation of success stories and testimonials of faith-led landscape restoration initiatives	August – December 2022	Ongoing
	Create visibility of existing success stories and testimonials	August – December 2022	Ongoing
	Webinars on faith-based land restoration		Ongoing

Action Plan 2022 – 2023 (Contd.)

Action	Description	Timeline	Status
Capacity building	Training of faith-leaders in land restoration techniques & methodologies	January – August 2023	Planning ongoing
	Develop faith-backed key messages and toolkits on land restoration (part of the call to action)	First quarter of 2023	Planning ongoing
	Training of faith leaders in Empowered World View including on FMNR	May – September 2022	Completed
Partnership building			Ongoing

Forest and Landscape Restoration (FLR) Integration at county level

Outline

- Research approaches for each ecosystem type
- Support required counties to achieve land restoration? (resources, collaboration, structures)

Ecosystem type	Approaches
ASALs	- Drought resistant tree varieties like moringa - Measures to control soil erosion - Clearing and reseeding with indigenous grass seeds - Agroforestry - Participatory rangeland management - Planned grazing - Restoring indigenous plants that are disappearing or have disappeared - Water conservation
Mid-elevation croplands	- Using high value agroforestry tree species - Using technologies to monitor restoration efforts - Integration of indigenous cropland management practices - Integrating silvicultural management practices into tree planting on farms - Use of soil microbes such as fungi like AMF,etc

Ecosystem type	Approaches
Highlands/water towers	- Participatory forest management plans - Nature best enterprises with economic benefits - Tapping into indigenous knowledge system - Livestock improvement - Adopt technology in monitoring and evaluation
Coastal zones	- Adopt agro ecology as alternative methods in farms and agro systems - Blue Economy- explore areas of livelihoods diversification - Upscale restoration of mangrove ecosystems including establishing woodlots under mangroves - County Governments to bring together stakeholders for harmonized/collective efforts in restoration under their jurisdiction - Form inter-county committees between counties sharing natural resources and inter- county restoration

Support Required and Role of Counties

- National Government to provide technical support on restoration and capacity building to Counties
- Counties to be supported in Specific Restoration Opportunities (ROAM)
- Strengthen County Monitoring and Evaluation, through support in setting necessary legal frameworks and institution
- Strengthened intergovernmental relations between National Government and County Government as to devolve more partners and resources up to the ward level for restoration
- Leverage on CSOs for resource mobilization on restoration activities
- Strengthen public participation, involving the communities from initial stages in development of the CIDPs
- Support a platform for knowledge sharing, experience and learning between stakeholders and Counties

PANEL

Moderator

Mieke Bourne Ochieng , Regreening Africa Programme Manager, CIFOR-ICRAF

Panellists
- **Dr. Joshua Cheboiwo,** Director, Kenya Forestry Research
- Institute (KEFRI)
- **Dr. Winnie Musila,** Director Ecological Research, Planning and Audit, Kenya Water Towers Agency (KWTA)
- **Mr. Hausner Wendo,** Ag. Director Restore Africa, World Vision Kenya
- **Dr. Seif Hamisi,** Director East African Rangelands Program, Conservation International (CI)
- **Mr. Peter Ndunda,** Senior AFR 100 Associate, World Resources Institute(WRI)
- **Dr. Peter Minang,** Director for Africa (CIFOR-ICRAF)
- **Ms. Anne Angwenye,** Climate & Environment Adviser, British High Commission (BHC)
- **Mr. Meshack Muga,** National Project Manager, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United

Closing Remarks

Hon. Harry Kimutai, Principal Secretary, State Department of Livestock, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development