Annual Report

SEPTEMBER 2021 TO
FEBRUARY 2023

Regreening Africa

Reversing Land Degradation in Africa
by Scaling-up Evergreen Agriculture

Consolidated Annual Report Year 5
and No-Cost Extension

Regreening Africa

Funded by European Union

CIFOR

World Agroforestry

World Vision

CRS Catholic Relief Services

care

Oxfam International

SAHEL ECO

ELD The Economics of Land Degradation

Contents

List of acronyms and abbreviations

ABCD	Asset-based Community Drive approach
AFR100	African Forest Landscape Restoration Initiative
ANR	Assisted Natural Regeneration
AU	African Union
BDL	Bio-reclamation of Degraded Lands
CARE	Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere
CAF	West African Franc
CBO	Community-Based Organisation
CES/DRS	Water and Soil Conservation / Soil Protection and Restoration
CFA	Community Forest Association
CIFOR	Centre for International Forestry Research
CODI	Committee on Development Information
CoFo	Village Land Commissions
COFOB	Grassroots Land Commission
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DA	District Assembly
EFD	Ethiopian Forestry Development
EGA	Evergreen Agriculture
ELD	Economics of Land Degradation
EPC	Savings for Change
EU	European Union
EUR	Euro
FBO	Farmer-Based Organisation
FMNR	Farmer-Managed Natural Regeneration
FOLAREP	Forest and Landscape Implementation Plan
FORIG	Forestry Research Institute of Ghana
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GESI	Gender, equality and social inclusion
GIZ	Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GNFS	Ghana National Fire Service
GTA	Gender Transformative Approach
Ha	Hectare
HH	Household
ICRAF	International Centre for Research in Agroforestry (World Agroforestry)
JRLM	Joint Reflective and Learning Mission
KEFRI	Kenya Forestry Research Institute
KFS	Kenya Forest Service
KPI	Key Performance Indicator
LAKECA	Lambwe Kaksingri Environmental Conservation Alliance
LDD	Land Degradation Dynamics
LDSF	Land Degradation Surveillance Framework
MEL	Monitoring Evaluation and Learning
NCE	No-Cost Extension
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NDVI	Normalised Difference Vegetation Index
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NOCC	National Oversight and Coordination Committee
NRI	Northern Landscape Restoration Initiative
NRM	Natural Resource Management
NTFP	Non-Timber Forest Product
NWAMP	National Watershed and Agroforestry Multi-Stakeholders Platform
OBN	Oromia Broadcasting Network
PENHA	Pastoral and Environmental Network in the Horn of Africa
RAB	Rwanda Agriculture and Animal Resources Development Board
RFSA	Resilience Food Security Activity
RRC	Rwanda Agricultural Board
RWF	Rwandan Franc
S4T	Savings for Transformation
SHARED	Stakeholder Approach to Risk Informed and Evidence-based Decision-making
SILC	Savings and Internal Lending Communities
SLM	Sustainable Land Management
SME	Small and Medium-sized Enterprise
ToT	Training-of-Trainer
TWG	Technical Working Group
UN	United Nations
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNFCCC	The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
USD	United States Dollar
VFT	Volunteer Farmer Trainer
VSL	Village Savings and Loans
WV	World Vision

Background

This narrative report covers year five and the six month no-cost extension (NCE) period of the Reversing Land Degradation by Scaling-up Evergreen Agriculture (Regreening Africa) programme funded by the European Union (EU) from September 2017 to March 2023. The programme'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 programme 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 programme 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 a contribution toward the Great Green Wall.

Africa has committed to restore over 100 million hectares under the AFR100 initiative and has seen renewed attention to the Great Green Wall.

Tackling the challenge of delivering on these commitments requires ambitious but proven and effective approaches that are adaptable to local contexts. The programme 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 programme applies a "research in development approach" where lessons continuously inform programme implementation. The lessons drawn from the programme will be timely for informing enhanced restoration investment through the recently launched United Nations (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 programme, assessment of the Economics of Land Degradation (ELD) was undertaken to contribute to decision making and policy strategies in the programme countries.

Overview of Progress and Achievements in Year 5 and No-cost Extension

Year 5 and the NCE period of the programme 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 programme year, although to a lesser degree than the previous year, and combined with security issues in **Mali**, **Niger**, **Kenya** and **Ethiopia** created a challenging environment for implementation in some places.

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 programme direct interventions. A third level focused on policy influence and wider movement building was enhanced in year five to ensure the lessons and experience from the programme continue after the first phase ends in early 2023.

Farmer collects livestock manure, in Senegal
(Photo: Regreening Africa/Kelvin Trautman)

Reach, uptake, and Regreening App figures

The Regreening Africa programme countries continued to work towards achieving the programme targets through both direct and leveraged adoption. During year five and the NCE period, 214,692 households were reached through a diversity of regreening interventions and scaling models. Hectarage reached was reported as 307,071. Cumulatively over the entire programme period, the Regreening Africa programme has reached out to 607,088 households (404,076 from direct intensification areas and 203,012 households from leveraging sites). The area coverage represents some 954,440 hectares, including 700,536 and 253,904 hectares from direct intensification and leveraged sites respectively.

With results from all countries available, **161,111 households** and **353,435 hectares**, representing 38% and 35% respectively of the total target have been confirmed through household surveys and data from the Regreening Africa App (for communal areas and leveraging sites).

The Regreening Africa App was used widely by country teams in year five and the NCE period. By the end of the programme, **158,284 farmers** were registered using the App for tree planting and farmer-managed natural regeneration (FMNR). A total of **358,539 hectares** were captured with the App and while not all these areas may be under regreening as a result for the programme, over 20% of the plots in **Ethiopia**, **Ghana**, **Senegal**, **Niger** and **Rwanda** that were captured were greener than at the start of the programme, which is a positive result in a short timeframe. Significant variation was recorded between sites in countries from 76% of plots found to be greener down to 0% of plots.

Covid-19 and security challenges

Covid-19 persisted in the year five period but did not seriously interrupt activities as in previous years. Security, particularly in **Niger**, **Mali**, and **Ethiopia**, also in parts of northern **Kenya** impacted implementation in the reporting period but programme teams managed to find innovative solutions to stay on target and meet activity plans in most cases. An NCE was granted for the programme in year five to extend activities by six months, in part to overcome time lost because of the Covid-19 pandemic. During the NCE period, the impacts of Covid-19 were no longer evident.

Value chains

Year five and the NCE period saw emphasis on value chain development and entrepreneurship. Interventions focused on key bottlenecks to improve actor behaviour and relationships to build sustainable and profitable enterprises. At least 18 enterprise types across sites in seven countries were supported.

Sustainability planning in preparation for programme exit

All seven country teams prepared plans for sustainability planning with four of these teams undertaking activities with the communities to prepare for programme phase out in year five and the remaining three countries undertaking some activities in the NCE period. Sustainability planning is crucial to help communities identify how to continue practices and approaches from Regreening Africa that they found useful and locate stakeholders that can continue supporting activities where external assistance is needed. The sustainability planning approach used in Regreening Africa has been adapted and used in other contexts and programmes, see a **blog here**.

Communications

In addition to ongoing efforts, Regreening Africa developed and implemented a strategic communications plan in year five. Activities focused on creating an advocacy toolkit and partner movement around regreening messages, enhancing messaging and visual content on social media and in external events and ensuring clear communication of key evidence and lessons learned through the programme.

Policy advocacy and engagement

In year 5 and the NCE period, the Stakeholder Approach to Risk Informed and Evidence-Based Decision-Making (SHARED) component initiated a series of national workshops in **Senegal**, **Rwanda**, **Ethiopia**, **Mali**, **Ghana**, **Niger** and **Kenya** that shared the achievements of the programme, as well as evidence and lessons with national stakeholders to support scaling of Regreening Africa's experience and success.

A cross-country policy learning visit, led by the SHARED component, was hosted in **Niger** and included participants from **Mali** and **Senegal**. The focus was to understand the successful policy efforts in **Niger** and to advance advocacy strategies for policies that enable FMNR, agroforestry and other land restoration practices pertinent to the region.

Building on the successful restoration work in **Ghana**, the development of the Northern Landscape Restoration Initiative (NRI) was initiated through district level stakeholder and landscape restoration experience and evidence-based dialogues. These district level events fed into a cross-regional dialogue to advance the development of an action for the northern regions to be elaborated in the national workshop in October and an agreed action plan to be taken forward after Regreening Africa closes.

Close-out events for the programme teams were held in **Rwanda** and online in the final months of Regreening Africa. These events aimed to maximise cross-learning between teams, to reflect on lessons and evidence from the programme and to celebrate the achievements.

Partnerships and cross-learning

A steering committee visit to **Senegal** with programme managers from each of the countries took place in year five as well as a cross-country dialogue to support cross-learning and interaction between the countries.

Four cross-country virtual exchange events took place, led by the SHARED component, and covered topics of

1. Empowering and mainstreaming youth in land restoration;
2. Gender transformative approaches (GTAs): Empowering and mainstreaming women in land restoration;
3. Enhancing and expanding tree-based value chains to incentivise land restoration;
4. Faith-based approaches to land restoration; and
5. Grazing approaches for land restoration and revenue. The cross-country learning events were designed for Regreening Africa colleagues and other stakeholders to learn from each other and guest speakers on priority topics.

The asset-based community-driven development (ABCD) programme in Homabay, which has partnered with Regreening Africa has progressed well. By the end of year five, the programme had engaged 30 farmer groups with approximately 1,000 people in total. Initial ABCD training was completed, and participatory monitoring and evaluation initiated. The programme is now offering technical training sessions in

1. Agroecological soil and water management; and
2. Agroecological pest control through cross-learning events with external actors and drawing on farmer trainers on the ground.

Results

Outcome (Strategic Objective) Level

Regreening adoption targets

Table 1: Summary of years 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and NCE progress towards the targets in terms of households and hectares reached, for all countries, based on partner reporting

Target type	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	NCE	Total targets reached (yr1 + yr2+ yr3+ yr4 +y5+NCE)	Approach used to collect the data
Directly facilitated households	975	124,369	107,272	66,995	67,222	37,243	**404,076**	Implementing partners' country reports (not verified)
Leveraged households	220	13,125	46,370	33,070	31,889	78,338	**203,012**	Implementing partners' country reports (not verified)
Total households reached	**1,195**	**137,494**	**153,642**	**100,065**	**99,111**	**115,581**	**607,088**	
Directly facilitated hectares	999	137,633	222,011	142,308	126,878	70,707	**700,536**	Implementing partners' country reports (not verified)
Leveraged hectares	176	10,183	52,621	81,438	61,115	48,371	**253,904**	Implementing partners' country reports (not verified)
Total hectares reached	**1,175**	**147,816**	**274,632**	**223,746**	**187,994**	**119,077**	**954,440**	

Note: some variation exists between this table and those in previous annual reports. This is due to recalculating figures as part of the final reporting by partners.

Farmer waters tree seedlings at local tree nursery, Ghana. (Photo: Regreening Africa/Kelvin Trautman)

Table 2: Households (HHs) in the direct and leveraging intervention areas under regreening practices based on partner reports, endline and uptake survey results

Country	Type of activity	Household target	Households reached (partner reports)	Percentage households reached (partner reports)	Households exposed and taking up regreening (HH survey)	Percentage adoption for HHs direct and leverage	Percentage adoption HHs overall (direct + leverage)
Ethiopia	Direct	102,987	148,087	130%	12,168	27%*	27%
	Leveraging	17,013	8,403	-	-	-	
Ghana	Direct	20,000	24,203	121%	44,542	223%	111%
	Leveraging	20,000	29,160	146%	-	-	
Kenya	Direct	10,000	15,806	158%	10,201	102%	20%
	Leveraging	40,000	17,340	43%	-	-	
Mali	Direct	49,601	64,387	130%	36,119	73%	49%
	Leveraging	30,399	41,598	137%	3,339	11%	
Niger	Direct	28,750	44,965	156%	14,493	50%	36%
	Leveraging	11,250	40,496	360%	-	-	
Rwanda	Direct	21,000	58,928	281%	18,715	89%	34%
	Leveraging	49,000	33,027	67%	5,392	11%	
Senegal	Direct	50,000	37,638	75%	11,873	24%	15%
	Leveraging	30,000	29,513	98%	-	-	
Somalia	Direct	9,788	10,062	103%	4,270	44%	22%
	Leveraging	10,069	3,475	35%	-	-	
Total	**Direct**	**292,126**	**404,076**	**133%**	**152,381**	**65%**	**38%**
	Leveraging	**245,481**	**203,012**	**106%**	**8,731**	**5%**	
	Combined	**499,857**	**607,088**	**121%**	**161,112**	**-**	

**Ethiopia percentages are not based on the total number of households but the households in the areas that could be surveyed due to security reasons, in this case 45,005 households.*

Table 3: Hectares in the direct and leveraging intervention areas under regreening practices based on partner reports, Regreening Africa App data and endline and uptake survey results

Country	Type of activity	Hectare target	Hectares reached (partner reports)	Hectares reached (partner reports) %	Hectares regreening (HH survey)*	Hectares regreening (App results)**	Target achieved Ha (%) overall
Ethiopia	Direct	168,997	203,477	109%	1,920	77,033	39%
	Leveraging	-	13,733	-	-	-	
Ghana	Direct	45,000	56,202	125%	50,656	3,922	61%
	Leveraging	45,000	46,433	103%	-	-	
Kenya	Direct	20,000	37,149	186%	7,878	119	12%
	Leveraging	130,000	47,089	36%	-	10,673	
Mali	Direct	99,199	123,176	125%	97,591.53	21,228	90%
	Leveraging	60,801	67,774.75	111%	25,913	-	
Niger	Direct	61,500	113,112.96	184%	8,640	23,514	25%
	Leveraging	66,690	45,887.66	69%	-	-	
Rwanda	Direct	21,000	82,128	391%	2,402	-	3%
	Leveraging	79,000	-	-	613	-	
Senegal	Direct	100,000	80,021	80%	11,078	-	7%
	Leveraging	60,000	29,588.50	49%	-	-	
Somalia	Direct	5,665	5,270	93%	10,254	-	79%
	Leveraging	7,225	3,398	47%	-	-	
Total	**Direct**	**521,361**	**700,536**	**134%**	**190,419.63**	**125,816**	**35%**
	Leveraging	**479,719**	**253,904**	**53%**	**26,526**	**10,673**	
	Combined	**1,001,080**	**954,440**	**95%**	**216,945.63**	**136,489**	

** Land covered with trees or put under FMNR in the last four years (ha) calculated with estimate of number of HHs who established trees in the last four years multiplied by the area under tree cover or FMNR established in the last four years then by the average land size (ha). Survey results do not include communal areas, which are covered by the App data.*

***App data drawn from all leveraging sites for Kenya where there is a low regreening signal and for communal areas in Migori and Homabay counties where work was reported through annual reports. For Ethiopia, all communal areas above 10 hectares were included as the regreening signal was on over 50% of plots. For Ghana, all communal areas above 10 hectares were included except for Mion where low regreening was recorded. Mali, all communal areas were included above 10 hectares where above 10% of plots showed regreening. Niger plots above 50 hectares included as communal areas. Rwanda, Somalia and Senegal, no app data included.*

Tables 1, 2 and 3 show the programme's progress towards achieving the goal of restoring one million hectares of land and benefitting 500,000 households by March 2023.

Table 1 shows the number of households and hectares reached by the programme implementation teams in each country. These figures are reported by each implementing partner and represent the households that have been trained, reached through nurseries, farmer-to-farmer or local advisory services and the land that these households could regreen. Once a household has been reached, it must decide which practices to take up and over what area of land, this then reflects as uptake or adoption. As such, reach numbers are higher than those of uptake in most cases.

The Regreening Africa programme countries continued to work towards achieving the programme targets through both direct and leveraged adoption. During year 5 and the NCE period, 214,692 households including 104,465 and 110,227 households under direct and leveraged leveraging sites were reached through a diversity of regreening interventions and scaling models. The area reached during year 5 and the NCE period was reported as 307,071 hectares of which 197,585 and 109,486 hectares were within direct and leverage intervention sites. Cumulatively, over the entire programme period, partner reports indicate the programme reached 607,088 households involving 404,076 and 203,012 households from direct intensification and leveraged sites. Hectarage reached was 954,440 including 700,536 from direct intensification and 253,904 from leveraged sites respectively.

The data presented in Tables 2 and 3 are drawn from endline surveys for direct intervention areas, uptake surveys for leveraging sites in Mali and Rwanda. Uptake surveys were also used in an adapted form in **Somalia** and in some areas in **Ethiopia**, where security concerns made final data collection challenging. Since partners also directly intervened in other villages/clusters of villages other than those from which baseline and endline data were obtained, extrapolation was completed where demographic data provided by partners was available. The impact evaluation relies on the comparison of baseline and endline data. Regreening Africa App data was used to report on hectare achievement in communal areas and in some leveraging sites.

Table 4 shows results from the analysis of Regreening Africa App data from the programme countries. The areas reported were calculated based on farmer field boundaries, or tree planting and FMNR intervention area boundaries. Regreening was assessed using earth observation data from Landsat 8. A particular plot was flagged as "greening" based on whether the vegetation signal from that plot was increasing beyond a 95th percentile for two months in a row, or more. The numbers reported here are therefore relatively conservative.

Table 4: Results from the analysis of Regreening Africa App data from programme countries

Country	Number of farmers registered	Area analysed (ha)	Proportion of area where regreening is detected based on earth observation data
Ethiopia	20,928	104,134	**53%**
Kenya	19,309	43,486	**6%**
Ghana	33,228	33,021	**22%**
Mali	13,390	79,287	**18%**
Senegal	9,721	16,031	**29%**
Somalia	100	5,563	
Niger	36,066	89,461	**21%**
Rwanda	25,542	3,587	**20%**
Total	**158,284**	**358,539**	**38%**

Value chains

Table 5: Value chains strengthened

Country: programme sites	Value chain type	Targeted gaps to be addressed (identified areas to be strengthened)	Gaps addressed to date	Percentage % of gap objectives achieved (approx.)
Ghana: Bawku West and Garu Tempane	Fuelwood, charcoal	• Annual destructive bushfires • Indiscriminate tree felling for charcoal production	• Training on tree planting, management and efficient carbonization, and wood utilisation techniques • Establishment of woodlots to support shea butter processing • Development of fuelwood business plans • Installation of energy efficient cookstoves for the communities	100%
	Shea butter	• Bushfires • Crude harvesting and processing techniques	• Fire volunteers, national and local administration supported on fire management • Trainings on shea tree management and regeneration and grafting to shorten fruit set time • Shea business plans for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) supported • Actor linkages to financing and marketing institutions	100%
Ghana: Mion Sanzee	Shea butter	• Equipment deficit • Low technical and operational capacity	• Links with savings and internal lending communities (SILCs) for credit support • Shea processing equipment support initiated	60%
Ghana: Bawku West and Garu Tempane	Medicinal plant value chain development	• Domestication of medicinal plants	• Participatory domestication of medicinal plants while considering socio-cultural factors	80%
Ghana: West Mamprusi and West Gonja municipals	Beekeeping	• Alternative livelihoods	• Training on beekeeping for land restoration, colony management, apiary set up and safety management, harvesting and quality control and tree diversity	100%
Rwanda: Bugesera Kayonza Gatsibo Nyagatare	Fruit value chain (mango, avocado)	• Lack of business plans for selected value chains • Poor private sector participation • Untrained producers	• Quality planting materials supplied • Identified and supported 63 producers' groups	100%
	Tree nursery enterprises	• Limited private sector involvement in tree nursery value chains • Limited skills on quality seedling production	• Recruitment of 63 cooperatives • Develop strategy for selected tree species • Support with quality-diverse planting materials • Marketing trainings for nursery owners	100%
	Beekeeping value chain	• Widespread use of low yielding traditional beehive equipment • Lack of operational beekeeper organisations • Weak linkages to the market • Low production volumes	• Mapping of individual and group beekeeping groups conducted • Training of 42 beekeeper representatives • Formation of 3 beekeepers groups with annual action plans • 80 modern beehives, 4 honey extractors, and 16 honey harvesting tool kits procured and distributed to beneficiaries	100%
Kenya: Migori County	Moringa	• Production and marketing	• Quality seeds support to producers • Training on product formulation and marketing with Kenya Forestry Research Institute (KEFRI)	100%
Kenya: Migori and Homabay Counties	Honey	• Production, processing, re-packaging, branding and market linkages	• Training and demonstrations on colony and hive management • Linkage to processors PARECMA Ltd and Karungu honey processing centres • Training on bee-hive fabrication	100%

Country: programme sites (Continued)	Value chain type	Targeted gaps to be addressed (identified areas to be strengthened)	Gaps addressed to date	Percentage % of gap objectives achieved (approx.)
Kenya: Elgeyo Marakwet County	Avocado	• Improving production and productivity	• Seedlings production support, proper fruit harvesting techniques and marketing	100%
Kenya: Migori and Homabay Counties	Mango	• Grafting skills • Lack of quality fruit scion sources	• Training on grafting • Establishment of mother block for 3 different mango varieties	100%
Ethiopia: Shashogo, Jeju, Sire, Shalla, Ziway Dugda, Negele Arsi and Ambassel	Honey	• Lack of modern beekeeping equipment and accessories • Limited techniques on quality honey production and marketing	• 12 beekeeping value chain groups trained on quality honey production • 224 modern beehive and accessories availed to 24 groups • Construction materials for shade provided to 24 groups • Training on value addition and linkage to markets	100%
Ethiopia: Sire	Gesho leaves	• Use of poor-quality germplasm • Weak collaboration with government actors	• Support with quality germplasm and planting regime • Technical skill training provided • Establishment of marketing group • Stakeholder linkage workshop conducted	100%
Ethiopia: Hula	Bamboo furniture	• Lack of tools and equipment for making finished goods • Production and marketing challenges • Book-keeping skills	• Training on furniture making designs • Market linkage forum conducted • Modern equipment and tools support • Support to acquire business land, workshop shed for product making and marketing • Shed for production and marketing installed	100%
Ethiopia: Ambassel	Construction Poles	• Woodlot producers affected by civil conflict • Technical gap on quality pole production • Marketing problem	• Reorganisation of poles producer groups emerging from conflict • Training on tree management skills, woodlot silviculture and marketing • Provision of tools for harvesting and processing the wood	95%
Ethiopia: Hula, Ambassel, Shashogo and Jeju	Cookstoves	• Technical skill gap on production • Lack of mould and industrial material for cookstove production • Lack of sheds for production and marketing	• Theoretical and practical training provided • Mould and industrial material supported and a workshop shed constructed for production and marketing	100%
Ethiopia: Hula, Ambassel, Shashogo, Jeju and Sire	Timber and fruit nursery	• Theoretical and practical knowledge on nursery management • Nursery tools and seed shortage • Land shortage	• Capacity-building training • Nursery material and seed support • Land facilitation with government	100%
Mali: Yorosso, Koutiola	Shea butter Soumbala Baobab leaf Honey Tamarind syrup Balanites syrup	• Low production capacity, low market penetration, limited packaging capacity, lack of business development plans, low visibility	• Training support on business development and product marketing. • Support with packaging materials, non-timber forest product (NTFP) sales stores, organisation of forums on value chains	100%

Country: programme sites (Continued)	Value chain type	Targeted gaps to be addressed (identified areas to be strengthened)	Gaps addressed to date	Percentage % of gap objectives achieved (approx.)
Mali: San, Tominian	Shea Butter Soumbala Honey Tamarind syrup Balanite syrup	• Low production capacity, low market penetration, limited packaging capacity, lack of business development plans, low visibility	• 24 women's groups participated in 4 networking trade fairs • At least 531 persons from 28 groups received trainings on various value chin topics	100%
Senegal: Kaffrine / Ndiognick and Mbané	Baobab fruit	• Processors, mainly women, lack entrepreneurship knowledge	• Awareness raising on community business plan development. • Women were equipped with processing equipment	95%
Senegal: Kaffrine/ Touba Mbella/Bagana	Balanites fruit	• Nut processing challenges	• Balanites processors equipped with crushing and pressing machines	100%
Niger: Ouallam / Simiri Birni Hamdallaye	*Zizyphus mauritiana*	• Limited value addition	• Training on value addition • Actors supported on product certification	100%
	Moringa oleifera	• Limited value addition	• Training on value addition • Support with packaging to add market value	100%
	Balanites aegyptiaca	• Lack of training on processing materials	• Train groups on value addition • Support value chain actors with product certification	100%

Implementation work in year 5 and the NCE period took on board learnings acquired in the past years to focus on enterprise actions with greatest interest to mainly producer actors operating at the horizontal level and networks at the national levels. Intervention focused on key bottlenecks to improve actor behaviour and relationships in order to build sustainable and profitable enterprises. At least 18 enterprise types across sites in seven countries were supported (Table 5). In **Mali**, experiences and learnings from shea butter and soumbala (parkia) enterprises led to diversification, with extra work on baobab, tamarind, balanites and honey product development, learning from initial emphasis on shea and soumbala only. This approach has improved interest in regreening activities across sites with potential for raw materials production. Key technical support centred on enhancing raw material production capacity, installing vital processing equipment, for instance on crushing nuts for shea or press equipment for balanites thereby helping reduce time spent, especially by women on these tasks. Another area of support involved improvements in packaging and labelling of product for instance moringa, balanites oil in **Niger** and shea in **Mali**. Programme strategy on identifying quick wins addressed additional aspects such as raising local and national appreciation through business certification involving registration, licensing of producer groups and cooperatives such as in **Ethiopia**.

Efforts sought to consolidate business opportunities emerging from restoration work involving FMNR and tree planting. In **Kenya**, **Rwanda**, **Ghana** and **Ethiopia**, beekeeping for honey production emerged as a value-add activity on farms, communal lands with FMNR and area enclosures/exclosures for example in **Ethiopia**. During the NCE period, farmer groups working in area enclosures in Sire and Jeju, harvested 420 and 787 kilograms of honey earning the groups USD 3,231 and USD 4,904 respectively. Key gaps such as reliance on traditional hives with low yields and poor harvest techniques which compromise quality were addressed through group technical support with modern hives. Local artisans in **Kenya** composed mainly of youths received training on fabrication of modern hives during the NCE period. Beneficiaries have also seen business opportunities in tree growing work involving developing tree nursery enterprises especially for timber and fruits, particularly in **Rwanda**, **Ethiopia**, and **Mali** where previously they depended on government seedlings production for forestry with emphasis on few species, no fruits, and temporary nurseries. Farm households' engagement in Regreening Africa has begun to spot opportunities emerging from short maturity tree crops such as moringa, tree tomato, grafted mango, gesho leaves, baobab leaves, avocado and grafted ziziphus around programme sites in the Sahel and East Africa. These technologies often support restoration through home-gardening plans involving women and youths.

Crucial local business opportunities from FMNR plots such as honey production, livestock fodder from cut and carry systems and firewood obtained from pruning earned farmers money to support household needs in **Kenya** and **Ethiopia**. Integrating diverse value chain options is a valued approach, especially considering the heterogeneity of programme sites and need to close seasonal gaps for example by growing fruits of different maturing periods complimented by beekeeping and agricultural commodities. To ensure sustainable utilisation of trees under restoration, woodlot production and energy efficient cookstoves were promoted to incentivise maintenance of trees once grown in **Niger**, **Ghana**, **Mali**, and **Ethiopia**. Programme work in **Ethiopia** also supported cookstove sales as a business. Cookstove beneficiaries were further supported to establish tree nurseries to improve access to tree planting materials. Overall, the programme has promoted circularity on value chains investments for example, support to establish fast growing multipurpose trees to supply wood fuel for processing of shea fruits was offered in **Ghana**. Recycling of water used in shea processing using biochar and use of shells obtained from nut crushing as manure and some as wood fuel were also supported.

Further, programme work with ICRAF support involved linking actors to private and government institutions through organising national and regional forums, supporting value chain groups to participate in exhibitions and trade fairs for example **Niger**, **Mali**, **Ghana**, **Ethiopia**, **Rwanda** and **Kenya**. These activities have promoted business to business linkages and the national forums raised interest in tree value chain development by the governments some of which plan to host annual forums. In **Rwanda**, three nurseries supported by the programme have been contracted to produce seedlings by other projects.

Considering the huge challenges faced by producers to regenerate land and increase raw material productivity, ICRAF and partners infused knowledge support on use of quality tree germplasm by actors especially for fruits, timber, and fodder. Emerging challenges such as pest and disease have also been addressed through training on pest and disease management. Business incubation training within the Rural Resource Centres (RRCs) was conducted in **Ethiopia**, **Rwanda** and **Niger** to enable the operators to produce better quality seedlings with higher market value, bargain for better prices for seedlings and increase production and sales. In **Ghana**, **Niger**, **Ethiopia**, **Rwanda** and **Mali**, the RRCs have been supported as a sustainability approach to ensure improved access to quantity and quality germplasm and related knowledge. Other important technologies such as grafting and establishment of mother blocks to supply high quality scion sources for fruit tree production was supported during the reporting period. Programme supported nurseries in **Rwanda** indeed sold tree seedlings for the first time during the reporting period earning nursery operators' income.

Ghana received additional funding from WV Germany to scale value chain interventions. This resulted in the strengthening of two additional value chains, medicinal plants and beekeeping. Domestication of five different medicinal plants was supported and beehives integrated within the tree plantations and FMNR plots. The additional value chains offer communities increased incomes and diverse livelihood options.

At the end of the programme implementation period, uptake of the capacity development initiatives is evident. In **Ethiopia**, for example, adoption of innovative management practices, such as weeding, composting, marcotting, and picking gesho leaves at the right time of year, has led to an increase in trade of high-quality leaves. In Sire, 15 households collected 40 quintals (4,000 kg) of gesho leaves for a profit of USD 1,923. Similarly, 25 quintals (2,500 kg) of gesho leaves were collected by 12 households in Dodota, with earnings of USD 1,202.

In summary, the programme has helped raise the profile of several tree product businesses with potential for both local and international markets. Links with private sector and government actors have been supported for products such as shea, avocado, moringa and balanites. In **Kenya**, a private actor is interested in engaging farmers on contract to produce different products targeting different markets such as tender leaves for pharmaceuticals, vegetables, moringa seeds for extraction of moringa oil and powder used as additives to food and beverages. Other products with high private sector interest and engagement included balanites with value to extract, oil, soap, incense and juice and shea value chains market as cocoa butter equivalent with many applications in food and cosmetics. Products such as balanites, moringa, avocado, honey and shea produced by smallholders in **Niger**, **Mali**, **Ghana**, **Ethiopia**, **Rwanda** and **Kenya** show great promise for increased penetration in regional, national, and international markets, in addition to their local supply.

Output and Activity Levels

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

Table 6: Key regreening options identified

Name of direct scaling site	Key regreening options identified	Percentage (%) of option identification work complete per site
GHANA		
Bawku West and Garu-Tempane District	FMNR establishment (20 fields) Tree planting (farmlands, homesteads, communal lands) Nursery establishment Fire management practices	100%
Mion	Tree planting on degraded lands, homesteads, farmlands	85%
	Woodlots on farms and communal areas; and vegetable farming Seedling production and establishment of FMNR hubs	70%
RWANDA		
Bugesera, Kayonza, Gatsibo, Nyagatare	Fertiliser trees planting on contour hedges, alleys Fodder trees/shrubs with boundary planting, contour hedges Timber trees on boundary planting and woodlots Silvopastoralism with boundary and scattered planting Fruit tree growing in home gardens, orchards and scattered in fields FMNR in rangelands and farmlands Biomass incorporation to improve organic soil carbon Community/ cooperative tree nursery establishment	100%
KENYA		
Lambwe, Homabay	FMNR On-farm tree planting Fruit tree farming Honey and mango value chain strengthening	100%
Nyatike, Migori	FMNR Tree planting on farms Fruit tree farming Moringa Honey and mango value chain strengthening	100%
ETHIOPIA		
Ambassel	Soil and water conservation to reduce runoff FMNR and agroforestry Area closure practised with eucalyptus, grevillea, olea, Acacia spp., fruit trees mango, avocado, orange, lemon, moringa and coffee etc.	100%

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

ETHIOPIA		
Dodota	FMNR Enrichment planting in area enclosures and fruit orchard/agroforestry around homestead with *Grevillea, Acacia seyal, Acacia tortilis, Faidherbia albidia, Acacia senegal, Cordia africana, Ziziphus sp., Acacia saligna, Balanites aegyptiaca, Carica papaya, Mangifera indica*, and *Persea americana*	100%
Hula	Agroforestry practice on private land with *Grevillea robusta, Pinus patula, Militia ferruginea*, apple and bamboo	100%
Jeju	FMNR Agroforestry practices with Olea, Juniperus, *Podocarpus sp., Cupressus spp*., and fruit trees (mango, avocado, orange and lemon) as well as moringa and coffee etc.	100%
Negele Arsi	FMNR Homestead agroforestry Enrichment planting in area exclosures, beekeeping, moringa	100%
Sire	Soil and water conservation structures FMNR on farmland and area enclosure Enrichment planting in communal land (area exclosure) with *Olea africana, Juniperus procera* Homestead agroforestry with fruits such as avocado, mango, papaya, lemon, grevillea, boundary planting and woodlots	100%
Shala	FMNR Homestead agroforestry Enrichment planting in area exclosures Beekeeping Moringa	100%
Shashago	FMNR and agroforestry and area closure practised with cordia, grevillea, *Acacia spp*., fruit trees (mango, avocado orange) and coffee	100%
MALI		
Koutiala and Yorosso	Assisted natural regeneration (ANR) Planting Direct seeding	100%
Tominian and San	Nurseries Grafting Water and soil conservation / soil protection and restoration (CES/DRS) Improved cookstoves	100%
NIGER		
Simiri, Ouallam and Hamdallaye	FMNR and tree planting Zaï pits and organic manure Half-moon and tree planting In field Ziziphus grafting (in situ) Improved cookstoves	100%
SENEGAL		
Fatick, Kaolack, Kaffrine	ANR Tree planting Direct seeding	100%

Narrative on progress towards Output 1

At least ten diverse options and several variations were implemented to suit site specific needs such as soil erosion, loss of tree and pasture benefits, needs for household food and income, and improvements in total farm productivity.

Beneficiaries expressed needs for better soils, more fruits and timber for use and sales, access to planting materials, water management, improved tree establishment practices such as grafting, direct seeding, FMNR and tree selection, seed sourcing, procurement and handling. Major strides made during the reporting period include incorporation of FMNR and silvicultural practices within area enclosure into government plans in **Ethiopia**, finalisation of the arboretum of Sinkolo in **Mali** and establishment of plantations for fuelwood to support the shea value chain in **Ghana**. The Bawku West Assembly is now in the final stage of gazetting the environmental by-laws with **Ghana** after approval by the General Assembly and Regional Coordinating Council. Technical support for establishing nurseries and RRCs have been installed to accelerate realisation of different options. A link to value chain development was an added approach to improve option appreciation.

The programme enhanced co-learning among countries and within the country to facilitate exchange of knowledge and skills on land restoration, farmer-to-farmer learning and technology transfer. Raising awareness on regreening options through caravans, rural markets, radio broadcasting and chief meetings was promoted to reach more stakeholders. Strengthening local governance and leveraging on local leadership to safeguard natural and environmental resources was enhanced. Interventions to sustain regreening intervention in **Mali** were launched for example “Promoting Forest Governance for Resilient Ecosystems and Communities in Segou” was launched in 84 villages of the ten municipalities.

Table 7: 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 5	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

The specific regreening options implemented in each country are described below.

- **Ghana:** FMNR, tree seedling production, planting/growing and environmental governance were promoted in the final implementation period. Food security related interventions such as post-harvest loss management, incorporation of soyabeans to farming systems and maize production was supported to enhance resilience of communities to climate change. Three additional community nurseries were established, 40 community FMNR fields and three-acre plantation of mahogany and mango each in Sitande and Galaka were established. With support from AAK 9,000 shea seedlings were supplied to farmers. Cashew and mangoes which remain the most demanded species by farmers were distributed. Alternative livelihood initiatives such as beekeeping and energy saving cookstoves were implemented. Radio programmes were supported to accelerate the spread of regreening messages to more people. Following these efforts by the programme partners in Ghana, WV Ghana has won new programmes: FMNR PLUS with funding of EUR 500,000 and Scale up Adoption of FMNR with USD 51,000 to scale up regreening practices. CRS Ghana further secured USD 250,000 through CRS’ Strategic Change Platform.

- **Rwanda:** Promoting access to quality tree planting materials, tree planting/growing and FMNR are the main regreening options promoted. The programme partnered with farmer cooperatives to produce tree seedlings. During the NCE period, 3,031,625 tree seedlings were produced and distributed to 13,742 farmers in direct scaling sites and more than 200,000 tree seedlings were distributed to 17,273 farmers in leverage sites. In addition, 34 schools with 36,871 students planted 83,679 trees in their school gardens, institutions including government entities, community-based organisations (CBOs) and churches planted 162,123 trees. Further, eight FMNR demonstration plots of 40 hectares were established and the trained community FMNR promoters are facilitating the rest of the community members to adopt FMNR through peer-to-peer learning and providing their demonstration plots to showcase the importance of FMNR. To reduce pressure on the few existing tree resources and to save household income spent on buying scarce fuel wood, the programme distributed 1,280 improved cookstoves, one per household. Other approaches promoted included intercropping and species diversification. Learning exchange visits were also organised for 1,176 farmers (772M/404F). The youth were also represented by 48 females and 92 males. Programme level annual workshops were conducted during the NCE period in each district to reflect, share lessons and develop a road map to sustainability.

- **Kenya:** FMNR, on-farm tree planting of high value trees including fruit trees, medicinal trees, fodder trees, fuel and timber producing trees all integrated on-farm with crops or as woodlots were supported to help farmers develop viable value chains. The programme established 10 model sites with Hass avocado in Baringo and Elgeyo Marakwet counties (5 sites each) with 100 fruit seedlings distributed for each site. In Migori, trees were planted at Nyatike Mirema Hills as part of enrichment planting of the established model sites and one site mapped. In the leverage areas, eight FMNR model sites were identified and set as Farmer Field learning sites. In Isiolo, four tree nursery sites were identified in the three Community Forest Associations (CFAs) in Samburu and three FMNR sites in Marsabit.

  During the reporting period three farmer groups (Chorora Women Group, Songa Women Group, and the Catholic Women Association Group) were documented on successful regreening activities in Marsabit County. Key areas included the role of women in the honey value chains as a source of livelihood, tree nursery management and fruit tree farming by the Catholic Women Association. These best practices were aired in a documentary prepared by Kenya Broadcasting Corporation (KBC). Additionally, five 5,000 litre tanks and seven shade nets were purchased to support identified model sites in Samburu, Isiolo and Marsabit. These included three tanks and three shade nets for Samburu County (for three CFAs), two tanks and two shade nets for Marsabit Kenya Forest Service (KFS), and two shade nets for farmer groups in Isiolo County.

- **Ethiopia:** FMNR, tree planting, enclosure management, agroforestry, enrichment planting, silvicultural practices, wood fuel utilisation, seedling production and tree value chain development were key regreening options implemented. The approaches were relayed through different scaling models involving volunteer farmer trainers, FMNR champions, school environmental clubs, watershed campaigns and government flagship programmes such as the Green Legacy. As a result, FMNR has gained widespread adoption by new and ongoing programmes in Ethiopia. For example, the Resilience Food Security Activity (RFSA) 2022-2026 integrated FMNR as the main restoration approach. Moreover, the then Environment, Forest and Climate Change Commission, now the Ethiopian Forestry Development (EFD) and Ministry of Agriculture with technical support and backstopping from ICRAF (CIFOR-ICRAF) and other organisations have developed the Ethiopian National Drylands Restoration Strategy where the lessons of FMNR and other restoration practices applied by the Regreening Africa programme have been integrated. To implement this strategy at local levels, EFD showed interest to work together with CIFOR-ICRAF and Pastoral and Environmental Network in the Horn of Africa (PENHA) to cascade the strategy and FMNR promotion as one package to scale out land restoration in dry and moisture stressed areas as a priority.

  National Alliances on FMNR, multi-stakeholder platforms for scaling-up FMNR, created opportunity for CRS and WV Ethiopia to showcase regreening best practices, and lessons and influence national level stakeholders. Regreening Africa provided technical support to the government on species selection, planting methods and tree management. Over the years, the programme contributed up to 20,995,847 tree and fruit seedlings through farmer cooperatives, volunteer farmer trainers (VFTs), DAs, and school environmental clubs which in turn has contributed to the achievement of Ethiopia's Green Legacy initiative and AFR 100 pledges.

- **Mali:** Different revegetation, water, and soil conservation technologies such as the stone line, dykes, zaïs, direct seeding and compost pit are implemented. Notable regreening options enhanced during this period include baobab/cashew tree parks, finalisation of the arboretum at Sinkolo, seedling production and support with nursery equipment and tools, applying of CES/DRS and soil fertilisation practices, improved cookstoves support, reinforcement of the shea tree parks with 500 shea plants, i.e., 100/plot and 2,000 *Lawsonia inermis* plants (Henna) as a living hedge to protect the fences, i.e., 400 plants/plot. In collaboration with ICRAF, Sahel Eco and Oxfam conducted planned comparison activities between direct seeding and planting on large holes of 60/60 cm, direct seeding on small holes and grafting and monitored tree survival rates.

- **Niger:** The programme team and technical services of the department of Ouallam (Environment, Agriculture, Livestock, and Rural Development), representatives of Mayors, village leaders and leading producer groups promoted the adoption of FMNR following passed decrees. Youths were engaged to facilitate spreading of regreening messages to many people complemented by a radio broadcast, caravans, and rural markets. Planting of herbaceous plants, agroforestry trees, restoration of pastoral lands, fodder production, vegetable farming and soil and water conservation were among interventions promoted by the programme in the direct and leverage sites.

Use of improved cookstoves received appreciation beyond the programme sites. Sustainability of the programme was ensured by working with government structures, mainly the environment and agriculture department, land commission (COFODEP) and traditional authorities. The village committees and lead farmers were facilitated to spread the regreening message and demonstrate on their farms. A solar-run water pumping system and fencing of the tree nursery were carried out in the Birni Koberi community. This investment will also serve the villages of Birni soffo and Birni kolondia, where an estimated 5,740 people will have access to drinking water, increased tree nursery production and leafy vegetables such as moringa. Furthermore, installation of an RRC at Ouallam is helping communities further improve learnings and access planting materials and partner advisories.

- **Senegal:** FMNR is the principal regreening option complimented with planting of agroforestry fruit species *(Carica papaya, Anacardium occidentale, Citrus sp. var pomélo, Citrus limon var Lime taiti, Citrus sp. var tangor orthanique, Mangifera indica and Annona muricata)*, improved indigenous fruit trees *(Adansonia digitata, Ziziphus mauritiana, Tamarindus indica)* and direct seeding of seven species *(Adansonia digitata, Moringa oleifera, Ziziphus mauritiana, Tamarindus indica, Parkia biglobosa, Prosopis africana and Faidherbia albida)*. Other practices involve grazing management and manure spreading. The programme team responded favourably to the request of the sub-prefect of Colobane district and recruited two facilitators to enrol two new communes (Mbar and Colobane) into the programme. To support delivery of regreening options in the new communes, 90 lead farmers were trained (45 lead farmers per commune). The programme participated in the celebration of the National Tree Day to spread FMNR messages.

Integrating a value chain approach to species prioritisation increased the uptake of regreening activities within the groundnut basin benefiting 15 women groups and five schools.

A group of local farmers are taught FMNR practices, in Senegal. (Photo: Regreening Africa/Kelvin Trautman)

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

Table 8: Output summary: Equipping programme stakeholders with knowledge, skills, tools and resources

Programme stakeholder group (in direct intervention (DI) and leveraging sites (LS))	Direct intensification or leveraging sites	Capacity gaps to be addressed	Gaps successfully addressed to date	Percentage (%) of capacity gap achieved (approx.)	Number of stakeholders			
					Total	Male	Female	Youth
NIGER								
Programme team, communities, technical services, village committee, Lands committees and Mayors, community radios	Ouallam / Simiri	Environmental laws/Land tenure (FMNR Decree)	The scaling approaches FMNR Decree SHARED Approach	100%	477	413	64	-
Community facilitators	Ouallam / Simiri	Limited knowledge on Regreening App, technical itinerary, effective participation in group activities	Training on measurement, collective action	100%	1,594	527	543	524
Peasants, animators, cultural, sports and women groups, pilot producers	Ouallam / Simiri	Low knowledge of the technical route of the ANR, grafting	Segré Gata producers now have the technical skills to implement ANR in their plots	100%	678	293	285	100
Private nursery operators	Ouallam / Simiri, Birni Koberi, Hamdallaye	Linkage with other markets Sustainability plan Lack of water Poor nursery fencing and need for site expansion	Scaling approach Community management on natural resources Installation of solar water pump to improve access to drinking and irrigation water Securing the site with a wire mesh fence and extending the area by 0.5 ha	100%	162	19	143	-
Producer groups	Ouallam / Simiri	Ouallam / Simiri	Sustainability plan Raising awareness on adoption model Training women and youth	100%	1,548	526	542	480
Working group	Hamdallaye	Work on large-scale adoption of regreening actions	Replication of knowledge gained in regreening	100%	4,570	2,484	2,186	
Communes and Canton chief, Departmental Director of the Environment, Hydraulics and the Permanent Secretary of the Departmental Land Commission, Communal Agent for the Environment and Agriculture	Hamdallaye	Limited means of travel	Support with CARE resources	100%	95	-	-	-
Community monitoring agents	Ouallam / Simiri	Collect data in leveraging area Application of FMNR decree	Scaling approach Improved data collection through Regreening Africa App FMNR Decree	100%	37	-	-	-

Programme stakeholder group (in direct intervention (DI) and leveraging sites (LS))	Direct intensification or leveraging sites	Capacity gaps to be addressed	Gaps successfully addressed to date	Percentage (%) of capacity gap achieved (approx.)	Number of stakeholders			
					Total	Male	Female	Youth
Community radios	Ouallam / Simiri / Tondikiwindi	All aspects identified as capacity building have been achieved	FMNR Decree Environmental laws/Land tenure	100%	9 animators	6	3	-
Hamdallaye Community Radio	Hamdallaye	Limited means of travel	Support from CARE resources	100%	All 34 intervention villages	-	-	-
GHANA								
Programme staff, agricultural extension agents, Partners	Mion, Yendi, Tamale, Nanumba, Saboba, West Gonja, West Mamprusi, Bole	Training germplasm and Nursery establishment/management Wildfire fighting Value chains development FMNR Energy cookstove construction and usage	Equipped with skills on identification of tree species Environmental governance Energy saving cookstoves construction Nursery establishment and management	100%	2,168	907	693	568
Lead farmers	Mion, Yendi, Tamale, Nanumba, Saboba, West Gonja, West Mamprusi, Bole	Low capacity on FMNR Regreening Africa App Nursery establishment and management Tree growing and management Value chain development Fire management	Capacity building on FMNR, Regreening Africa App, nursery establishment and management, tree growing and management, value chain development, fire management	100%	5,800	5,800	5,800	5,800
Fire volunteers	Mion, Yendi, Tamale, Nanumba, Saboba, West Gonja, West Mamprusi, Bole	Training of bushfire prevention and management	Knowledge on bushfire prevention and management skills enhanced	100%	5,800	2,720	2,680	400
Media/Radio stations	Bawku West, Garu Tempane an Pusiga districts	Regreening issues on 3 FM stations	Appropriate land preparation Composting FMNR Nursery establishment and management Tree planting and management Grafting	100%	36,000	18,000	12,000	6,000
NGOs/Civil society organisations (CSOs)	Mion, Yendi, Tamale, Nunuba, Saboba, West Gonja, West Mamprusi	FMNR Nursery management Tree growing and management Value chain development	Tree management Nursery establishment and management Tree growing and management	100%	513	85	60	368
Saving for transformation and change membership	Direct intensification sites	Conservation agriculture with trees	Integrating land restoration with saving activities	100%	6,500	525	4,435	1,540
Traditional authorities	Bawku West, Garu Tempane	Bushfire management By-laws enactment and enforcement	By-law enactment Fire management	100%	5,470	2,700	2,680	90
ETHIOPIA								
VFTs, development agents, school environmental clubs	Ambassel, Dodota, Hula, Jeju, Negele Arsi, Sire, Shala, Shashago	Technical Skills on FMNR, Silvicultural practices By-law preparation Area closure Extension service Skills to promote regreening and monitoring	Technical skills FMNR Agroforestry practice Nursery management By-law enforcement and monitoring developed through training	98%	6,554	6,094	460	-

Programme stakeholder group (in direct intervention (DI) and leveraging sites (LS))	Direct intensification or leveraging sites	Capacity gaps to be addressed	Gaps successfully addressed to date	Percentage (%) of capacity gap achieved (approx.)	Number of stakeholders			
					Total	Male	Female	Youth
RRC group and private nursery, seed suppliers, programme team	Ambassel, Dodota, Hula, Jeju, Negele Arsi, Sire, Shala, Shashago	Lack of technical skills on grafting, seed sourcing, RRC and nursery establishment	Technical skills on grafting techniques, access to quality germplasm, nursery establishment and management	99%	570	406	164	-
FMNR/Conservation group	Ambassel, Dodota, Hula, Jeju, Negele Arsi, Sire, Shala, Shashago	Lack of knowledge and technical skills Limited social working habits in groups	Knowledge and technical skills, Governance, by-laws developed and knowledge and technical skills	100%	6,851	5,618	1,233	-
Female youth organised on bamboo furniture production	Ambassel, Dodota, Hula, Jeju, Negele Arsi, Sire, Shala, Shashago	Theoretical and practical skill gap on alternative energy cookstoves production, marketing, and bookkeeping	Equipped with theoretical and practical training, value addition, designing, marketing, and bookkeeping	100%	30	8	22	-
Women cooperatives organised on energy efficient cookstoves	Direct scaling sites	Theoretical and practical skill gap on alternative energy cookstoves production and marketing	Empowered with theoretical and practical training and market linkage	100%	201	8	193	-
Woreda Women and Youth Children Affairs office and CBOs	Ambassel, Dodota, Hula, Jeju, Negele Arsi, Sire, Shala, Shashago	Low awareness on gender-based violence (GBV) prevention, gender equality and other issues of saving groups	Trained on gender balance, equality, GBV prevention and saving	100%	413	178	235	-
SILC groups	Direct scaling sites	Limited awareness on regreening approaches	Technical skills and knowledge on FMNR and agroforestry raised	65%	119	29	90	-
Programme staff, leveraging partners, District experts, Office heads of agriculture and natural resource management (NRM), Development agents and extension workers, EFD, Agriculture and NRM, land administration	Direct scaling sites and leverage sites	Awareness gap on quality seed sourcing and procurement Limited knowledge on regreening options	Training on quality seed sourcing and procurement Technical skills and knowledge on FMNR, soil and water conservation and agroforestry	100%	5,012	4,006	1,006	-
School environmental clubs, teachers	Direct scaling sites	Lack of awareness on FMNR and agroforestry Lack of farm tools for regreening activities	Awareness on FMNR and agroforestry Provision of farm tools for regreening activities	100%	771	414	357	-
MALI								
Savings for change (EPC) group members	Koutiala, Yorosso	Poor knowledge of improved cookstove construction techniques	Training of EPC group members on improved cookstove construction	100%	660	-	-	-
Nurseries	Koutiala, Yorosso	Weak knowledge of seedling production, grafting and marketing techniques	Training of nurseries in plant production, grafting and marketing techniques	100%	102	96	3	3
Lead farmer trainers	Koutiala, Yorosso	No mastery of the Reverdir Africa application Training on Regreening Africa App data access	Orientation of lead-producer on the Regreening Africa App	100%	132	25	64	43
Women's group	Koutiala, Yorosso	Low level of organisation around NTFPs	Structuring and training of four new groups Entrepreneurship training	100%	264	7	254	3

Programme stakeholder group (in direct intervention (DI) and leveraging sites (LS))	Direct intensification or leveraging sites	Capacity gaps to be addressed	Gaps successfully addressed to date	Percentage (%) of capacity gap achieved (approx.)	Number of stakeholders			
					Total	Male	Female	Youth
Programme team, technical agency, community elected officials	Tominian and San	Have knowledge of NTFP value chains, Regreening Africa App, Farmer Field Business School approach, regreening options	The programme team is able to implement the NTFP value chain approach, diverse regreening options, and is very familiar with the Regreening Africa App	100%	30	-	-	-
Community champions	Tominian	Knowledge of CES/DRS techniques, ANR and composting	Relay and lead farmers master CES/DRS techniques and ANR enough to train volunteer farmers, direct seeding and insitu grafting	100%	12,348	7,981	4,367	-
Farmers/ community in the programme area	Koutiala, Yorosso, San, Tominian, Bla, Dioila, Sikasso	Low long-range diffusion of technologies	Broadcasting of radio spots and coverage of activities by partner radio stations	100%	2,094,455 Auditors	1,025,280	1,069,175	-
NTFP processing cooperatives	Bana, Kolomosso, Beresso, Naforola, Sakoni, Weleguena, Dintiola I Sobala and Pala	Low visibility	Holding a national forum on NTFPs	100%	48	2	42	4
Relay animators	Tominian, Tominian and San	Low knowledge of facilitation techniques, good practices of CES/DRS, ANR	Training on facilitation techniques, good practices of CES/DRS, NAS	100%	237	-	-	-
SENEGAL								
Community animators	Kaffrine, Fatick, Kaolack	Low knowledge on how to evaluate plots under ANR following theoretical training	Regreening Africa App training	100%	48	47	1	-
Communities (village leaders)	Kaffrine, Fatick, Kaolack	Lack of knowledge of the texts on rural land tenure	Sharing workshops on rural land	100%	130	130	-	-
Farmers	Kaffrine, Fatick, Kaolack	Low knowledge on FMNR	FMNR trainings	100%	100	100	-	-
Community animators	Kaffrine	Low knowledge on grafting	Grafting training	100%	48	-	-	48
Community animators	Mbar and Colobane	Low FMNR knowledge	FMNR training	100%	2	-	-	2
2 cohorts of teaching staff	Direct intensification sites	Low skills on plant management techniques	Training of pedagogical teams and students	100%	614	334	280	614
Cultural and sports associations and women's groups	Communes of the Malem Hodar department	Low knowledge of climate change and mitigation measures	Training for young people and women in 5 communes of the Malem Hodar department	100%	250	50	100	100
RWANDA								
Programme staff	Direct intensification	Integrated pest and disease management Gender and disability mainstreaming Beekeeping value chain analysis and management	Integrated pest and disease management Gender and disability mainstreaming Beekeeping value chain analysis and management	100%	8	8	-	-
Lead farmers	Direct intensification	Agroforestry knowledge and extensions	Agroforestry knowledge and extensions	100%	512	256	256	-
Nursery cooperatives	Direct intensification	Grafting skills Business skills	Grafting skills and market linkage	100%	168	118	50	-
Livelihoods programme staff training	Leveraging sites	Agroforestry knowledge and tree planting planning	Agroforestry knowledge	100%	3	3	-	-

Programme stakeholder group (in direct intervention (DI) and leveraging sites (LS))	Direct intensification or leveraging sites	Capacity gaps to be addressed	Gaps successfully addressed to date	Percentage (%) of capacity gap achieved (approx.)	Number of stakeholders			
					Total	Male	Female	Youth
KENYA								
Nyatike mirema Community Forest Association	Direct site-Migori county	Restoration techniques, policy and advocacy and stakeholder linkages	Restoration techniques, policy, advocacy, and strong stakeholder linkages	100%	30	18	12	5
Nursery operators	Homabay and Migori	Limited knowledge on nursery management and grafting	Training on grafting and tree nursery management	100%	30	-	-	-
Saving groups	Homabay and Migori	Limited knowledge on integration on saving for transformation and change	Training on saving for transformation	100%	38 saving groups	-	-	-
Champion farmers	Samburu, Isiolo, Marsabit	Limited skills on FMNR, tree nurseries and sustainable land management (SLM)	Training on FMNR, tree nurseries and SLM	100%	1,461	504	957	-
Habex Agroprocessing Ltd.	Baringo and Elgeyo Marakwet	Capacity building of farmer groups and formation of farmer groups to influence adoption of avocado tree planting and value chain	Formation of high- capacity build farmer groups strengthening avocado value chain through massive fruit tree seedlings planting	100%	2,300	-	-	-

Narrative on progress towards Output 2

Government experts, local and traditional leaders, programme staff, lead farmers, nursery operators, and local community had limited knowledge of regreening techniques and procedures at the start of the programme's implementation. As a result, there was little activity implementation and adoption of regreening practices at the start of the programme implementation. However, the adoption and implementation of regreening practices and approaches greatly increased because of numerous trainings, exposure visits, and on-the-job practical trainings, material support, linkages, provision of knowledge products, which were undertaken to address the capacity gaps at the local, regional and national levels.

Capacity development interventions were delivered through community mobilisation and sensitisation, training of trainers (TOTs) approach, farmer field schools, exchange visits, radio programmes, training materials, community videos and demonstration. The gaps addressed varied from one country to another depending on the gaps identified (Table 9).

Table 9: Annual activity summary for equipping programme stakeholders with knowledge, skills, tools and resource

Activity area	Planned specific activity	Percentage (%) delivered	Reasons for variance
2.1 Partner and stakeholder capacity development for scaling	2.1.1 Capacity and situational assessment of all partners involved in direct scaling of evergreen agriculture (EGA)	100	
	2.1.2 Develop and agree on country specific capacity development strategies	100	
	2.1.3 Conduct country specific EGA technical training based on demand	100	
2.2 Development and dissemination of extension manuals, guides and other tools (led by ICRAF)	2.2.1 Review and share available technical material to support EGA scaling requirements	100	
	2.2.2 Compile/develop priority technical material on EGA	100	
	2.2.3 Develop guidelines and tools to meaningfully integrate gender into the scaling	100	
2.3 Facilitation of intra-country/ inter-partner sharing of lessons and experiences on scaling	2.3.1 Integrate initial sharing session on agroforestry scaling during global Inception Workshop	100	
	2.3.2 Integrate similar sharing sessions into country specific planning processes	100	

Narrative on annual activity delivery under Output 2

Across programme countries there was consolidation of capacity improvement activities based in part on learnings from past implementation work and emerging needs and opportunities identified by programme stakeholders. The following provide some highlights by country.

- **Ghana:** the programme-built the capacity of programme staff, civil society, and NGOs on regreening practices. Regreening practices were monitored and gains from applying these approaches have been used to advocate for additional funding from development partners to continue to restore the landscape. Lead farmers and community groups including saving groups benefited from training on regreening options to address the capacity gaps on FMNR, species site matching, nursery establishment and management, prevention, control and management of bushfires, development of business enterprises, and saving for transformation (S4T) and change. Results from the GTA research applied across 150 households show shifts in gender norms and roles, land access and household decisions in a short period. More than 80% of participating women reported accessing homesteads (fertile family-owned land use) to cultivate crops of their choice.

  The success of the GTA resulted in it being scaled out through 15 S4T groups in the same communities and a radio programme reaching an estimated 14,000 listeners in over 200 communities. Scaling out GTA ensures changing norms continue to be discussed widely and supported enough to generate the transformation needed for equity of restoration outcomes. The programme organised several rounds of workshops facilitated by Forestry Research Institute of Ghana (FORIG) to validate over 100 indigenous tree species in five local northern languages (Kassem, Kusaal, Guruni, Likpakpal and Dagbani). FORIG provided guidance to review the scientific labelling, tree phenology, propagation, ecology and description for the common trees identified. As a way of strengthening institutional capacities to manage the sustainability plans developed, the programme prioritised and intensified engagement with key local government partners, CBOs, traditional authorities, the clergy, and farmer-based organisations (FBOs). The programme leveraged on community durbars and festivals to reach out to the public on regreening practices and technologies.

A local farmer plants a tree seedling in her field, Ghana.
(Photo: Regreening Africa/Kelvin Trautman)

A local farmer is taught FMNR practices in Rwanda.
(Photo: Regreening Africa/Kelvin Trautman)

- **Rwanda:** the programme trained 308 farmers (M207/F101) on orchard, pest and disease management following emerging challenges observed from past tree establishment work. In collaboration with the Rwanda Agriculture and Animal Resources Development Board (RAB), ICRAF and WV Rwanda, 42 beekeeper cooperative representatives (34M/8F) were trained on beekeeping value chains. In addition, partnership with African Evangelistic Enterprise (AEE) resulted in the formation of 264 saving groups with 6,923 members (4,810F/2,113M) across programme direct scaling sites. To promote programme monitoring activities, 41 programme stakeholders (36M/5F) drawn from district and sector forestry were trained on the Regreening Africa App and dashboard by ICRAF. School headteachers (133) and environmental club teachers (88M/45F) were trained on key regreening practices such as agroforestry, FMNR and biomass incorporation. Trainees have committed to continue promoting regreening practices in the school gardens and in the surrounding community as well.

- **Kenya:** TOT training for 30 nursery operators and 60 beekeepers from Homabay and Migori were conducted. Eight S4T groups in Nyatike Sub County were strengthened on savings and loans during groups monitoring visits; and 30 Catholic Women Associations. The leveraging county households supported with viable and inclusive regreening options include Marsabit where 452 farmers (254F; 158M; 248Y) were trained on the FMNR concept. The programme also supported training of two evergreen youth and women groups on village savings and loans (VSL) and other viable evergreen options in Nyatike in Migori area. In Samburu, 437 farmers (284F; 146M; 233Y) were trained on FMNR. Five community field days and exhibitions on the regreening approach were conducted for experiential learning.

- **Ethiopia:** strengthening capacity of tree nurseries and RRCs enabled farming communities to access quality planting materials at affordable prices that was not the case at the start of the programme. Further, limited reliance on few regreening options was changed through training on options by context approach. Involving everyone in land restoration has proven to be effective in scaling options through schools, churches, local administration and among farmers. Installing skills within the community through volunteer farmer trainers has increased the number of people reached and promises sustainability of the options.

- **Mali:** programme beneficiaries in Mali received different training. The main topics covered data collection using the Regreening Africa App, construction of improved cookstoves, tree production techniques, grafting and seedling marketing, tree-based value chain development and strengthening local institutions through caravans and an awareness workshop. Regreening practices were also promoted by the programme via the Social, Economic and Cultural Development Plan (PDSEC) events. Over 150 relay facilitators were trained on zaïs, stone lines, rapid composting and FMNR techniques to help improve skills to build resilience against climate change. Cascade training involving volunteer farmers in new villages on facilitation and regreening techniques took place in two stages (theoretical and practical). A total of 1,395 people were trained in the 31 new Sahel Eco villages and 285 people in the seven new Oxfam villages. During the final implementation period, the programme management team also attended the Steering Committee field visit in Dakar, **Senegal**. A transnational study tour was conducted to **Niger** on FMNR policies and development of climate justice strategy in Addis Ababa, **Ethiopia**.

- **Niger:** in Ouallam Hamdallaye and Simiri, village committees were strengthened on aspects of community management and community life. The programme also provided these committees with small materials (tape measures, ropes, cutting, notebook, and data collection sheets to easily conduct their tasks and support their peers). Women were trained in associative aspects, community management, saving practices, setting up and managing seedling nurseries, making and using improved cookstoves. Pilot producers have been identified in each village and are used as ambassadors for the programme; they have been supported with small materials to not only encourage them but also to reach their direct neighbours. Capacity building was undertaken for seven participants drawn from technical services, programme team and community data collection agents on the Restored Land Information System. This activity was conducted by executives from the Directorate for Sustainable Land and Forest Management. One field exchange trip benefiting 21 producers was conducted in Tillabery Region in collaboration with the Directorate of the Environment of Balayara. At the end of this mission, awareness sessions were raised in respective villages whereby at least 1,548 producers were reached by this action.

- **Senegal:** one of the main implementation strategies of the programme is to train community animators/trainers who in turn train producers in their villages and neighbouring villages. During this implementation year, training targeted 90 new lead farmer trainers, 45 in each of the communes of Mbar and Colobane. In the commune of Ségré Gatta, 200 producers (100M; 100F) have been trained on agroforestry technologies in general and on FMNR. For the prevention of forest conflicts, 72 village chiefs in the commune of Mbar and 58 chiefs in the commune of Colobane have been trained, in addition to community leaders representing farmers, herders, women, and young people. Furthermore, to empower young people and women to better cope with climate change disruptions, a training on 'climate change and mitigation measures' was held in the Malem Hodar department benefiting 250 people of which 100 were women. Furthermore, teachers and students were trained and equipped with tools to establish and manage school gardens benefitting five schools. Radio communication took place over the year with 48 broadcasts as well as 46 caravans across all programme sites to raise awareness of the programme and practices.

A guide to improve the performance of indigenous tree species in the Sahel was developed and disseminated to improve performance of selected species.

A local farmer collects tree seedlings to plant on his farm from a tree nursery in Senegal. (Photo: Regreening Africa/Kelvin Trautman)

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

Table 10: Progress towards the targets (households and hectares reached) in the year 5 and NCE period

Country	Directly facilitated hectares	Leveraged hectares	Total hectares	Directly facilitated households	Leveraged households	Total households
Ghana	13,300.00	18,438.00	31,738.00	4,996.00	15,550.00	20,546.00
Rwanda	6,500.00	0.00	6,500.00	22,542.00	21,987.00	44,529.00
Kenya	5,700.00	26,146.00	31,846.00	3,800.00	6,037.00	65,075.00
Ethiopia	75,320.70	0.00	75,320.70	34,908.00	0.00	34,908.00
Mali	20,383.02	17,318.75	37,701.77	13,632.00	17,760.00	31,392.00
Senegal	11,024.00	27,837.50	38,861.50	4,774.00	28,997.00	66,300.00
Niger	65,357.05	19,745.66	85,102.71	19,813.00	19,896.00	39,709.00
All countries	**197,584.77**	**109,485.91**	**307,070.68**	**104,465.00**	**110,227.00**	**214,692.00**

Table 11: Households (HHs) in the direct and leveraging intervention areas that were reached and took up regreening practices based on endline survey and uptake survey results s

Country	Total HH direct target covered by the survey	Total HH leveraged target	Total HH reached and taken up - direct adoption	Total HH reached and taken up - leveraged adoption	Total HH reached and adopted over 5 years (survey)*	Percentage adoption (%) based on survey results	Verification approach used
Ethiopia	45,005 (120,000 total target)	No leveraging in practice	12,168	-	12,168	27%	Direct scaling estimate from endline survey only for Sire and Shashogo. Additional data collection in four new sites using uptake survey and extrapolated to two sites. Conflict impacted data collection.
Ghana	20,000	20,000	44,542	-	44,542	111%	Endline survey. Leveraged adoption is not estimated.
Kenya	10,000	40,000	10,201	-	10,201	20%	Endline survey. Leveraged adoption is not estimated.
Mali	49,601	30,399	36,119	3,339	39,458	49%	Endline survey. Uptake survey for leveraging sites.
Niger	28,750	11,250	14,493	-	14,493	36%	Endline survey. Total number of HHs in the sites below target.
Rwanda	21,000	49,000	18,715	5,392	24,107	34%	Endline survey. Uptake survey in leveraging sites.
Senegal	50,000	30,000	11,873	-	11,873	15%	Endline survey. Leveraged adoption is not estimated.
Puntland	2,735	6,969	1,607	-	1,607	17%	Uptake survey adapted for close of project activities.
Somaliland	7,053	3,100	2,663	-	2,663	26%	Uptake survey adapted for close of project activities.
Total	**234,144 (309,139 including Ethiopia full target)**	**190,718**	**152,380**	**8,731**	**161,111**	**38%**	

** Number of HHs exposed and adopted at least one regreening practice (tree planting, FMNR, grafting, nursery and care for established trees) was calculated with sample estimates of HHs exposed and adopted (%) in the last four years multiplied by the total number of HHs in the clustered communities.*

Table 12: Hectares (Ha) in the direct and leveraging intervention areas that were reached and where regreening was underway by the end of the project based on endline and uptake survey and Regreening Africa App results

Country	Overall Ha target for 5 years	Target Ha direct covered by the survey	Target Ha leverage	Reached targets Ha direct *	Reached targets Ha leveraged	Additional Ha from Regreening Africa App data**	Reached targets Ha overall over 5 years	Target achieved Ha (%)	Verification approach used
Ethiopia	200,000	52,459	No leveraging in practice	1,920	-	77,033	78,953	39%	Direct scaling estimate from endline survey only for Sire and Shashogo. Additional data collection in four new sites using uptake survey and extrapolated to two sites. Conflict impacted data collection. App data for communal areas.
Ghana	90,000	45,000	45,000	50,656	-	3,922	54,578	61%	Endline survey. Leveraged adoption is not estimated. App data for communal areas.
Kenya	150,000	20,000	130,000	7,878	-	10,792	18,670	12%	Endline survey. Leveraged adoption is not estimated. App data for leveraging sites and communal areas where work recorded.
Mali	160,000	99,199	60,801	97,592	25,913	21,228	144,733	90%	Endline survey. Uptake survey for leveraging sites. App data for communal areas.
Niger	128,190	61,500	28,500 (plus 38,190 additional target pledged)	8,640	-	23,514	32,154	25%	Endline survey. Total number of HHs in the sites below target impacting Ha.App data for communal areas.
Rwanda	100,000	21,000	79,000	2,402	613	0	3,015	3%	Endline survey. Uptake survey in leveraging sites.
Senegal	160,000	100,000	60,000	11,078	-	-	16,031	7%	Endline survey. Leveraged adoption is not estimated.
Puntland	6,290	4,005	2,285	3,205	-	-	3,205	51%	Uptake survey adapted for close of project activities.
Somaliland	6,600	1,660	4,940	7,049		-	7,049	107%	Uptake survey adapted for close of project activities.
Total	**1,001,080**	**404,823**	**410,526**	**190,420**	**26,526**	**136,489**	**353,435**	**35%**	

** Land covered with trees or put under FMNR in the last four years (ha) calculated with estimate of number of HHs established trees in the last four years multiplied by the area under tree cover or FMNR established in the last four years then by the average land size (ha). Survey results do not include communal areas, which are covered by the App data.*

***Regreening Africa App data drawn from all leveraging sites for Kenya where there is a low regreening signal and for communal areas in Migori and Homabay counties where work was reported through annual reports. For Ethiopia, all communal areas above 10 hectares were included as regreening signal was on over 50% of plots. For Ghana, all communal areas above 10 hectares were included except for Mion where low regreening was recorded. Mali, all communal areas were included above 10 hectares where above 10% of plots showed regreening. Niger, plots above 50 hectares were included as communal areas. No data from the App was included for Somalia, Rwanda and Senegal.*

Narrative on progress towards Output 3

In previous years the programme has used reach figures reported by implementing partners to show progress towards achieving the programme target. In year 4, uptake survey results were included in the annual report. Table 10 shows the reported reach in each of the countries for year 5 and the NCE period. Reach however does not always translate to uptake or adoption so further validation was undertaken to see how many households are taking up the practices and over what area.

Endline surveys were initiated in year 5 and continued into the NCE period with some uptake surveys applied in leveraging sites in **Rwanda** and **Mali** and in areas that were not surveyed in **Ethiopia** due to insecurity. Results from the surveys and Regreening Africa App have been used to confirm household adoption of regreening practices because of the programme and the area of land under restoration processes (Tables 11 and 12).

Regreening Africa was designed as a research in development programme in which ICRAF led research components that fed directly into the development process, to support programme implementation and to evidence impact. To realise its overall targets, the programme adopted a monitoring and evaluation system through which both short-term outputs and mid-term or longer-term outcomes and impacts would be assessed. Short-term outputs were periodically assessed through uptake surveys, whose results were reported in the years 2, 3 and 4. To assess mid- and longer-term indicators of the overall logframe, as well as report on attainment of targets, endline surveys were undertaken in seven countries in year 5 and NCE, as shown below:

Rwanda: 7th - 22nd February 2022

Ghana: 22nd March – 6th April 2022

Ethiopia: 11th – 20th April 2022

Niger: 17th May – 25th June 2022

Mali: 23rd June – 5th July 2022

Kenya*:* 19th – 30th September 2022

Senegal: 10th – 27th November 2022

Uptake surveys in new and leveraging sites:

Ethiopia: December 2022

Rwanda: January 2023

Mali: February 2023

The endline survey was carried out in the households that were sampled for the baseline survey in 2018. The same generic questionnaire used in the 2018 baseline was used in the 2022 endline surveys but was modified slightly to make it easier to administer. Data collected in both surveys covered aspects such as household demographic and socio-economic characteristics, food consumption and food insufficiency, land, livestock and asset ownership, farming practices, tree ownership, management practices, use and access to products, decision making about trees, and participation in restoration activities at the community level. To triangulate household data, village level surveys and key informant interviews were also conducted during the endline study in all countries.

The targets estimated through the endline surveys were households reached and undertaking regreening activities as well as hectarage placed under regreening practices by practicing households. Data presented in Tables 11 and 12 are estimated from endline and uptake surveys for direct intervention areas primarily but also for leveraging sites in some cases and are based on demographic data provided by partners. Regreening Africa App data was used to estimate hectares under regreening for some leveraging sites and communal areas that were not covered by the household survey. In some countries, partners also directly intervened in villages other than those from which baseline and endline data were collected. In these cases, and where data is available, extrapolation was done to estimate reach and adoption.

The endline survey followed a predesigned impact evaluation strategy that was developed, shared, and agreed upon by ICRAF and the implementing partners at the beginning of the programme. The impact evaluation strategy was expected to experimentally assess impact of the programme by comparing households that had been engaged intensively in the programme throughout the implementation period (treatment group) with those that had not (control group). The households in the two groups were expected to be similar in all aspects except that the treatment group would be engaged in the programme from the first year while the control group would be placed on the waiting list until the last year of the programme, therefore making it possible to compare outcomes at the end of the programme period. This similarity (balance) was checked and ascertained for each country after baseline surveys were completed in 2018. However, in the course of implementing the programme in most countries, the evaluation plan was not fully adhered to, resulting in the control groups being contaminated, as they were also engaged in the programme earlier than anticipated. Consequently, direct comparison between outcomes of households in treatment and control groups would not give accurate results of the programme. Because of this, for most of the indicators, impact has been assessed using the before and after approach which compares outcomes before and after programme intervention but does not necessarily attribute the changes to the intervention by the programme.

Table 13: Annual activity summary table

Activity area	Planned specific activity	Percentage % delivered	Reasons for variance
3.1 Farmer and local stakeholder EGA mobilisation and capacity development	3.1.1 Scaling site level stakeholder and outcome mapping	100%	
	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%	
3.2 Farmer EGA mobilisation and participatory planning	3.2.1 Hold scaling meetings in the targeted scaling sites	100%	
	3.2.2 Facilitate participatory community action plan development on EGA scaling	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	100%	
	3.3.3 Monitoring to ensure that EGA delivery innovations are being implemented as per protocols	100%	
3.4 Facilitating access to quality and appropriate germplasm	3.4.1 Seed and seedling systems technical support for enrichment planting and agroforestry	100%	
	3.4.2 Tree nurseries production diversified in target areas	100%	
	3.4.3 Commence implementation of seed and nursery strengthening and seed sources strategies	100%	

Narrative on activity delivery under Output 3

Programme teams across the countries made tremendous progress towards the identification, refining and scaling of different regreening options. Actions are further influencing major partners. For example, in **Ethiopia** and **Ghana**, **Niger** and **Mali**, FMNR is being promoted by the government and investors to restore degraded land. Work to support enrichment planting has gone beyond the initial programme scope focused on FMNR to undertake tree establishment in various situations on farms, home gardens, woodlots, fruit orchards, boundary planting and other agroforestry niches. Key bottlenecks around availing quality planting materials received attention by addressing technical challenges concerning nursery operations and quality seed sourcing. Pest and disease challenges reported in several countries such as **Kenya**, **Rwanda** and **Ethiopia** where fruit farming was adopted very well were addressed through field training on integrated pest management.

By customising and translating knowledge materials on nurseries, tree planting, tree management, FMNR, grafting techniques, users ranging from school children, farmers, religious leaders and others interested in tree growing have gained tremendous knowledge on tree restoration work. Related tree nursery development work has emerged in countries such as **Ethiopia**, **Mali** and **Rwanda** to serve tree growing needs especially on fruit growing for home gardens to provide food and income. Timber tree options to support wood for construction and fuelwood remains another important gap as most programme countries experience severe wood deficits. A user-friendly guide on diagnostic of major pest and diseases and management on important fruits and timber species grown by farmers was produced.

To help sustain profitable tree production practices, the programme installed RRCs in **Mali, Ethiopia, Rwanda, Niger** and **Ghana** to help consolidate learnings on all practices promoted and provide local accessible hubs to communities to implement regreening actions. In **Ethiopia**, RRC's are now taken as critical nodes to sharpen youth and women skills on plant-based enterprises and fostering knowledge exchange.

Though droughts continue to negatively affect tree planting efforts, resulting in low survival rates in semi-arid areas, strategies such as promoting tree planting through home gardens where plant watering is practised through recycling of domestic water are bearing fruit. Trees within the gardens also benefit from protection from grazers increasing chances of survival and establishment.

Hilda Kegoda explaining data at the Rwanda national workshop
(Photo: Regreening Africa/Kelvin Trautman)

Furthermore, the programme advanced the type and number of technologies delivered in all the programme countries. Several innovations by partners with technical support from ICRAF on seed production have tremendously increased production of seedling and income from seedling related enterprises. For example, in **Rwanda**, the programme produced 3,337,452 tree seedlings including 2,360,523 agroforestry trees and 976,929 fruit trees in direct implementation sites. Around the programme leveraging sites, 400,000 tree seedlings including 295,000 agroforestry and 105,000 fruit trees were produced and distributed. Similarly, in **Ghana** the programme established three new community nurseries to supply the highly demanded planting materials. The huge demand for seedlings and associated knowledge prompted **Ghana** to establish an RRC. Other avenues such as school environmental clubs in **Ethiopia** have produced up to 13,516,963 seedlings both indigenous and exotic.

The reporting period was further marked by other interventions such as the establishment of parks and an arboretum in **Mali**, woodlots to support wood fuel production in **Ghana** and the expansion of FMNR fields in **Rwanda**. FMNR and silvicultural practices have been included in government plans in **Niger** and **Ethiopia**. Programme influencing work has in addition ensured that farmers have rights to products harvested from the FMNR plots. Integrating the different regreening practices with S4T groups helped to enhance communities' abilities to save, borrow and invest in their livelihood activities. Savings groups also provide a platform to discuss and reflect on regreening practices, and ultimately to invest in restoration.

Regreening practices have been disseminated through lead farmers, volunteer farmer trainers, animators, lead village committees, technical services and other extensionists. Through platforms such as radio programmes, community meetings, caravans and trade fairs, the programme managed to reach more farmers and stakeholders with regreening messages leading to widespread practice and adoption of technologies. To monitor the restoration and avoid disincentive to restoration, enforcement of by-laws was supported during the reporting period, whereby environmental committees were set up and farmer field days organised to facilitate co-learning and scaling activities. Following adoption of these diverse and integrated approaches, **Rwanda, Ghana, Niger** and **Ethiopia** made significant progress towards achieving the programme adoption targets.

OUTPUT 4:
Targeted agroforestry value chains assessed and provided with relevant regreening support

Table 14: 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
ETHIOPIA				
Bamboo	100%	100%	2	Bamboo producer and processors
Honey	100%	100%	2	Honey producers' local collectors
Tree seedlings	100%	100%	1	Tree nursery operators
Gesho Leaves	100%	100%	1	Farmers
NIGER				
Zizyphus mauritiana, Moringa oleifera, Balanites aegyptiaca	90%	100%	5	Producers, traders, savings groups, government regulatory departments
GHANA				
Shea	100%	100%	3	Shea nut pickers, processors, S4T groups
Fuel wood	100%	100%	1	Charcoal producers
MALI				
Shea Butter Soumbala	100%	100%	3	Cooperatives, government departments, SILC groups
SENEGAL				
Baobab fruit, hibiscus, ginger, balanites syrups	100%	100%	2	Women processors
KENYA				
Avocado	100%	100%	3	Farmers, Habex Ltd., nursery operators
Honey	90%	100%	3	Farmers, traders, artisans
Moringa	70%	100%	3	Farmers, privates, traders
Mango	100%	100%	2	Farmers, nursery operators
RWANDA				
Fruits	100%	100%	2	Producer groups, S4T
Beekeeping	100%	100%	2	Farmers, artisans
Tree seedlings	100%	100%	2	Cooperatives, farmers

Narrative on progress towards Output 4

At least 18 enterprise types across sites in seven countries were supported. In **Mali**, experiences and learnings from shea butter and soumbala (parkia) enterprises led to diversification, with extra work on baobab, tamarind, balanites and honey product development learning from initial emphasis on shea and soumbala only. This approach has improved interest in regreening activities across sites with potential for this raw materials production. Key technical support centred on enhancing raw material production capacity, installing vital processing equipment for instance on crushing nuts for shea or press equipment for balanites thereby helping reduce time spent especially by women on these tasks. Another area of support involved improvements on packaging and labelling of product for instance moringa, balanites oil in **Niger** and shea in **Mali**. Programme strategy on identifying quick wins addressed additional aspects such as raising local and national appreciation through business certification involving registration, licensing of producer groups and cooperatives such as in **Ethiopia**.

Efforts sought to consolidate business opportunities emerging from restoration work involving FMNR and tree planting/growing. In **Kenya**, **Rwanda** and **Ethiopia**, beekeeping for honey production emerged as a value-add activity from farms, communal lands with FMNR and area enclosures/exclosures for example in **Ethiopia**. Key gaps such as reliance on traditional hives with low yields and poor harvest techniques which compromise quality were addressed through group technical support with modern hives. Local artisans in **Kenya** composed mainly of youths will receive training on fabrication of modern hives during the programme NCE period. Customised trainer module on beekeeping/honey chains was prepared to support practitioner and trainer work on beekeeping and honey value chain development. Beneficiaries have also seen business opportunities in tree planting work involving developing tree nursery enterprises particularly for timber and fruits especially in **Rwanda**, **Ethiopia**, and **Mali** where support for seedlings was previously based on government production which focused on a few forestry species, often had no fruits and temporary nurseries. Programme beneficiaries have begun to identify opportunities emerging from short maturity tree crops such as moringa, tree tomato, grafted mango, gesho leaves, baobab leaves, avocado and grafted ziziphus around programme sites in the Sahel and East Africa. These technologies invariably support restoration through home-gardening involving women.

To further mainstream these businesses, programme support is invested in linking actors to facilitate dialogue and attention by national governments, other programmes and businesses to promote value chain upgrading. National linkage forums were therefore conducted in **Mali**, **Niger**, and **Ethiopia** and another one planned for **Senegal**. Through the forums, opportunities for linking value chain actors have emerged for example in **Ethiopia**, the Director for Environment linked bamboo value chain actors to the national office in charge of bamboo in **Ethiopia**. Participation in trade fairs by actors in the Sahel increased sales and visibility for the value chains and actors. Focus on diversification of the product lines for moringa, shea and balanites value chains increased profitability of the chains. Several products coming from the programme sites are penetrating regional, national and international markets for example shea, honey, balanites, moringa and avocado, in addition to local supply.

A local farmer inspects a honeycomb harvested from a local bee hive, in Rwanda. (Photo: Regreening Africa/Kelvin Trautman)

Senegal. (Photo: Regreening Africa/Kelvin Trautman)

Table 15: Annual activity summary

Activity area	Planned specific activity	Percentage (%) delivered	Reasons for variance
4.1 Agroforestry value chain analysis	4.1.1 Conduct agroforestry value chain scoping exercises relevant to scaling sites to feed into country plans	100%	
	4.1.2 Strengthening actors' knowledge on enterprise development	100%	
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/ strengthening exercise	100%	
	4.2.2 Development of stakeholder negotiated action plans to strengthen priority value chains	100%	
4.3 Agroforestry value chain actor capacity development	4.3.1 Conduct capacity needs assessment and strategy for value chain actors of prioritised value chains	100%	

Narrative on activity delivery under Output 4

Project plans to accelerate value chain development by facilitating value chain actor Programme plans to accelerate value chain development by facilitating value chain actor negotiations using linkage forums and strengthening actors' knowledge capacity on enterprise development to improve their business performance. Training on business development is raising appreciation for tree-based enterprises. In **Ghana** for example, shea nut and shea butter improvements were targeted through collaboration with SMEs to improve operational capacities.

Programme countries now report significant income being generated from tree-based value chain businesses during the reporting period. For example, in **Mali**, cooperatives produced 8,250 kg and 517 litres of NTFPs and sold 7,976 kg at CFA 6,380,800 and 517 litres at CFA 878,900. In **Ethiopia**, the programme purchased and distributed 40 modern beehives with accessories to Jeju and Ambassel cooperatives. The training improved the knowledge of cooperative members on quality honey production and farmers started to produce transitional beehives from locally available materials. Similarly, existing honey producers located at Shashogo produced 540 kg of honey and earned USD 2,396. Bamboo furniture producers' enterprises made USD 11,188.60 by selling furniture. Further, RRC groups raised over 360,350 tree and fruit seedlings (*Grevillea robusta, Acacia sp., Cordia africana, Pinus patula,* avocado, mango, and papaya) and generated USD 3,348. In **Rwanda**, nursery operators produced and sold 289,407 agroforestry and 168,295 fruit trees for a total of RWF 19,032,945.

The programme procured 80 modern beehives plus accessories including four honey extractors, and 16 honey harvesting tool kits to support the beekeeping value chain in **Rwanda**. To promote access to finances in **Rwanda**, in this reporting period RWF 111,783,190 were saved by the groups, while the small loans given out to members totalled RWF 115,012,415 cumulatively. In **Mali**, 72 EPC groups with 2,458 members raised CFA 34,174,360 (EUR 52 098.47), of which CFA 12,151,030 were saved in the accounts, CFA 22,352,160 (EUR 34 075.65) distributed in loans and CFA 1,098,000 (EUR 1 673.89) in savings at microfinance institutions. Sahel Eco has supported 25 EPC groups who raised CFA 2,736,150 (EUR 4,177) of which CFA 252,950 (EUR 386) was in cash, CFA 2,237,400 (EUR 3,416) in loans and CFA 236,000 (EUR 360) as interest from the 25 groups involved in S4C. In **Kenya**, the avocado value chain benefits 2,300 farmers who have established a total of 92,000 avocado fruit trees generating an annual production of 100,000 kg of avocado leading to an annual income generation of USD 50,000 for the farmers.

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

Table 16: 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 reflection and learning events	7	0	24 (8 in year 2, 8 in year 3, 8 in year 4) in the final year, reflection was incorporated in the close-out workshops.
Uptake surveys	3	0	• 11 uptake surveys completed over the programme 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 (October 2020), Ethiopia (March 2021), Niger (April 2021), Mali (April 2021), Ghana (July 2021) and Senegal (July 2021). • No uptake surveys conducted in year 5 and NCE except those linked to the final survey. Uptake surveys completed in Rwanda, Mali and Ethiopia to fill gaps in endline survey results.
Other monitoring surveys	0	0	1 result check survey conducted in Niger in 2021 on a sample of previously surveyed households to triangulate results of earlier collected data.

Table 17: Annual activity summary for Output 5

Activity area	Planned specific activity	Percentage % delivered	Reasons for variance
5.1 Joint quality monitoring missions/ Joint reflection and learning events	Not applicable, all done in 2021. Reflection included in the final workshops in each country in year 5 and NCE.	100%	
5.2. Rapid regreening uptake surveys	5.2.1 Uptake surveys in direct intervention sites. Not applicable, all done in 2021. Uptake surveys in new and leverage sites.	100%	
5.3 Programme delivery cost capture	5.3.1 Annual cost capture Assessing the cost-efficiency and effectiveness of the Regreening Africa programme in Rwanda and Ghana using the Dioptra tool. Farm Tree Services: Ex ante modelling of future incomes based on tree-crop portfolios on farmers' fields.	100%	

A local farmer is taught how to use the Regreening Africa app, in Senegal.
(Photo: Regreening Africa/Kelvin Trautman)

A local farmer grafts tree seedlings, in Rwanda.
(Photo: Regreening Africa/Kelvin Trautman)

Narrative on activity delivery under Output 5

As this was the final year of the programme, there was no plan to conduct joint reflection meetings with implementation partners. However, during SHARED workshops organised by ICRAF, progress on targets, reach and adoption were presented by the monitoring, evaluation and learning (MEL) component as well as feedback on the Regreening Africa App and tree establishment and discussions held with partners on how to improve reach in the final year and then lessons for future programmes.

Since the purpose of the uptake surveys initially was to inform partner activities, it was necessary to do them while active implementation was happening, to provide information that would influence activities and resource allocation by partners. Uptake surveys in direct intensification sites were all completed by the end of year 4.

Other uptake surveys were conducted in sites that were enrolled into the programme later, in the case of **Ethiopia**; and in **Rwanda** and **Mali**, in leverage sites where partners tried to influence the uptake of regreening practices in other programmes. For **Ethiopia**, the new sites were identified for intervention by WV and CRS to replace sites that had been affected by insecurity in Tigray and Amhara regions. The additional uptake surveys were done in **Ethiopia** in December 2022, in **Rwanda** in January 2023 and in **Mali** in February 2023. The purpose of the uptake surveys was to enable the estimation of reach and adoption in the new and leverage sites using tools modified from the previous uptakes and endline surveys. Results from the uptake surveys are shared and discussed in the final endline report and partially included in this report.

Besides the uptake surveys, baseline and endline data was provided to Farm Tree Services (FTS) and for further analysis. Given the difficulty in estimating long-term impacts of establishing trees within limited programme time frames, the role of FTS was to project, through ex-ante models, possible income from individual households farms and estimate possible returns up to 40 years into the future, using different tree-crop portfolios found on farmers' fields, and assuming that the trees on farm would not have changed had Regreening Africa not intervened in the programme sites. The results of these analyses are to be included in the endline survey final report.

Overall adoption, intervention costs and total farm income results for **Rwanda** and **Ghana** were analysed in collaboration with CRS using the Dioptra tool to understand cost efficiency and effectiveness of the programmes interventions. Through the analysis it is possible to estimate the total amount spent by the programme in the two countries and how many households were reached and adopted some regreening practices, in order to establish the return on investment in terms of number of households impacted per dollar.

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

This output was the primary focus of MEL activities in year 5 and the NCE period. A general endline survey protocol was developed and shared with the partners in January 2022. The protocol contained the schedule of endline surveys and also gave guidelines on how the endline surveys were to be conducted, preparatory activities and the roles to be played by the partner institutions and ICRAF. The planned surveys have been carried out as planned, and data analysis is ongoing.

Table 18: 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 done and completed in 2018	100%	
6.2 Testing cost effectiveness of selected scaling approaches	Not applicable; all done and completed in previous years	100%	
6.3 Endline surveys and final analysis	6.3.1 Preparation for endline surveys for 7 countries • Scope of work • Budgets • Enumerator recruitment • Development of data collection tools	100%	
	6.3.2 Endline data collection	100%	
	6.3.3 Endline data analysis	100%	
	6.3.4 Endline country report	100%	
	6.3.5 Presentation of endline results to partners/ICRAF	100%	

Narrative on activity delivery under Output 6

To enable comparison of various outcomes at baseline and endline, the baseline survey tool was modified for the endline. Although the structure remained the same, the baseline tool was modified to make it simpler to administer and enable automatic checking of data quality during endline. It was also translated into French, Kinyarwanda, Oromiffa and Amharic. The main impact evaluation tool was the quantitative household survey; however, qualitative data was also collected through village level surveys and key informant interviews.

By the end of year 5, five endline surveys had been conducted in **Rwanda**, **Ghana**, **Ethiopia**, **Niger** and **Mali** with the final surveys in **Kenya** and **Senegal** conducted in the NCE period. Data from these countries, have been analysed and early results were shared with partners during the SHARED workshops held in countries as well as during close-out events, both internal and external. In depth analysis of higher-level outcomes and estimation of reach and adoption targets has been completed and key data included in this report with more detail to be included in the endline survey report.

Farmers take measurements of trees on their land using the Regreening Africa app, in Ghana. (Photo: Regreening Africa/Kelvin Trautman)

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

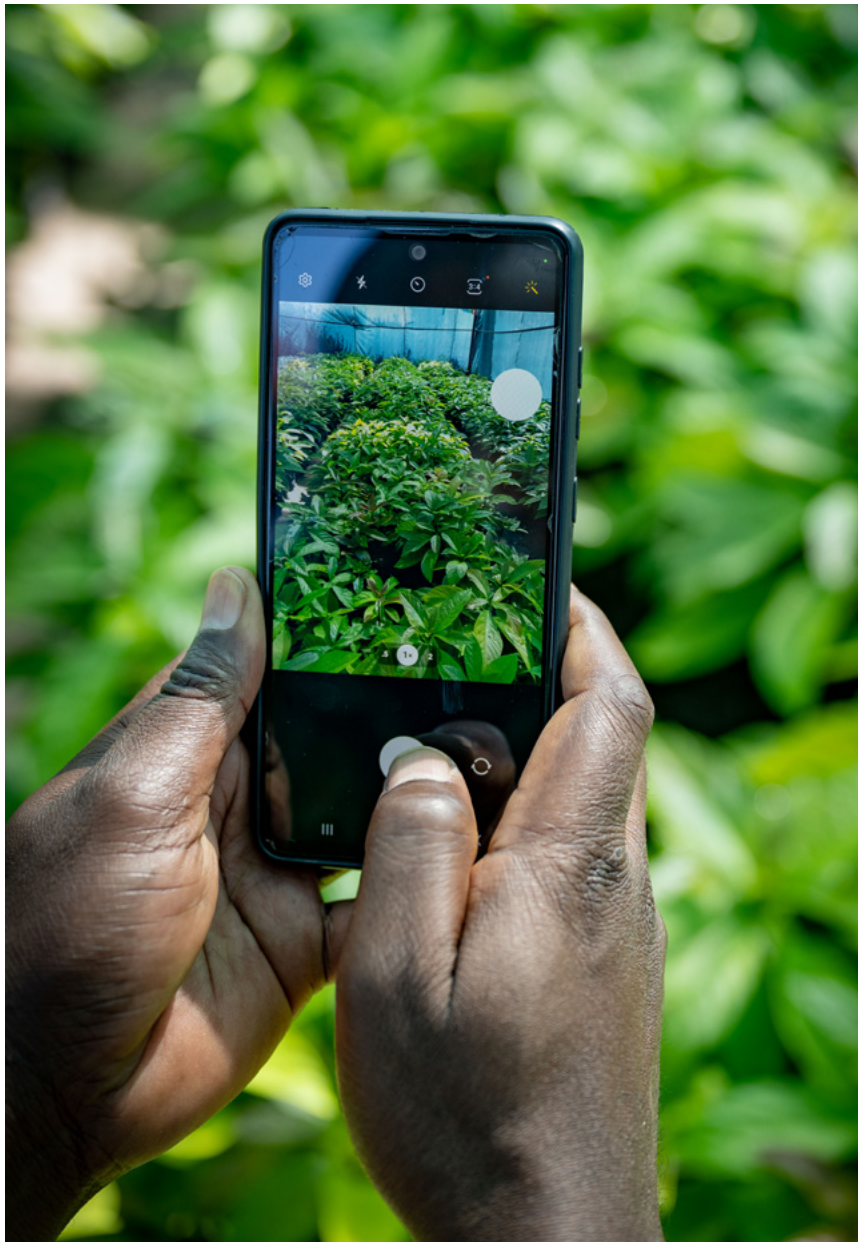
OUTPUTS 9 AND 10: Land degradation dynamics - Dimensions in all countries assessed and countries equipped with surveillance and analytic tools

Table 19: Activity summary for Land Degradation Dynamics

Activity area	Planned specific activity	Percentage (%) delivered	Reasons for variance
9.1	Completed in previous years	100%	
9.2 Assessment of LDDs across the intervention sites			
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 prototype smartphone app (Android) for collection of data on FMNR	100%	
9.2.5	Capacity building and use of the smartphone app (Android) for collection of data on FMNR	100%	
9.2.5	Capacity building and use of the smartphone app (Android) for collection of data on FMNR	100%	

Narrative on activity delivery under Output 9

Programme stakeholders in all programme countries have been trained on the use of the Regreening Africa App and Data Reporting System (DRS) for active monitoring of data collection activities, with continuous support from the LDD team through WhatsApp groups, virtual meetings and workshops (Tables 20 and 21). The LDD team monitored data from the Regreening Africa App on an almost daily basis to see what had been uploaded and its quantity. This resulted in the highly successful implementation of the Regreening Africa App across the programme countries, as summarised in Table 22. Outputs from the app have also been presented at programme-wide workshops. A dedicated page on the Regreening Africa App was set up in the reporting period so that users can access manuals, instructional videos, blogs and more (***https://regreeningafrica.org/in-the-news/the-regreening-africa-app/***). The Regreening Africa App was showcased in the Smithsonian design museum in the Designing Peace exhibit ***https://www.cooperhewitt.org/channel/designing-peace/***.



A local farmer take pictures of different tree seedling species using the Regreening Africa app, in Rwanda. (Photo: Regreening Africa/Kelvin Trautman)

Due to its functionality and exposure through Regreening Africa, many additional programmes have now started using the Regreening Africa App. In total, 20 programmes, in addition to Regreening Africa now use the Regreening Africa App and are listed below:

- Dry Dev
- PARSAT
- USAID-Ethiopia
- Green zones2
- KFS
- Save Kenya water towers
- Wote
- FMNR-zef
- Gioto Waste Disposal Site
- GESSiP
- Land survey
- DFSA
- T4FS site
- Yia
- One tree planted
- WV Rwanda FLR
- Makueni
- EII4FCCA
- Makueni workshop
- EENR Tree Nursery

Table 20: Capacity development and support on the use of the Regreening Africa App

Title	Description
Face to face workshop	
Regreening Africa App showcasing and training Makueni	Train participants of workshop
Regreening Africa App training for WV and enumerators for Leveraging sites in Nakuru	Train the trainers and enumerators for leveraging sites
Regreening Africa App showcasing and training for participants of "Agricultural Landscapes Restoration Protocols Development Workshop - Kitui" workshop	Showcase the Regreening Africa App and reporting system and conduct a training session on the workshop
Online workshops	
Remote Regreening Africa App training for WV Kenya	Train the trainers so they can train enumerators for leveraging sites
Remote training for Mt. Everest Forest Botanicals Alliance	Familiarise Mt. Everest Forest Alliance team to the Regreening Africa and data reporting system

Table 21: WhatsApp interactions

Country	No. of teams, participants in group	Frequency of interaction	Questions asked or comments/suggestions
Kenya	1 team, 9 participants (mostly the interaction is between WV team lead using his personal number)	Daily	LDD team updates Kenya team daily regarding data quality Some questions are related to key performance indicators (KPIs) specific to some regions
Ghana	1 team, 15 members	As per need (last time in September 2022)	Questions are mostly related to KPIs
Mali	1 team, 27 members	As per need (last time in September 2022)	KPI related questions or updates from the LDD team Access to the systems
Ethiopia	1 team, 10 participants	As per need (last time June 2022)	Questions related to the number of hectares (KPIs)
Niger	1 team, 12 participants	As per need (last time in January 2022)	Mostly questions related to data quality and KPIs
Senegal	1 team, 6 participants	As per need (last time in October 2022)	Updates regarding KPIs Some data issues like operator missing data
Rwanda	1 team, 9 participants	As per need (last time in October 2022)	KPI updates Data issues New partners who would like to use the Regreening Africa App

A group of local farmers look at satelite maps showing changes in vegetation cover, in Senegal.
(Photo: Regreening Africa/Kelvin Trautman)

Table 22: Number of farmers registered using the Regreening Africa App for collection of data on tree planting activities and FMNR, respectively, by country

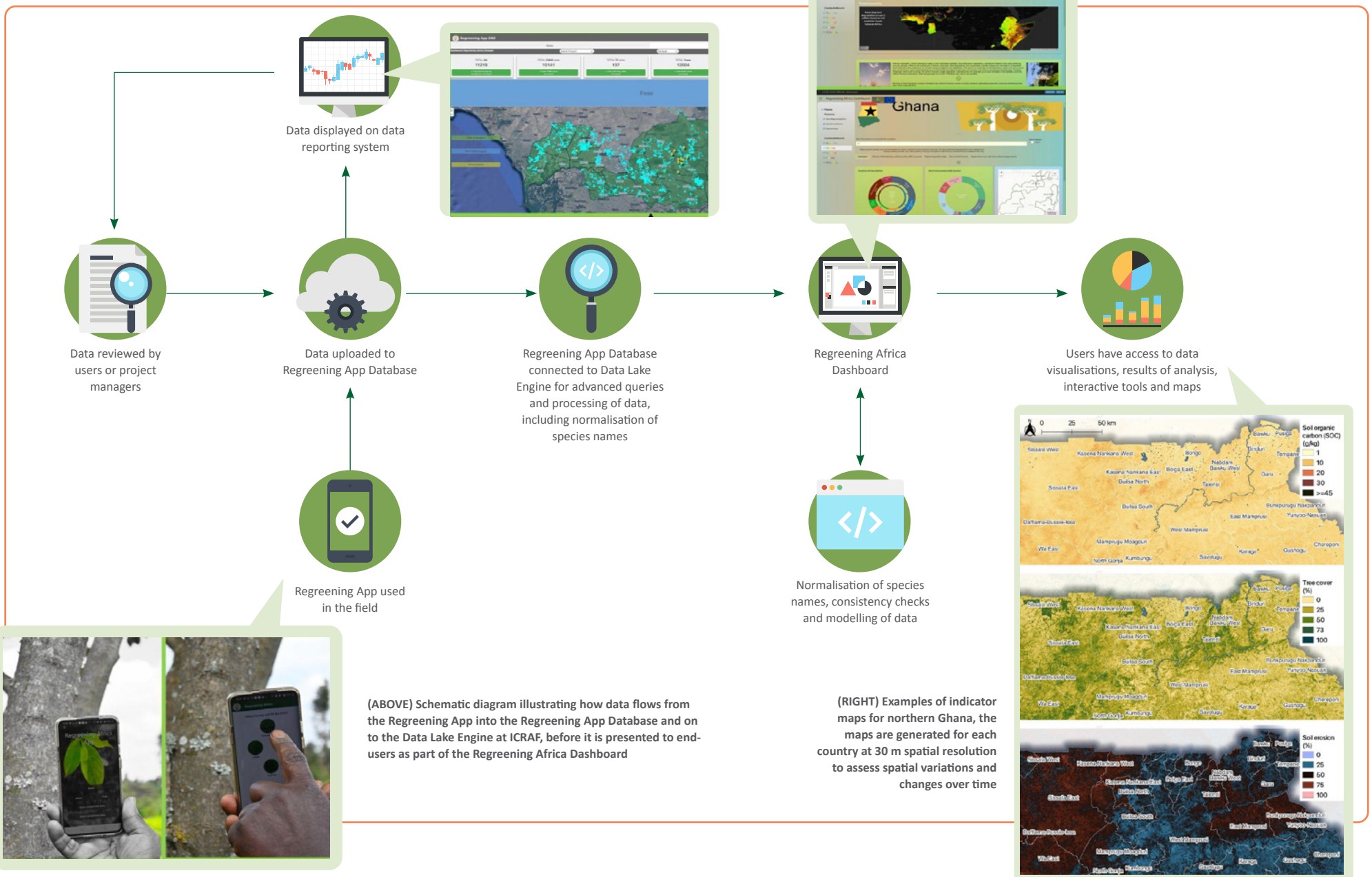
Country	Number of farmers registered and using the Regreening App for tree planting	Number of farmers registered and using the Regreening App for FMNR
Ethiopia	8,576	12,352
Ghana	32,233	995
Kenya	14,168	5,141
Mali	2,132	11,258
Niger	184	36,066
Rwanda	25,542	0
Senegal	171	9,550
Total	**83,006**	**75,362**

In the LDD component of Regreening Africa, assessments of land health and degradation are made across all the programme intervention sites using the Land Degradation Surveillance Framework (LDSF) data and earth observation (example shown in Figure 1).

These spatially explicit and accurate maps can be used to:

1. Inform the monitoring of programme interventions, complementing the assessments made as part of the monitoring and evaluation component of the programme;
2. Assess changes in not only land cover, but also soil health and land degradation status;
3. Combine rigorous science-based assessments with citizen science data collection, such as data collected using the Regreening Africa App; and
4. Inform, better target and contextualise planned land restoration efforts, hence enhancing the likelihood of their success.

Figure 1: Regreening Africa App Process



(ABOVE) Schematic diagram illustrating how data flows from the Regreening App into the Regreening App Database and on to the Data Lake Engine at ICRAF, before it is presented to end-users as part of the Regreening Africa Dashboard

(RIGHT) Examples of indicator maps for northern Ghana, the maps are generated for each country at 30 m spatial resolution to assess spatial variations and changes over time

Agricultural landscape in Rawanda.
Photo: Regreening Africa/Kelvin Trautman)

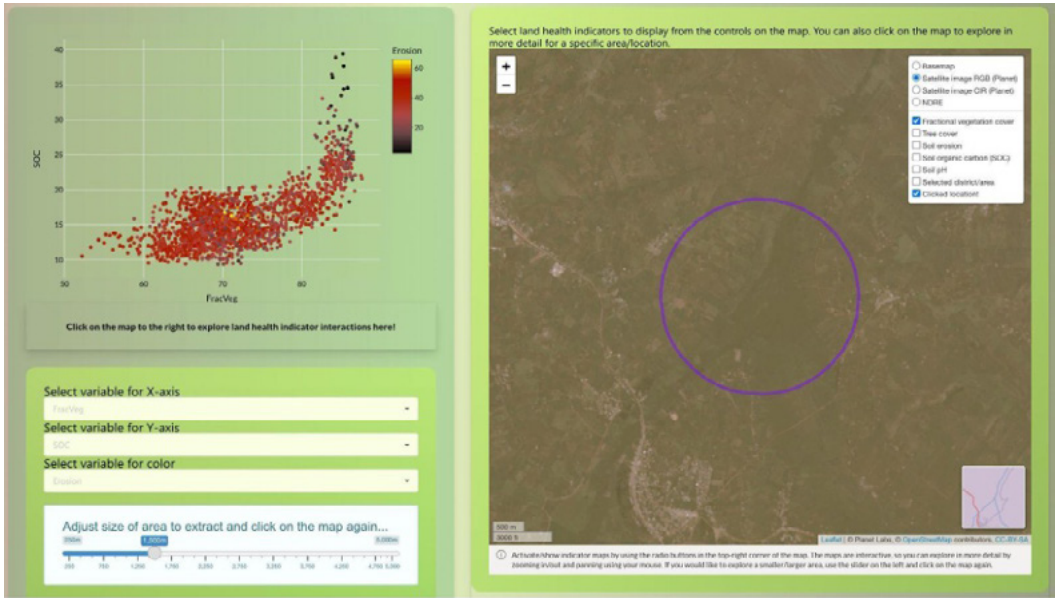
Table 23: Activity summary under Output 10 (dashboards)

Activity area	Planned specific activity	Percentage (%) delivered	Reasons for variance
10.1 Country-level dashboard development	Liaise with representatives of national institutions, NGOs, to embed capacity and mainstream the use of country dashboards in decision making for scaling	100%	

In 2022, the Regreening Africa Dashboard underwent a number of changes based on feedback from programme stakeholders. There have also been performance improvements through an enhancement of the overall architecture, including the introduction of a more flexible and scalable data model. One of the main objectives for the development of the dashboard was to provide programme stakeholders with an integrated platform to access programme outputs, including summary data from the Regreening Africa App and user-friendly and interactive tools that allow users to explore indicator maps and interactions between land health indicators. The Regreening Africa Dashboard can also be used to plan future interventions by exploring multiple indicators and providing spatially explicit information that can be used in concrete planning of land restoration activities on the ground.

Figure 2: A section of the Regreening Africa Dashboard showing high-level summaries of data coming in from the Regreening Africa App. These data are uploaded in near-realtime.

Figure 3: Screenshot from the Regreening Africa Dashboard showing the interactive land health module. Here, users can explore the maps produced as part of the LDD component, including interactions between them. On the left the relationship between soil organic carbon and vegetation cover is shown for an area selected in Rwanda.



Regreening Africa

Figure 4: As part of the LDD component, changes in vegetation cover (greenness) are being assessed based on earth observation data from both NASA (Landsat 8) and the European Space Agency (ESA; Sentinel 1 and Sentinel 2). In the above example there is a zoomed in spatial depiction of Kayonza county in Rwanda of the restoration analysis per site expressed in the regreening score (MAEp). Included is the time series analysis for one site (A: R4113) with a medium restoration effect and one site (B: R9122) where no restoration effect is observed. The black line is the actual monthly normalised difference vegetation index (NDVI), the blue line is the predicted monthly NDVI, the 50% and 80% prediction intervals are indicated with the yellow ribbons and the points denote the actual NDVI observations. The satellite images show the sites before (June 2014) and six years after the start of the Regreening Africa programme (June 2022).

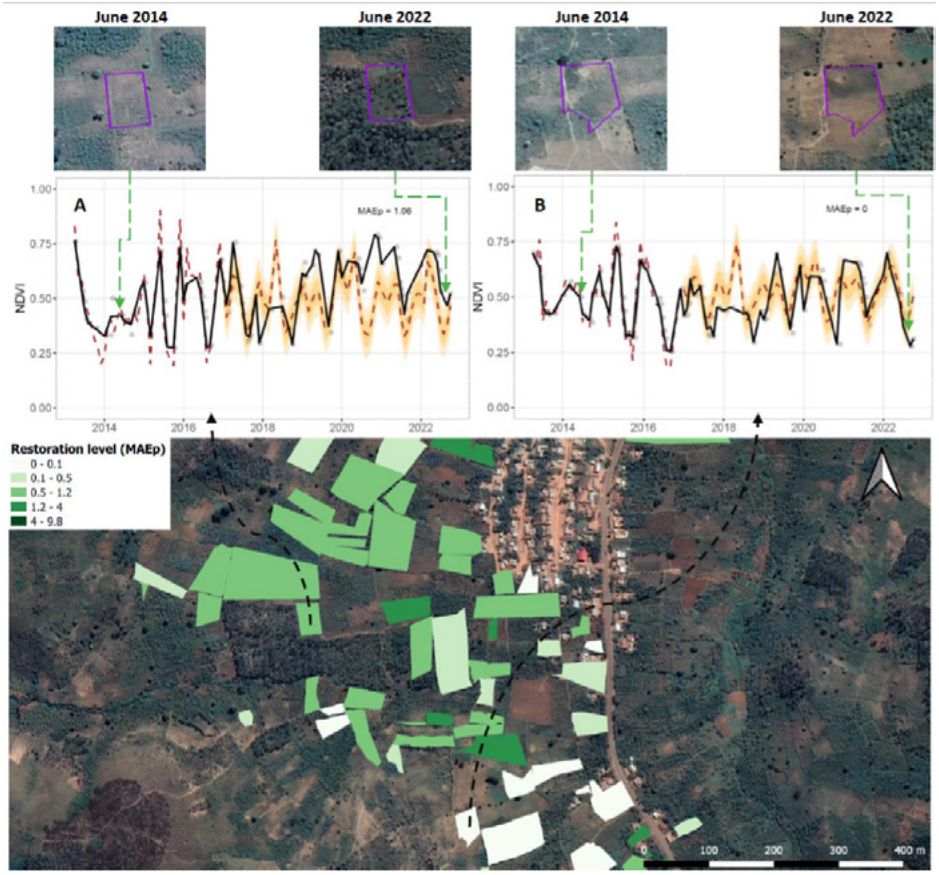
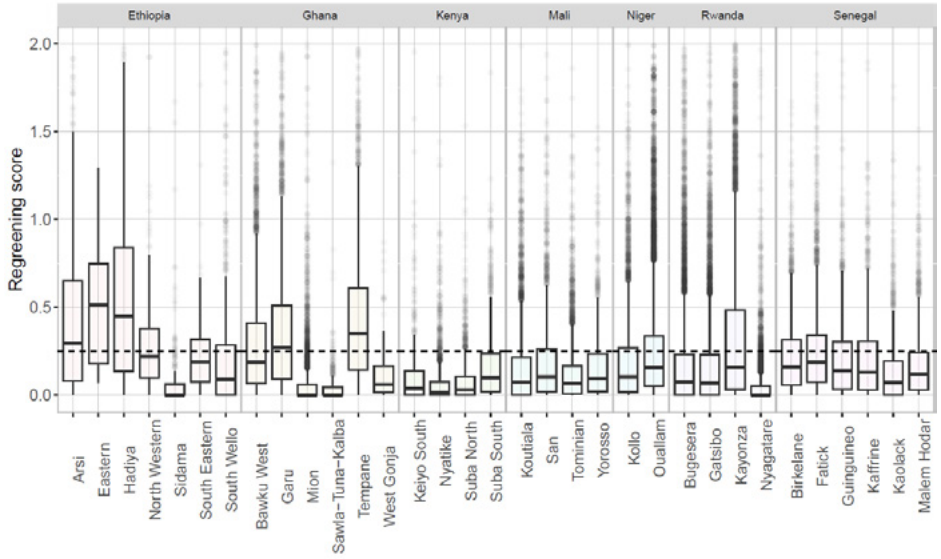


Figure 5: Distribution of the regreening scores (MAEp) of all sites in the counties with >1,000 ha restoration sites. The higher the regreening score the more regreening attributed to the Regreening Africa programme has been detected. The dashed line indicates an arbitrary threshold (0.25) to distinguish between detected and no regreening detected.



Preliminary results from the analysis of Regreening Africa App data from five of the programme countries is shown in Table 24. The areas reported were calculated based on farmer field boundaries, or FMNR intervention area boundaries. Regreening was assessed using earth observation data from Landsat 8. The level of regreening was measured by quantifying the difference between the actual and the modelled vegetation signal and is expressed in a regreening score (MAEp). A particular plot was flagged as "greened" when the MAEp > 0.25. The numbers reported here are relatively conservative. In **Ethiopia**, over 50% of the area captured by the Regreening Africa App is greener since the programme started implementation. For the other countries (except **Kenya**) the average percentage is between 18%-29%. Understanding these variations will be an important next step in the analysis. Notably, it can take up to several years before regreening is visible to satellites, stressing that these regreening scores are not final.

Country	District/County/Region	Area analysed (ha)	Proportion of area where regreening is detected based on earth observation data
Ethiopia	Arsi	17,685	68%
	Eastern	4,928	64%
	Hadiya	13,803	76%
	Mekelle	235	51%
	North Western	1,441	37%
	Sidama	2,885	31%
	South Eastern	3,133	45%
	South Wello	10,122	0%
	West Arsi	374	5%
Total		**54,703**	**53%**
Ghana	Bawku West	10,044	33%
	Binduri	931	0%
	Chereponi	389	3%
	Garu	1,446	58%
	Mion	8,563	6%
	Saboba	197	8%
	Sawla-Tuna-Kalba	1,165	4%
	Tempane	1,399	68%
	West Gonja	1,199	3%
	Yendi Municipal	874	7%
Total		**26,634**	**22%**
Kenya	Keiyo North	107	42%
	Keiyo South	1,026	2%
	Marakwet West	259	24%
	Nyatike	4,366	2%
	Saku	836	1%
	Suba North	1,100	2%

Country	District/County/Region	Area analysed (ha)	Proportion of area where regreening is detected based on earth observation data
Kenya	Suba South	3,539	10%
	Suna West	168	7%
	Uriri	335	11%
Total		**12,070**	**6%**
Mali	Djenné	897	43%
	Koutiala	5,131	23%
	San	17,444	21%
	Tominian	20,206	11%
	Yorosso	4,548	19%
Total		**48,237**	**18%**
Niger	Kollo	12,160	16%
	Ouallam	32,672	23%
	Tillabéri	221	0%
Total		**45,056**	**21%**
Rwanda	Bugesera	1,262	26%
	Gatsibo	1,185	26%
	Kayonza	1,291	41%
	Nyagatare	2,307	2%
Total		**6,048**	**20%**
Senegal	Birkelane	3,434	32%
	Fatick	3,259	38%
	Gossas	760	29%
	Guinguineo	1,511	29%
	Kaffrine	1,905	30%
	Kaolack	1,381	19%
	Malem Hodar	3,223	22%
Total		**15,617**	**29%**

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

Table 25: Summary for Output 11

Item	Overall target	Number during reporting year	Cumulative achievement	Who was reached/ engaged
Structured evidence sharing events (via SHARED)	8	27 workshops and 6 cross-country webinars	32	Women, youth, men, sub-national and national government officials, researchers, academia, policymakers
Policy makers and other stakeholders reached by regreening success messages	80% of targeted policy makers and other actors reached by regreening success messages	100%	100%	National, sub-national and local governments as well as NGOs, CBOs and communities reached in all countries by programme teams
Media pieces disseminated/ generated on regreening successes	80 online or offline media pieces	Over 42 blogs, publications, and video and 156 social media posts	420	Programme beneficiaries, national, regional and local level government officials, local leaders, NGOs, CBOs, CSOs, media, youth and the communities

Narrative on progress towards Output 11

Policy makers, development partners, civil society and other stakeholders were reached over the programme period through national SHARED workshops, National Oversight and Coordination Committee (NOCC) discussions, cross-country learning webinars and events. Several policy engagements and shifts occurred in the reporting period. Communication efforts combined with in-person and virtual events as well as sharing lessons, outputs and experience from the programme.

Table 26: 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 programme 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	100%	
	11.2.3 Complete and implement a strategic communication plan for year 5	100%	
11.3 High level policy influencing	11.3.2 Influencing strategy reviewed for 6 countries	100%	
	11.3.4 Policy engagement activities at country and international levels Support to workshops, coordination, policy engagement in 7 countries to enhance the enabling environment for restoration	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) Senegal and Rwanda in year 5 with workshops in Ethiopia, Mali, Ghana, Niger and Kenya in the NCE period	100%	
	11.3.6 Support restoration programming for EU Delegations in the programme countries as well as with governments and other partners Country summaries shared with 7 countries and meetings with the delegations and support to proposal development Provide evidence and capacity to support restoration programming with government and partners	100%	

Narrative on activity delivery under Output 11

Synthesised evidence on regreening is made available to country programme teams and national level stakeholders through the final workshops in each country, designed and facilitated by the SHARED component. In year 5, and during the NCE period seven workshops took place.

The objectives of these events included:

a. showcasing the Regreening Africa programme successes and learning across and within countries;

b. reviewing the implications of evidence and experience in the country to date;

c. taking stock of the current science, practice, policy, and institutional actions in each country that contribute to land restoration and multiscale commitments; and

d. discussing how ongoing efforts in each country can be linked to further support for continued, large scale restoration.

The workshops also identify future programmes, strategies, policies, and resources that can be taken forward to expand regreening-efforts to meet local and national commitments to sustainable livelihoods and ecosystem restoration. Evidence from the programme is presented through data walls in each of the workshops, including summaries from the economics component of the programme implemented by ELD.

Policy engagement strategies and outcome mapping was used for all seven countries, with policy enhancing engagement activities taking place in all countries (summarised in Table 27 below).

Table 27: Engagement strategies for each country being mapped using outcome mapping

Country	Engagement approach	Achievement by year 5
Senegal	Ensure communities are aware of the content of the new Forest Code which enhances tree use rights.	In addition to the 45 sessions carried out to popularise the new forestry code, 52 radio broadcasts were made to raise community awareness of resource management; these sessions, hosted by the farmers themselves, demonstrate their commitment and better knowledge of the texts. The Senegalese partners' trip to Niger, which focused on the FMNR decree, could serve as a springboard to boost policies at the national level. The development and implementation of the decree would be a major asset for better adoption of FMNR.
	Support communes/municipalities to join the association of green communes to support FMNR.	FMNR manuals will be shared with the local authority and local stakeholders for the dissemination of FMNR practices. In addition to the 45 communes initially targeted, 3 other communes have joined the practice of FMNR (Segragatta, Mbar and Colobane). The municipalities of Ndob and Niakhar have also provided farmers with equipment to enhance FMNR in their area. Other municipalities such as in Nioro have requested more sensitisation caravans to increase the scaling of FMNR in their region.
	Establish grazing areas for transhumant cattle herders in communes in collaboration with the community.	Communities of Touba Mbella have set up seven committees to receive transhumant cattle. In the commune of Katiotte in Kaffrine, four villages have set aside areas for transhumant cattle as well as the district of Katakel and Gniby. In Fatick and in the Fimela community (Marlodj), village committees have been revitalised for the management of natural resources on the island of Marlodj.
Ethiopia	Woreda officials, experts and District Assemblies (DAs) actively support programme implementation.	Joint visits to the field, workshops and regular meetings and sustainability planning have enhanced support by the government for programme activities.
	FMNR and agroforestry practices integrated in the regional strategic plan.	Engagement and training have resulted in partners independently providing training on the practices now. Officials support programme implementation (providing land for RRC groups, facilitating market linkages for the value chains, new area exclosures for CBOs, integration of FMNR in the district government annual plan, user groups in exclosures are allowed to practise FMNR and utilise the resource from pruning, thinning and cut and carry grass). District government experts, DA's and officials witnessed the positive impacts of FMNR and agroforestry to cope with climate change impacts and vowed to sustain the practice after the programme ends.
	Watershed and Agroforestry Platform supported.	National Watershed and Agroforestry Multi-Stakeholders Platform (NWAMP) Consultation Workshop was held in Adama in November 2021- cascading the regional platform to zonal and Woreda level. The platform was helpful to communicate Regreening Africa's success and lessons to diverse national level stakeholders.
Niger	Enhanced land and tree tenure through the FMNR decree.	The Niger FMNR decree was disseminated (in local languages) to inform farmers and encourage them to take advantage of the benefits the FMNR decree allows them, i.e., more rights to the trees they nurture for themselves and the community. Moreover, the management plan and specification procedures required under the national restoration guidelines enable more land security for the farmers who are able to claim ownership over their land. Hence, making the land an asset for more secured investment. Management plans were also made for the communal lands brought under restoration using various SLM technologies such as FMNR, half-moon, etc. Young people have travelled through several villages to encourage farmers to invest in land restoration, more importantly, to claim ownership of the ANR Decree. Likewise, the municipal environmental technical services, and traditional leaders led a caravan to raise awareness about the FMNR Decree in 11 villages, 1,780 producers, of which 565 women and 756 young people, were reached in those campaigns.

Country	Engagement approach	Achievement by year 5
Niger	Access and distribution of quality germplasm.	Champion nursery producers were identified among lead farmer trainers, their capacities built, and equipped for sustainable seedlings/nursery production, marketing and peers influencing. Focus was made on added-value tree and fodder species identified and preferred by the farmers. Moreover, in Ouallam these nursery producers were supported to build their own business relations for a sustained marketing of their seedlings and plant production. As a result, there was an increase of trees planted in fields, schools, mosques, homesteads, gardens, etc. In close collaboration with partners, communities in Ouallam were able to bring back vegetation on 924,25 ha of pastoral land through the planting of more than 180,000 forest seedlings and around 800 kg of grass herbaceous. Collaboration with the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) supported 1,200 households in the Ouallam refugee site with tree seedlings of high nutritional and commercial value.
Kenya	Regreening included in government strategies and policy documents for increased tree cover and enhanced funding for implementation.	Contribution to the development of the Forest and Landscape Restoration Implementation plan and monitoring framework and raising awareness of restoration in Kenya has increased recognition and contributed to increased government commitment. Stakeholder mapping, capacity building activities, and formation of technical working groups (TWGs) help sustain the investment beyond the programme lifetime.
	Agroforestry strategy technical support.	The strategy is at an advanced draft stage with community consultations finalised. Agroforestry was moved from the Ministry of Agriculture to the Ministry of Environment in the NCE period making it difficult to progress to finalisation.
	Enhance coordination of restoration stakeholders in the country.	The Kenya Landscape Restoration Scaling movement has been supported by the programme in the past year and resulted in active action groups, webinars and a national conference on scaling-up land restoration in the country.
Rwanda	Agroforestry task force establishment.	Task force was established, and members officially appointed. One meeting was supported by Regreening Africa in the NCE.
	Lead farmers and nurseries cooperatives are aware of FMNR and committed to propagate the practice starting on their own farms.	The programme started training of 512 lead farmers and 63 cooperatives on FMNR across four districts. FMNR is widely recognised among regreening practices, and farmers /pastoralists with land adapted to FMNR, are adopting it compared to other regreening practices. Farmers groups were trained to run their nurseries independently after programme closure. Potential nurseries and RRC are able to sell high demanded tree seedlings. Likewise, fruit producers' groups promote highly marketable fruits and are able to pursue extension services as needed.
Mali	Diversification of tree species through community awareness.	Training and awareness raising activities targeted nursery producers, women organisations involved in shea and néré value chain development and local communities on SLM practices, and seedling and nursery production techniques, especially those of native endangered tree species. Training of 146 nursery operators on the production of endangered local tree species. Award competition was also organised to encourage the best performing communities. More than 123,575 agroforestry plants for 20 species were produced by 66 private nurseries including 33 women, of which 61,787 plants were sold for a total amount of USD 25,876 (CFA 15,446,755).
	Facilitate women's access to land.	Advocacy was conducted with traditional authorities, customary land right holders and elected officials, in charge of land right formalisation. Twenty women groups operating in non-timber agroforest products processing were assisted in obtaining land ownership certificates over 60 ha of agroforestry parks of shea, néré, cashew, and moringa. Another five women groups involved in agroforestry value chains have been formalised in accordance with the Organization for the Harmonization of Business Rights. For general support to local land management, forty Village Land Commissions (CoFo) have been re dynamized, and their capacity built on a variety of topics, including their roles and responsibilities, the protection of agricultural land rights, and the prevention and resolution of land disputes.
Ghana	Enactment of district and community by-laws against land degradation.	Environmental committees have been formed in the Bawku West District and the Management Plans for their operation established. The Bawku West Assembly has gazetted the environmental by-laws with the Ghana Publishing Company Limited after approval by the General Assembly and Regional Coordinating Council. With the support of the district's Department of Agriculture and the Committee on Development Information (CODI), by-laws were established in ten communities to address environmental degradation, define the roles and responsibilities of the stakeholders, and obtain the commitment of chiefs, opinion leaders, and community members to implement the by-laws. The committees are now initiating punitive measures to environmental offenders.
	FMNR practices incorporated into the Department of Agriculture, Forestry Services Division and Ghana National Fire Service operations.	Capacity building activities were conducted with the Department of Agriculture/ Forestry Services Division /Ghana National Fire Service (GNFS) to promote the integration of FMNR practices into their operations. Furthermore, eight radio discussions on post-harvest losses and fire prevention and management were held with them. The programme reached over 25,000 people in five districts.
	Coordination of efforts linked to the dashboard.	Stakeholders have come together through district and regional workshops on the NRI followed by a national SHARED Workshop held in Accra. The key recommendations from these engagements are: 1) Mainstreaming FMNR/ANR as an extension model for SLM with linkages between agriculture and forestry; 2) Scale up the promotion of multipurpose indigenous species in FC tree planting programmes and improve access to quality germplasm; 3) Create and empower multiple stakeholder environmental management sub-committees in DAs; 4) Empower and equip National Disaster Management Organisation and GNFS to collect, analyse and communicate desegregated data on wildfires and degradation on different land uses; and 5) Set up a coordinated, effective, and accountable platform to sustain and expand the Northern Restoration Initiative.

Important policy engagements that took place during year 5 and the NCE period through programme support

Niger cross-country policy advocacy visit

Through the SHARED policy work, a cross-country exchange took place in Niger, 12th-17th September of 2022, bringing together restoration implementation and policy actors from **Senegal** and **Mali** to advance their advocacy strategies for policies that enable FMNR, agroforestry and other land restoration practices pertinent to the region. The participants learned from the multi-stakeholder processes that led to the achievement of the presidential decree regulating the practice and benefit sharing of ANR (commonly referred to as FMNR) in Niger. Specifically, the cross-country policy learning visit aimed to:

- Strengthen dialogue, exchange of experiences between stakeholders in the countries.
- Explore opportunities for policy influence in **Mali** and **Senegal** and the relevance of initiating a similar advocacy process in **Mali** and **Senegal** in favour of land restoration, agroforestry and FMNR practice.
- Develop an operational plan for the advocacy process through mapping the expected changes, the key actors to be included, their respective roles, the necessary means, and a timeline for implementation.

The participants appreciated the peer learning opportunity and expressed the shifts in their opinions on the necessity of policy reforms on FMNR in their own countries. Participants recognised the importance of high-level political will for change, that sustainable change takes place when bottom-up expressed need meets top-down support, the need to build policy advocacy from robust evidence and that policy reforms in **Mali** and **Senegal** should improve the status of FMNR including the socio-economic value of the trees for the farmer and translation of new policies to local languages is a crucial step to allow local ownership.

The following recommendations were made by the participants:

1. Initiate an advocacy process in **Mali** and in **Senegal** for a decree or un arrêté regulating the practice of ANR, its governance and benefit sharing. Political opportunity windows exist in both countries.
2. Build a movement or network of stakeholders for advocacy for FMNR reforms in **Mali** and **Senegal** and expand the movement to other countries in the Sahel, such as Burkina Faso. The stakeholders and institutions participating in this study trip could serve as the core team.
3. Make a repository of current FMNR related laws and regulations in the countries to inform and guide the interventions.
4. Although the ANR decree has been adopted in Niger, there is still a need for a specific guideline or arrêté to clearly define the application and interpretation of the decree. This is important as it would avoid possible misinterpretation and ensure that the decree is universally applied across the country following the same guidelines.

In preparation for the cross-country policy learning visit, a study was conducted to assess the perceptions of foresters, animators (extension staff), and farmers on the burdensomeness (les lourdeurs administratives in French) of tree use procedures in **Senegal**, and the solutions these actors suggest for tackling the raised issues. Understanding these actors' perceptions helped to better tailor the trip's agenda and the potential future policy advocacy work in the country.

Using a questionnaire, data was collected from a total of 114 actors including 24 foresters, 45 animators and 45 farmers from the programme sites, and analysed the forest code and its implementation decree. Key findings from the study indicate that each group had a different understanding of the code and that farmers, and animators (local extension agents) find the tree use procedures burdensome for the most part as compared to foresters. Also, that farmers have different perceptions and solution packages to solving the burdensomeness of tree use procedures as compared to the foresters and animators.

Kenya landscape restoration scaling movement

Following the Kenya National Landscape Restoration Scaling Conference that was held 9th-16th of July 2021, thematic action groups were launched.

These groups include:

1. Youth and Women Inclusion in Restoration Action Group;
2. Agricultural Landscapes Restoration Action Group;
3. Kenya Rangelands Restoration and Conservation Action Group;
4. Kenya Working Group on Training and Capacity Building for Landscape Restoration;
5. Faith-based Restoration Action Group;
6. Forest Landscape Restoration Action Group; and
7. Kenya Landscape Restoration Monitoring TWG.

Each group has met several times and organised activities as outlined in Table 28. Regreening Africa has provided the action groups with logistical and administrative support and will hand over in full to group leads in early 2023. A second virtual restoration scaling conference took place in November 2022.

Table 28: Kenya restoration scaling movement action groups and achievements

Action group	Number of Members	Number of meetings held	Achievements
Youth and Women Inclusion in Restoration Action Group	59 (42 organisations represented)	**12**	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)

			Organising capacity-building events for youth and women involved in landscape restoration in Kenya:
			• Training on Fundraising and Resource mobilisation with an average of 100 participants over 3 days (6th, 7th, and 14th April 2022) representing 120 organisations. The participants were trained on:
			  • Principles and techniques of fundraising
			  • Proposing writing
			  • Grant Management and digital fundraising

Youth and Women Inclusion in Restoration Action Group	59 (42 organisations represented)	**12**	Organising 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
			Organised two pre-conference thematic webinars: • **Finance Options for Restoration** webinar 11th October 2022 • **Accelerating restoration action through youth and women** 26th October 2022

Agricultural Landscapes Restoration Action Group	25 members
	
	(15 organisations represented)
		10	**Organising two workshops:**
			• The Agricultural Landscapes Restoration Action Group Workshop, 28th April 2022, at the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development headquarters, Nairobi
			• The Agricultural Landscapes Restoration Protocols Development Workshop, 24th to 28th October 2022, Kitui County funded by GIZ through the Intersectoral Forum on Agroecology and Agrobiodiversity (ISFAA). The three main outcomes of the workshop were:
			  • Developing four concept notes for joint programmes that the action group members can engage in
			  • Agreement on a governance structure for the action group with clear roles for the various members

Kenya Rangelands Restoration and Conservation Action Group	25 members (19 organisations represented)	**12**	**Prioritised and discussed eight key issues that are linked to the restoration and conservation of rangelands and recommending the way forward and are currently working on several summaries/briefs on the same:** 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 LDN, AFR 100, 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 restoration at the 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 of invasive species and how to address it 8. Supporting national and county policies/ commitments/targets/plans for advancing rangeland restoration Organised the - **"Restoring Kenya's Rangelands: the way forward"** webinar 17th November 2022 with over 200 participants

Action group	Number of Members	Number of meetings held	Achievements

Faith-based Restoration Action Group	31 members
	(15 organisations represented)
		9	• Organising a workshop on "Faith-based land restoration in Kenya: forging partnerships, developing a strategy for faith-based regreening in Kenya" held from 6th to 8th April 2022 in Nairobi Kenya
			• Developed a call to action for faith-based restoration by faith communities and other actors in Kenya
			• Developing an action plan for the action group for 2022 and 2023
			• Organising capacity-building events for faith communities:
			  • Empowered World View Workshop series in collaboration with WV:
			  • 28th to 1st July 2022 in Elgeyo Marakwet County
			  • 20th to 22nd September 2022 in Nairobi County This training included a segment to train the Regreening Africa App to help faith actors document their restoration activities
			• Organised the Power of Faith Based Approaches to Landscape Restoration webinar -9th November 2022

Kenya Landscape Restoration Monitoring TWG	19 members (15 organisations represented)	**6**	Development of a National Landscape Restoration Monitoring Framework for the Forest and Landscape Implementation Plan (FOLAREP), 2022-2027

The **Kenya** National Landscape Restoration Scaling Conference 2022 (November 24–25, 2022) was a follow-up to the conference in 2021. It showcased the restoration movement created, took stock of the progress made to achieve the agreed-upon action plans from the 2021 conference, and sought agreement and commitments from actors in the restoration space on the next steps to consolidate the movement. One of the main outcomes of the conference was the action plans by selected action groups in support of the Kenyan restoration movement. Table 29 outlines

Table 29: Action plans from the action groups for 2023

Action group	Action plans
Kenya Rangeland Restoration and Conservation **Action Group**	• Creating briefs/summaries around the key issues addressed • Addressing the remaining key issues
Agricultural landscape restoration **Action Group**	• Transitioning into the Kenya 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 mobilisation for programmes

Faith-based restoration **Action Group**	• Advocacy
	  • Documentation of success stories and testimonials of faith-led landscape restoration initiatives
	  • Create visibility of existing success stories and testimonials
	• Capacity building
	  • Training of faith-leaders in land restoration techniques and methodologies
	  • Develop faith-backed key messages and toolkits on land restoration (part of the call to action)
	• Partnership building

Youth and women inclusion in restoration **Action Group**	• Transitioning into the Youth Restoration Network (recruitment ongoing) and continuous mobilisation • Capacity building programme starting in January 2022

Northern Landscape Restoration Initiative in Ghana

Regreening Africa, through the SHARED component, has continuously engaged and consulted a range of critical actors though multiple stakeholder engagement processes to ensure the success of interventions and their long-term sustainability. Building on the successful restoration work in Ghana, the development of the NRI was initiated through district level stakeholder and

landscape restoration experience and evidence-based dialogues (Bawku West, Garu and Tempane) and Northern region (Mion). These district level events fed into a cross-regional dialogue to advance the development of an action plan which was finalised at a national event in Accra. The aim of the initiative is firstly to propose a set of recommendations to support the design and implementation of strategies and policies that are aligned and coherent with the savannah mosaic landscape contexts.

Integrating trees into landscapes through agroforestry has been a fundamental approach recognised by the Government of Ghana, however in order to restore degraded land in the Northern regions, policies should be defined with a multidimensional view of agriculture, livestock and forests. Secondly, the aim is to foster a sustainable multi-stakeholder engagement mechanism (platform) to create synergies in knowledge, resources and interventions among key stakeholders while improving the enabling policy and institutional environment necessary to restore land health and tree cover while providing fair benefits to communities. A theory of change, action plan and next steps were developed by a small team in the NCE period and the initiative has support from other organisations that will continue the work after the close of Regreening Africa.

Partnerships and cross-learning

SHARED Virtual Cross-Country Exchange Series

As part of the SHARED Virtual Cross-Country Exchange Series, four major events were held based on country priority topics. These included:

1. Empowering and mainstreaming youth in land restoration;
2. Gender transformative approaches: Empowering and mainstreaming women in land restoration;
3. Enhancing and expanding tree-based value chains to incentivise land restoration; and
4. Faith-based approaches to land restoration and grazing approaches for land restoration and revenue.

The cross-country learning events are designed for Regreening Africa colleagues to learn from each other and guest speakers on priority topics. The purpose is to share experiences, successes and lessons that can inform future efforts. Insight briefs have been developed on several of these topics and are outlined in the communications section of the report.

SHARED Partnership Dialogue

The SHARED Team facilitated a cross-learning event entitled Regreening Africa Cross-Country Team Dialogue, to deepen the understanding and value of partnerships and capture lessons learned between country teams.

The objectives of this virtual event were to:

1. Provide an update on the programme status and where it is heading;
2. Capture lessons learned on how the NGO/research/government partnerships have worked and what could have been improved;
3. Consider a strategic approach to fundraising and how to move forward; and
4. Take stock of the Joint Reflection and Learning Missions (JRLMs), how they influence annual plans, and if the recommendations are followed.

The Regreening Africa Steering Committee field visit to **Senegal** took place in year 5 and included programme managers from the countries, offering another opportunity for cross-learning and exchange.

SHARED research by the Foreign Commonwealth Development Office

The UK Foreign Commonwealth Development Office (FCDO) SPARC is undertaking evaluative research within Regreening Africa and other CIFOR-ICRAF programmes using the SHARED approach as it is considered an innovation that may be scaled. Under their efforts on Innovation in Governance: Integrating Technical and Contextual Perspectives to address fragility, the part one paper on Exploring SHARED, a participatory stakeholder approach to improve decision making among pastoralists and agro-pastoralists in the Horn of Africa and the Sahel is ***available online***.

World Agroforestry Congress (July 2022)

Regreening Africa was represented at the World Agroforestry Congress through presentations on the scaling models, value chain posters and study results on integrating evidence on restoration in decision making.

Regreening Africa Roundtable: Unlocking large scale land restoration practices, approaches, and benefits in Sub-Saharan Africa (6th September 2022)

The roundtable event had three sessions:

- Session 1: Scaling out context-based practices.
- Session 2: Regreening Africa science-practice-policy partnership.
- Session 3: Economic (value chains and markets) and policies.

The Roundtable virtual event was designed to share lessons from Regreening Africa with external stakeholders with hundreds of participants joining the event.

Close-out event in Rwanda (29 November-3 December 2022)

Representatives from each NGO from the countries, steering committee members and ICRAF component teams met in **Rwanda** for a final close-out event. Two days were spent in the field visiting farmers, cooperatives and the RRC. The remaining days were spent sharing successes, challenges, lessons and data from the countries and components and promoting cross-learning and celebration.

Close-out events online (February 2023)

Just before the programme finalised in early March 2023, a series of online close-out meetings were held. One session in which all programme teams took part focused on what had been learned across the countries and teams and gave them the opportunity to say goodbye. Individual country sessions then reviewed data and evidence from the surveys and the Regreening Africa App and considered lessons and key experiences to be taken forward to future projects and programmes.

Regreening Africa Summit

Days before the end of the programme, over 2,000 people registered and over 500 people joined us online for the ***Summit***. The Summit showcased the achievements and lessons from Regreening Africa, and a panel reflected on how the programme and its lessons fit within the wider restoration, land health and food systems needs and processes.

Support to restoration programming for the EU Delegations, government and other partners

Country summaries were prepared for the programme in early 2021. These were shared with the EU Delegations in the programme countries and an offer of support to discuss restoration opportunities and proposal development was made.

Team members met with the EU Delegations of **Somalia**, **Kenya**, **Rwanda**, **Ethiopia**, **Ghana**, **Senegal**, **Mali** and **Niger** to share updates and lessons from the programme and identify upcoming opportunities. EU Delegation representatives were invited to provide opening remarks and contribute to each of the final national level workshops for the programme. In preparation for the final workshops, country briefs were prepared, outlining the approach in the country, the activities and key achievements. Reports from the workshops including a summary of the evidence available from the programme were developed and provide a key communication tool for engagement with the Delegations and other partners.

With the EU outlining the Great Green Wall as a flagship project and recognising the importance of the pan-African initiative for the region, Regreening Africa has supported the Great Green Wall through evidence and lesson sharing and contributing to strategy development.

Examples of this support include:

1. Attending and presenting at the Great Green Wall meeting in Djibouti in November 2021;

2. Attending the UNCCD COP in Abidjan in May 2022 and engaging with the Great Green Wall, including a side event with lessons tailored to the Great Green Wall;

3. Including Great Green Wall focal points in workshops and engagements in **Mali**, **Niger**, **Senegal** and **Ethiopia**; and

4. Sharing data and evidence with the Great Green Wall focal points as well as discussing areas where support is needed.

Furthermore, the European Development Day event by Regreening Africa in June 2022 highlighted the Great Green Wall and included a speaker from the Great Green Wall Accelerator, hosted by the UNCCD. During the no cost extension period, 19-22 January 2023, the programme organised a three-day workshop before the Great Green Wall annual residential seminar, in Bamako **Mali**, to highlight practices and approaches from Regreening Africa, discuss monitoring and explore foresight scenarios.

SHARED Foresight Analysis and the Great Green Wall

Under the SHARED component, Foresight Analysis has been viewed as an important engagement process for considering land restoration practices and scaling-up land restoration in the context of climate change. The Regreening Africa SHARED team undertook a facilitated foresight analysis session with the representation of the Great Green Wall Initiative, the pan-African Agency for the Great Green Wall, Country Great Green Wall Agency leads, and the UNCCD Accelerator in **Mali** in January 2023.

Foresight analysis is a participatory process for looking to the past and present to envisage and prepare for alternative futures, which allow us to make strategic decisions today toward the desired future. Foresight analysis provides a framework and a set of interactive tools to plan for high levels of uncertainty and complexity and get comfortable with the strategic direction, roadmap, and the ability to be resilient, agile and adapt to a changing world.

As the African Union (AU) and stakeholders develop and consolidate the new strategy for the Great Green Wall Initiative and elaborate implementation actions there is an opportunity to build upon past lessons learned while taking into account the rapidly changing world, growing complexity and critical uncertainties being faced. Foresight analysis serves as a means to prepare for a desired and shifting future and accelerate the pace of achievements of the Great Green Wall pillars and objectives.

During the January 2023 event, evidence was displayed to reflect upon the emissions associated with key restoration practices (modelled by WOCAT), the current land health status (provided through LDSF) and the suitability of trees used in restoration (developed by ICRAF) in countries such as **Ethiopia** and **Niger**.

The participants also discussed those highly impactful drivers of change across policy, institutions, natural resources, agriculture economy and socio-cultural dimensions for which their influence was the most uncertain and how that may influence the outcomes of the Great Green Wall. This was done using the scenario tool of foresight analysis.[1] As an example, looking at minimal to extreme climate change impacts juxtaposed with low to high levels of coordination among Great Green Wall stakeholders, the participants characterised the aspects of effective and robust coordination for the Great Green Wall to be able to address climate change while restoring land.

As a result of this abbreviated foresight analysis event, the Regreening Africa SHARED team was invited to write a chapter outlining how foresight analysis combined with SHARED can accelerate the priorities of the Great Green Wall to be submitted for the AU Great Green Wall Strategy.

As agreed with the AU Great Green Wall Coordinator, foresight analysis can add substantial value to inform the development, consolidation and implementation of the AU Great Green Wall Strategy. The task of developing strategies and plans is enhanced and supported by the inclusive engagement process that considers a systems approach, tailored evidence, a robust vision, underlying causes of social, economic and ecological barriers, critical drivers of uncertain impact and multiple alternative futures and their implications.

[1] Chesterman S, Neely CL. 2021. Foresight for Future Planning Training Series: Information Pack. Wageningen, the Netherlands: CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS). ***https://bit.ly/Foresight_Training_Toolkit***

Communication and visibility actions

Communication is essential to the work of the Regreening Africa programme. The programme's content was disseminated through the most effective channels available in the programme countries. Communications in the programme is focused on increasing visibility, stimulating behaviour change that can lead to scaling-up, advocacy and creating impact and documentation programme activities, successes and lessons. Target audiences are the local community and farmers, private sector, government and policy makers, development partners and civil society.

Various channels were used to create visibility and stimulate behaviour change for impact, such as radio broadcasts, caravans, and exchange learning activities. Digital platforms such as social media and online events were also utilised for stakeholder communication.

Strategic communications

Regreening Africa brought on board an external partner to support communications in year 5. A strategic communications plan was developed and focused on creating an advocacy toolkit and partner movement around regreening messages, enhancing messaging and visual content on social media and in external events and ensuring clear communication of key evidence and lessons learned through the programme.

In the final year and a half of implementation, communications are emphasising lessons, practices and approaches, important data and evidence that can inform future initiatives rather than the close of the programme. The approaches included the utilisation of the following channels to share the experiences and insights:

- **Website:** The ***website*** provides a centralised location for all content, including ***blogs***, ***publications***, and ***videos***.
- **Social media:** To interact with audiences on a variety of key messages, activities, updates, and successes by utilising social media effectively, resulting in the formation of a newly formed network base. The ***Twitter*** and ***Facebook*** followers increased to 4,130 from 2,991 and 3,462 from 2,018 respectively.
- **Newsletters:** Shared success stories, challenges encountered, lessons learned, and future plans. A total of 15 newsletters have been produced.
- **Blogs:** As a result of the programme's beneficiaries engaging in sustainable restoration initiatives, evidence-based outcomes were provided through blogs that were relevant and informative. A total of 119 ***blogs*** have been published.
- **Resources:** Provides a central source for ***publications/reports***. A total of 126 publications and reports have been uploaded on the website.
- **Community videos:** These are ***videos*** created by community members who document regreening activities in their communities to encourage behaviour change and illustrate how technology can be used to scale up knowledge on regreening practices. The programme trained community videographers in Kenya and Ethiopia to produce and edit videos using mobile phones. Over 15 videos have been shared in the communities.
- **Events:** Through a variety of in-person and online events, key lessons, impacts, and next steps of the programme were highlighted. Some notable events included the ***SHARED events***, the ***Regreening Africa Roundtable***, ***European Development Days***. The programme has participated in over 50 events, including webinars, conferences and global events, both online and in person.
- **Advocacy:** Over the course of five years of implementation, a vast amount of experience and knowledge has accrued. Through an ***advocacy toolkit***, lessons and insights are disseminated to promote the improvement of landscapes and the communities that depend on them.
- **Use of WhatsApp groups**: Timely updates, particularly from the field, are relayed, and timely feedback is provided to encourage impactful outcomes.

Updates on communication activities

This section provides an overview of the most important communication activities conducted in the programme countries.

Ethiopia

Visibility

- Radio programmes on regreening practices and successes were broadcast for 120 minutes over 20 episodes by the Oromia Broadcasting Network (OBN).
- 5,000 brochures, 1,000 leaflets, 4,000 posters, and 50 FMNR manuals were designed and printed in Afan Oromo, Amharic, and English and distributed to national, regional, and local stakeholders in order to increase programme awareness and visibility.
- In Sire and Dodota woreda, successful lead farmers and best regreening practices were identified and documented.
- Community videos on successful, best-performing practices, such as FMNR on farmland and around homesteads, fruit orchards, and RRCs, as well as lead farmers, have been created and are being used to motivate and educate other farmers in the new intervention kebeles.
- 37 signposts were installed at FMNR, agroforestry, nursery, and RRC sites. The installed signposts increased the programme's visibility and provided information about regreening interventions, practices, and implementing partners to the local community.
- 7,545 households viewed videos featuring success stories on FMNR homestead agroforestry and tree nursery best practices in Afan Oromo language.
- Distribution of regreening pictorials to partners to raise awareness of these practices and programme visibility.
- Information briefs, factsheets, and leaflets on programme impact, lessons learned, and achievements were prepared and distributed to stakeholders through a variety of platforms such as workshops, forums, training, and awareness campaigns.
- Dissemination of regreening success stories and best practices in Amharic and Afaan Oromo through radio broadcasting services. The script for the radio message was completed in Amharic, Afaan Oromo, and English.
- For six weeks, OBN broadcast radio messages in Afaan Oromo about regreening practices, achievements, and lessons. Communities and government stakeholders at the local, district, zone, and regional levels were reached through the radio programme.
- Through workshops, forums, and joint monitoring visits, policymakers and senior officials from relevant federal and regional offices, zone and district government representatives, researchers, and community representatives were reached, and regreening successes and lessons were shared.
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- Dissemination of a 48-spot radio message on regreening practices through government media outlets in order to raise community awareness on FMNR, agroforestry, and other land restoration practices.

Stimulating behaviour change

- 187 stakeholders participated in two farmer field days where there was an exchange of ideas and implementing them in their areas.
- Continuous awareness-raising, technical support, and follow-up with communities resulted in increased acceptance and transfer of knowledge within communities. Due to the programme's continued investment in capacity building, the programme's sustainability will be ensured after its conclusion.
- After receiving training on FMNR, agroforestry, and tree management and participating in exposure visits, VFTs are providing extension services independently and influencing their neighbours to adopt FMNR and agroforestry practices.
- The programme trained school environmental club leaders, including teachers and students, in FMNR and agroforestry so that they could train other club members. FMNR was effectively implemented in the school compound and scaled up for adoption by student families. The club leaders also disseminated the training to the other club members.

- The TOT on FMNR and agroforestry practices provided to DAs and experts of all levels has enabled them to disseminate the acquired knowledge and skills to the greater community.
- Trainers of trainers are disseminating regreening practices on FMNR, agroforestry practices, by-laws, and action plans to volunteer farmers and developing agents. This has resulted in the development of an action plan to mobilise additional community members to implement these practices.
- At the district level, development agents and experts use the FMNR manuals to train communities.
- Community videos produced by field officers on regreening practices are used to educate and raise awareness about regreening practices, as well as to inspire communities to engage in regreening practices.
- Community video viewings were used to disseminate programme success and best practices to all levels of stakeholders and to encourage farmers to implement regreening practices by demonstrating the success of other farmers.
- In collaboration with government experts, development agents, and VFTs, 95 awareness creation campaigns and community mobilisation on land restoration and regreening techniques were organised for effective community engagement.
- In 54 kebeles, 22,125 households were reached through a community mobilisation effort to raise awareness about regreening scaling and adoption practices.
- Key messages on FMNR, agroforestry, and exclosures were disseminated to raise community awareness and encourage participation in regreening.
- 95 awareness-raising and community mobilisation sessions on regreening practices and approaches were held for 38,497 households.

Impact

- Improved knowledge of quality honey production has helped to ensure the long-term viability of restored lands.
- Best regreening practices are communicated to a wide range of stakeholders, with the goal of influencing high-level regional and federal government representatives. This has increased programme visibility and kept influential partners informed.
- Members of the FMNR group disclosed that working in the FMNR group helped them increase the diversity of species and number of trees on their farmlands and homesteads.
- Members of the FMNR group attested that the FMNR practice has spread to their neighbours and relatives in the surrounding area.
- Enhancing the technical skills and knowledge of government experts, development agents, nursery operators, and FMNR/conservation groups regarding FMNR, agroforestry, silvicultural practices, nursery establishment and management led to an increase in the adoption of regreening practices and an improvement in the government's collaboration.
- The improvement of the technical skills and knowledge of government experts, development agents, nursery operators, and FMNR/conservation groups led to an increase in the adoption of regreening practices and an improvement in government collaboration.
- Members of RRC groups and private nurseries gained knowledge and technical skills through capacity building. As a result of capacity building, the groups began producing and selling affordable, high-quality tree and fruit seedlings to local communities.
- The five best performing school environmental clubs and the best regreening adopting farmers were recognised for raising sufficient quality tree seedlings, increasing the number of trees on farm, and providing extension services to others. The provision of incentives and recognition encouraged farmers and schools to reach out to more farmers and students and spread regreening practices throughout the community.
- By involving development agents, community representatives, VFTs, and extension workers in all direct scaling sites, **eight seven** participatory community action plans were created to adopt regreening practices in new selected and existing kebeles.
- The provision of improved fruit seedlings encouraged farmers to take an active role in regreening and diversifying their livelihoods. Furthermore, farmers supplement their income by selling fruits and diversified household nutrition.
- Presented programme achievements, lessons and successes to the national stakeholder's workshop. The event was successful in communicating regreening success to diverse stakeholders and influencing high level regional and federal government representatives on regreening practices, achievements, challenges and lessons learned.

Ghana

Visibility

- Increased communication through radio and stakeholder engagement. The use of radio programmes reached over 25,000 people in the programme district which enhanced the achievement of leveraging targets.
- Participated in community festivals and durbars to educate the public about regreening practices and technologies.
- Best regreening practices radio sessions were broadcast on DASTECH FM in Zebilla, WINPANG FM in Pusiga, and NOORYINNE FM in Garu. The exercise resulted in greater adoption of regreening practices and increased awareness of the programme throughout the Kusaug Kingdom.
- In the Bawku West District, the programme collaborated with the Department of Food and Agriculture and the Ghana National Fire Service to hold eight radio discussions on post-harvest losses and fire prevention and management on DASTECH FM. These were phone sessions during which listeners could ask related questions. The programme reached over 25,000 people in five districts: Pusiga, Bawku West, Binduri, Nabdam, and Bawku Municipality.
- Shared more than 12 stories of programme activity implementation and success/impact stories on the programmes' WhatsApp and Facebook pages as well as five stories on television and radio. These include jingles and news reports.

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

Stimulating behaviour change

- Forty new communities have received community sensitisation on FMNR and other environmental restoration approaches. As a result of the awareness campaign, 1,600 volunteers were chosen to train as lead farmers and fire volunteers.
- The programme conducted community sensitisation on the effects of wildfire on agriculture, climate, and livelihoods. Community sensitisations were conducted by personnel from the Ghana National Fire Service and the Department of Agriculture, with assistance from the programme team, to increase community members' knowledge of wildfire and methods of preventing, fighting, and controlling it. The ten communities appreciated the exercise and pledged their support to fire volunteers to help reduce, if not eliminate, fires in their communities.
- Trainer of trainers play an extremely important role in the process of scaling-up the transfer of technology to beneficiaries and stakeholders. The core trainees are provided with periodic support in order to facilitate the dissemination of the acquired skills and knowledge.
- To strengthen institutional capacities to manage the developed sustainability plans, the programme prioritised and intensified engagement with key local government partners, CBOs, traditional authorities, the clergy, and even FBOs.

- Through the assistance of the Bawku West District Department of Agriculture and CODI, by-laws were established in ten communities. They educated communities and guided them in developing by-laws to combat environmental degradation, defined the roles and responsibilities of community members and partners, and obtained the commitment of chiefs, opinion leaders, and community members to implement the by-laws. There were 406 participants (199M/207F).
- The programme, in collaboration with the Zebilla Primary School No. 2 drama group, dramatized regreening practices such as FMNR, tree planting, and appropriate land preparation in five Bawku West District communities (Galaka, Kari Natinga, Googo, Soogo, and Widnaba). The drama made the information more accessible and increased the number of farmers who adopted regreening practices in their communities.
- The programme, in conjunction with its implementing partners, trained 2,132 farmers in the Bawku West and Garu Tempane Districts on land preparation and conservation agricultural practices, including 918 males and 1,214 females. The training enhanced the farmers' knowledge of modern land preparation technologies and conservation agricultural practices that will boost soil productivity. This allowed farmers to make more informed decisions regarding land preparation for this growing season.

Impact

- Trainer of trainers play a critical role in scaling-up the transfer of technology to beneficiaries and stakeholders. Through these trainings, communities have received educational information on the by-laws.
- Following approval by the General Assembly and Regional Coordinating Council, the Bawku West Assembly is now in the final stages of gazetting the environmental by-laws with the Ghana Publishing Company Limited.
- With assistance from the Northern Regional Faith and Development Coordinator, the Regreening Africa Programme trained 75 faith leaders, partners, and S4T facilitators in the Bawku West District. Participants completed the training with action plans for implementing the EVW model in their respective communities and S4T groups. This training has increased the adoption of regreening practices and increased community knowledge of the FMNR concept.

Kenya

Visibility

- Three farmer groups in Marsabit had their successful regreening methods documented. The role of women in the honey value chain as a source of income, tree nursery management, and fruit tree farming were among the topics covered. KBC journalists documented these best practices and shared them on YouTube in the form of a video clip (***https://youtu.be/fE-Gjm6AE1s***).
- A booklist of at least 140 indigenous species was created. The booklist contains information about indigenous species as well as advocacy for their protection. FMNR lead farmers, KFS, KEFRI, and regreening programme facilitators created the booklist.
- Three farmer groups (Chorora Women group, Songa Women Group, and the Catholic Women Association group) were documented on successful regreening approaches adopted in Marsabit County.

Stimulating behaviour change

- Field trips were organised to promote adoption by encouraging information exchange from farmers to farmers from different villages in order to learn and share from field level experiences for potential scaling-up through farmer-to-farmer model transfer.
- Community sensitisation on the importance of integrating apiculture within FMNR plots was done in collaboration with the county government, and to connect the farmers with other stakeholders working on beekeeping, to deliver on environmental, social, medicinal, and economic benefits to farmers from the established plots.
- 200 youth and women competed in the annual Nyatoto Youth and Women Soccer Tournament, which saw 2,500 seedlings donated to the competing team by Ruma Kaksingri East ward tree nursery operators.
- 32 skilled TOTs in Migori and 26 skilled TOTs in Homabay disseminate beekeeping knowledge and skills to other farmers in order to accelerate uptake and adoption. The integration of beekeeping and FMNR, tree planting, and/or agroforestry is anticipated to increase the sustainability of the programme's activities.

Impact

- The governor of Migori county enacted the Migori county Climate Change Act of 2021. The Act will facilitate access to climate financing funds to support climate mitigation and adaptation programmes in the county, with climate change resilience/mitigation being a key objective of regreening programmes.
- As a result of the policy dialogue, the programme has had a significant impact on budget allocation in Homabay county, with allocation for NRM increasing by 5%. The programme influenced the formation of various advocacy groups, such as the Homabay County Civil Society Environmental group, which promotes environmental activity in the county, through policy dialogue.
- The programme has promoted the sustainability of regreening interventions between communities, local NGOs and county governments, by establishing linkages and strengthening networks for marketing farm produce, as well as enhanced technological and knowledge transfer, which results in the adoption of farming innovations such as the integration of fodder crops and aquaculture, tree species and site matching with agricultural crop.
- Five community field days and EVA approach exhibitions were held. The community field days were a component of the intra-sub-county farmer-to-farmer site exchange visit, during which communities learned from farmers as part of a farmer-to-farmer learning strategy for accelerated scaling-up of regreening strategies.
- The programme established global and national communication campaigns through a booklist that provides information on indigenous species and advocates for their protection.

Mali

Visibility

- Radio messages about the Regreening Africa programme interventions were broadcast on three local radio stations.
- Two local radio stations (Radio Moutian and Ouan FM in Tominian) produced and broadcast awareness messages about regreening practices and approaches.
- Production and broadcasting of radio awareness programmes on the use of improved cookstoves on local radio stations (Moutian and Ouan FM) in the Bomou and Bambara languages.
- The National Agroforestry Forum on value chain cases of néré and shea was held in Bamako to promote visibility and communication on agroforestry value chains development efforts and foster connections between various actors to support sustainable market access and services for key value chain products.
- Radio broadcasts on three community radio stations, accompanied by farmer leaders' testimonies on regreening approaches, were a powerful tool for reaching and influencing communities outside the direct intervention area.
- Produced and aired five-minute radio programmes on regreening practices to raise awareness and increase the programme's visibility.
- Produced a documentary film about the programme's activities in the intervention areas.

Stimulating behaviour change

- Sensitised communal elected officials on regreening actions and strategies during meetings organised by the communes.
- A visit to Sokoro, commune of Tominian, Mali, was organised to exchange experiences of NTFP cooperatives. The goal was to share the Regreening Africa programme's approach and experiences at workshops and conferences in which Sahel Eco participates.
- A review workshop was held to share the programme's outcomes with stakeholders, as well as the lessons learned, in order to increase stakeholders' commitment to adopt and scale up interventions that have worked well and produced positive results in the communities.
- Supported the promotion of agricultural product processing through the use of renewable energy in the regions of Sikasso, Mopti, and Segou in order to improve rural communities' living conditions.

A farmer holds a tree seed found in their field, Senegal.
(Photo: Regreening Africa/Kelvin Trautman)

- A caravan was organised, followed by a workshop, to raise the awareness of political decision-makers about the importance of including the regreening options promoted by the Regreening Africa programme in the Economic, Social, and Cultural Development Plans.
- Sensitisation of members of the Saving for Change group on regreening practices and construction of improved cookstoves to reduce tree cutting for firewood, resulting in a healthy, sustainable landscape.
- Participation in the Dakar exchange visit on value chains and rural women entrepreneurship, conflict resolution between farmers and herders, and ANR. This was done to facilitate the exchange of knowledge and skills between communities.
- National Agroforestry Forum on value chains, particularly néré (Parkia biglobosa) and shea, was held in Bamako to promote visibility and awareness on agroforestry value chain development and foster links between various actors to support sustainable market access and services for key value chain products.

Impact

- Producers participated in exchange learning. This resulted in the producers implementing regreening techniques on their farms.
- Forty CoFos have been re-established. They are then educated on a variety of topics, including their roles and responsibilities, the protection of agricultural land rights, and the prevention and resolution of land disputes.
- 20 women's NTFP processing groups were assisted in obtaining land ownership certificates to establish 60 ha of agroforestry parks (shea, néré, cashew, moringa).
- Five women's groups in agroforestry value chains have been organised and formalised in accordance with the Organization for the Harmonization of Business Rights.
- Radio broadcasts on three community radio stations, accompanied by farmer leaders' testimonies on regreening approaches, were a powerful tool for reaching and influencing communities outside the direct intervention area.
- Agro-ecological committee with five members, including two women, was established in 31 villages. The committee is responsible for community mobilisation, producer training, and activity monitoring. Consequently, they serve as a conduit between the village and all development partners.
- Organising local trade shows to facilitate networking with other pertinent actors in the targeted value chains.
- Radio broadcasts on three community radio stations, accompanied by testimonials from farmer leaders on regreening strategies, have proven to be an effective method for reaching and influencing communities outside the direct intervention areas.
- A visioning process was conducted in 31 new villages to determine the regreening practices the communities desired to promote.

NIGER

Visibility

- Creation and dissemination of regreening communication materials.
- Sensitisations on laws and regulations, as well as regreening activities, were also organised through community radio to raise awareness of regreening practices.
- Playful sketches have been created in order to capture the attention of the communities and educate them as much as possible on various environmental and rural development issues. These themes primarily concern ANR practice, forestry legislation, particularly the Decree, the development of agroforestry value chains, and the involvement of gender in implementation and community decision-making bodies.
- Key messages are created in collaboration with community radio stations and broadcast four times per week. The key messages emphasise the importance of women and youth in restoration.
- In order to promote accelerated scaling-up, regreening success stories based on specific cases are widely shared with policy makers, key government agencies, and development actors.
- Produced and distributed a newsletter to all partners to let them know of the regreening accomplishments.
- Other communication approaches (such as videos, interviews, documentaries, success stories, and visuals) have been created to enhance external communication and publicise the programme's progress and achievements.

Stimulating behaviour change

- The Niger FMNR decree was disseminated to inform all farmers that they can benefit more from FMNR because the trees on the farms belong to the farmer who maintains them.
- To encourage farmers and communities to adopt regreening practices, mass sensitisation on training and production of improved cookstoves, as well as practices to recover degraded agricultural and pastoral land, was conducted.
- Field visit mission on programme accomplishments in Hamdallaye municipality was conducted to facilitate knowledge and skill exchange among communities.
- A learning and exchange visit to Niger by a **Mali** and **Senegal** team to learn more about the FMNR decree process.
- A sensitisation mission focused on the participatory approach to intensifying and scaling-up the identified and prioritised options for regreening and recovering degraded lands. This action is part of the dynamics that ensure community ownership of the practices and, as a result, sustainability.
- Young people have travelled through several villages to encourage producers to implement regreening options and, more importantly, to claim ownership of the ANR decree, which grants them the right to products derived from their practice.
- Local actors organise and animate debates in local languages with communities on regreening approaches, with the goal of sensitising the greatest number of people on the importance of trees to farm fields and the environment.
- The town hall, environmental technical services, and traditional leaders led a caravan to raise awareness about the FMNR Decree's provisions and to address the issue of accelerating regreening and adoption in 11 villages. 1,780 producers, including 565 women and 756 young people, were reached.
- To promote the inclusion of women, vulnerable and marginalised groups, local media actors held a meeting that led to the creation of three plays and four key messages. This was done in conjunction with the FMNR Decree's dissemination.

Impact

- 1,548 producers from the programme's impact villages went on a field exchange visit to share experiences on NRM. The producers later organised awareness sessions in their villages to encourage people to adopt these practices.

RWANDA

Visibility

- Distribution of FMNR manuals and T-shirts with FMNR messages to raise awareness about the practice.
- A two-day field trip was organised to highlight the programme's activities, and the programme's accomplishments, lessons, and learnings. These were documented for scalability and future regreening interventions.
- Radio advertisements and talks emphasising the importance of tree planting were broadcast on community radio stations in four districts.
- Two media pieces, including a newspaper and a radio advertisement, conveyed environmental messages to the general public.
- During the tree-planting season, the programme conducted various campaigns attended by policymakers from key government ministries and line institutions as well as EU delegates. Local government representatives, community organisations, and farmers participated in these events and were reached with messages about regreening.
- The programme conducted sensitisation activities through various communication channels, such as the use of community radio advertisements to convey regreening messages, particularly during tree planting season, and the publication of an article in one of Rwanda's leading newspapers on regreening scaling events, community meetings, and RRCs.
- The programme also had an article published in the Ministry of Agriculture's Annual Newsletter, which highlights the best initiatives and stories in agriculture and land restoration.
- A documentary on effective regreening practices was produced. The video documentary was filmed at four direct scaling sites and highlights the various agroforestry, orchard, and biodiversity practices adopted by farmer groups and individuals.

Stimulating behaviour change

- Learning exchange visits to 1,176 farmers (772M/404F) were also organised. Participants had the opportunity to visit and talk with farmers with experience in fruit value chains during these various visits, learning about some of the opportunities, weaknesses, strengths, and how to deal with challenges. Participants also formed connections with value chain actors.
- The programme focused on raising awareness, sensitisation, and policy influence in order to scale up regreening practices. The programme worked with the EU delegation to organise a successful community tree planting event. This event brought together leaders and stakeholders from various levels, as well as mobilised the local population to adopt regreening practices.
- Working with schools to implement environmental management activities for children and youth in schools has resulted in a shift in mindset and the establishment of a culture of regreening and environmental management awareness among young school children.
- The programme identified and trained FMNR champions and worked with nursery cooperatives to promote native trees in nurseries, rangeland, and cropland. This will encourage farmers to plant indigenous trees on farmland and pastureland, promoting diversification.
- The programme increased mobilisation and sensitisation activities in order to increase the scaling of regreening practices on both direct and leveraging sites. The programme collaborated with local leaders and CBOs to implement a variety of activities aimed at increasing community members' awareness of the benefits of regreening practices.

Impact

- The introduction of savings groups has been a success, as farmers who participate in these groups have access to micro-credit and are able to build their families' resilience to financial shocks. Savings groups provide a forum for discussion and reflection on regreening practices, with the goal of ultimately investing in restoration.
- Through regular community meetings, lead farmers communicated with individual farmers in their respective villages about land restoration through peer-to-peer communication.

A local farmer organizes her produce to sell at a local market in Rwanda.
(Photo: Regreening Africa/Kelvin Trautman)

SENEGAL

Visibility

- The National Tree Day celebration provided an opportunity to share the programme's accomplishments and advocate for the adoption of ANR.
- Social media has been used to increase visibility and raise awareness of the programme's activities.

Stimulating behaviour change

- The supervision of farmers by facilitators and the dissemination of information regarding the adoption of beneficial regreening practices have been strengthened.
- In collaboration with the Water and Forestry Service, 46 awareness-raising caravans and 48 radio broadcasts were organised to enhance the communities' understanding of regreening activities.
- In collaboration with the authorities of two new communes, Mbar and Colobane, 90 farmer leaders (45 farmer leaders per commune) were selected and trained to ensure the dissemination of training on good regreening practices to producers.
- 90 new lead farmers from the communes of Mbar and Colobane received training in agroforestry and ANR. The farmers will then train other farmers in their villages and surrounding communities.
- 250 youth were trained on climate change and mitigation measures in order to improve their capacity to deal with the effects of climate change. This was done to ensure that the strategies would be sustainable.
- To raise awareness on regreening practices, 46 caravans and 48 radio broadcasts were conducted in all of the communes covered by the programme.
- Environmental protection watchdog committees were formed, which necessitated the organisation of workshops on ANR and the forestry code.

Impact

- 136 village chiefs, community leaders, farmers, herders, women, and youth from Mbar and Colobane communes were trained in land conflict prevention. This has resulted in peaceful coexistence between farmers and herders.
- The programme team organised leadership training for women in order to help women realise their talents and strengths so that they can assume their responsibilities and effectively participate in various decision-making bodies. To this end, 29 female municipal councillors and deputy mayors were elected.

Creating project visibility for donor funded actions

Social media

- @Regreen Africa (Facebook): was opened in September 2018 and now has 3,462 followers. This is an increase from last year's report of 2,018 followers.
- @RegreenAfrica (Twitter): opened in March 2019 and now has 4,130 followers, an increase from last year's report of 2,452 followers.

On average, three posts are made per week on social media, often more.

Blogs

- Kenyan Schools Championing Regreening Initiatives: ***https://regreeningafrica.org/in-the-news/kenyan-schools-championing-regreening-initiatives/***
    - Facebook: Reach: 470| Engagement: 52| Likes: 23| Shares: 2
    - Twitter: Reach: 853| Engagement: 35| Retweets: 2| Likes: 14
- Sweetness for Income; Honey Value Chain Development in Rwanda: ***https://regreeningafrica.org/in-the-news/teaching-children-the-importance-of-trees-to-better-protect-their-environment/***
    - Facebook: Reach: 612| Engagement: 79| Likes: 18| Shares: 2
    - Twitter: Reach: 984| Engagement: 47| Retweets: 9| Likes: 22
- Beyond the Regreening Africa programme: Catalysing change through the Northern Ghana Landscape Restoration Initiative: ***https://regreeningafrica.org/in-the-news/beyond-the-regreening-africa-programme-catalysing-change-through-the-northern-ghana-landscape-restoration-initiative/***
    - Facebook: Reach: 738| Engagement: 125| Likes: 36| Shares: 1
    - Twitter: Reach: 943| Engagement: 65| Retweets: 6| Likes: 22
- Where to from here? Reflections from Senegal on Landscape Restoration: ***https://regreeningafrica.org/in-the-news/where-to-from-here-reflections-from-senegal-on-landscape-restoration/***
    - Facebook: Reach: 988| Engagement: 104| Likes: 44| Shares: 15
    - Twitter: Reach: 544| Engagement: 41| Retweets: 6| Likes: 21
- Regreening Africa Insight Series: ***https://regreeningafrica.org/in-the-news/regreening-africa-insight-series/***
    - Facebook: Reach: 706| Engagement: 91| Likes: 43| Shares: 4
    - Twitter: Reach: 2,166| Engagement: 86| Retweets: 8| Likes: 28
- Faith in Land Restoration: Lessons and Insights: ***https://regreeningafrica.org/in-the-news/faith-in-land-restoration-lessons-and-insights/***
    - Facebook: Reach: 2045| Engagement: 154| Likes: 39| Shares: 12
    - Twitter: Reach: 572|Engagement: 42| Retweets: 5| Likes: 9
- Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration in Senegal – Samba's Story: ***https://regreeningafrica.org/in-the-news/farmer-managed-natural-regeneration-in-senegal/***
    - Facebook: Reach: 653|Engagement:87| Likes: 30| Share: 7
    - Twitter: Reach: 3598| Engagement: 155| Retweets: 15| Likes: 44
- Home gardening: a multiple-win approach to land restoration: ***https://regreeningafrica.org/in-the-news/home-gardening-a-multiple-win-approach-to-land-restoration/***
    - Facebook: Reach: 937| Engagement: 172| Likes: 33| Share: 3
    - Twitter: Reach: 1767|Engagement: 99| Retweet: 16| Likes: 40
- Regreening Africa Roundtable: Unlocking large-scale land restoration practices, approaches, and benefits in Sub-Saharan Africa: ***https://regreeningafrica.org/in-the-news/regreening-africa-round-table/***
    - Facebook: Reach: 700,470| Engagement: 12,410| Likes: 655| Share: 33
    - Twitter: Reach: 3961|Engagement: 181| Retweet: 22| Likes: 74
- Women Farmers Restoring Landscapes and Improving Livelihoods in Rwanda: ***https://regreeningafrica.org/in-the-news/women-farmers-restoring-landscapes-and-improving-livelihoods-in-rwanda/***
    - Twitter: Reach:370|Engagement: 20| Retweet: 4| Likes:13
    - Facebook: Reach: 376| Engagement: 19| Retweets: 1| Likes: 11
- Teaching children the importance of trees to better protect their environment: ***https://regreeningafrica.org/in-the-news/teaching-childrenthe-importance-of-trees-to-better-protect-their-environment/***
    - Facebook: Reach: 1004| Engagement: 95| Likes: 35| Share:
    - Twitter: Reach: 4,391|Engagement: 176 | Retweet: 27| Likes: 52
- The Regreening Africa App: ***https://regreeningafrica.org/in-the-news/the-regreening-africa-app/***
    - Facebook: Reach: 697| Engagement: 2962| Likes: 2120| Shares:7
    - Twitter: Impression: 13022| Engagement: 622| Retweets: 29| Likes: 87

- Livelihood diversification through tree-based enterprises: ***https://regreeningafrica.org/in-the-news/livelihood-diversification-through-tree-based-enterprises/***
    - Facebook: Reach: 565 | Engagement: 52 | Likes: 8 | Share: 5
    - Twitter: Reach: 845|Engagement: 52 | Retweet: 8| Likes: 14
- Fruit tree farming safeguards livelihoods for women in Baringo County: ***https://regreeningafrica.org/in-the-news/fruit-tree-farming-safeguards-livelihoods-for-women-in-baringo-county/***
    - Facebook: Reach: 2115 | Engagement: 125 | Likes:75| Share: 6
    - Twitter: Reach: 4348 |Engagement: 181 | Retweet: 22| Likes: 66
- Gender-transformative pathways in the regreening landscapes of Ghana: ***https://regreeningafrica.org/in-the-news/gender-transformativepathways-in-the-regreening-landscapes-of-ghana/***
    - Facebook: Reach: 777 | Engagement: 54 | Likes: 28 | Share: 6
    - Twitter: Reach: 422 |Engagement: 23 | Retweet: 3| Likes: 15
- New guide to engaging communities in planning for sustainability: ***https://regreeningafrica.org/in-the-news/new-guide-to-engaging-communities-in-planning-for-sustainability/***
    - Facebook: Reach: 305| Engagement: 43| Likes: 11| Share: 3
    - Twitter: Impression: 423| Engagement: 20| Retweets: 1| Like: 11
- Can traditional gender norms shift?: ***https://regreeningafrica.org/in-the-news/can-traditional-gender-norms-shift/***
    - Facebook: Reach: 306| Engagement: 21| Likes: 12| Share: 1
    - Twitter: Impression: 430| Engagement: 39| Retweets: 4| Likes: 14
- Women nursery operators shaping landscape restoration in Elgeyo Marakwet: ***https://regreeningafrica.org/in-the-news/women-nursery-operators-shaping-landscape-restoration-in-elgeyo-marakwet/***
    - Twitter: Reach: 255|Engagement: 17 | Retweet: 1| Likes: 5
    - Facebook: Reach: | Engagement: | Likes: | Share:
- "I have not bewitched my husband": ***https://regreeningafrica.org/in-the-news/i-have-not-bewitched-my-husband/***
    - Twitter: Reach: 257|Engagement: 6 | Retweet: 0| Likes: 2
    - Facebook: Reach: 1121| Engagement: 42| Likes:3| Share: 7
- New guide for developing tree-based value chains: ***https://regreeningafrica.org/in-the-news/new-guide-for-developing-tree-based-value-chains/***
    - Twitter: Reach: 559|Engagement: 22 | Retweet: 6| Likes: 8
    - Facebook: Reach: 1746| Engagement: 24| Likes: 5| Share: 8
- Ghana community now knows that trees are life: ***https://regreeningafrica.org/in-the-news/ghana-community-now-knows-that-trees-are-life/***
    - Twitter: Reach: 890|Engagement: 32| Retweet: 6| Likes:10
    - Facebook: Reach: 1122| Engagement: 25| Likes: 3| Share: 4
- Fruit tree farming safeguards livelihoods for women in Baringo County: ***https://regreeningafrica.org/in-the-news/fruit-tree-farming-safeguards-livelihoods-for-women-in-baringo-county/***
    - Twitter: Reach: 2465|Engagement: 65| Retweet: 8| Likes:18
    - Facebook: Reach: 417| Engagement: 30| Likes:3| Share: 4
- Meet the women behind the scenes of restoration in Kenya: ***https://regreeningafrica.org/in-the-news/meet-the-kenyan-women-working-behind-the-scenes-of-restoration/***
    - Twitter: Reach: 1,002|Engagement: 71| Retweet: 22| Likes:20
    - Facebook: Reach: 172| Engagement: 11| Likes:2| Share:
- A voice for youth in landscape restoration: ***https://regreeningafrica.org/in-the-news/a-voice-for-youth-in-landscape-restoration/***
    - Twitter: Reach:305|Engagement: 21| Retweet: 12| Likes:12
    - Facebook: Reach: | Engagement: | Likes: | Share:
- Diversifying to enhance conservation and food security in Ghana: ***https://regreeningafrica.org/in-the-news/diversifying-to-enhance-conservation-and-food-security-in-ghana/***
    - Twitter: Reach:371|Engagement: 25| Retweet: 5| Likes:8
- Regreening Africa: Prioritising gender inclusion and agency in land restoration: ***https://regreeningafrica.org/in-the-news/regreening-africa-prioritising-gender-inclusion-and-agency-in-land-restoration/***
    - Twitter: Reach:456|Engagement: 23| Retweet: 5| Likes:13
    - Facebook: Reach: 122| Engagement: 7| Likes:4 | Share: 4

- Gender dynamics affect management of land restoration: ***https://regreeningafrica.org/in-the-news/gender-dynamics-affect-management-of-land-restoration/***
    - Twitter: Reach:346|Engagement: 28| Retweet: 5| Likes:13
    - Facebook: Reach: 263| Engagement: 5| Likes:0 | Share:1
- Sustainable farming and access to finance improves livelihoods in Ghana: ***https://regreeningafrica.org/in-the-news/sustainable-farming-and-access-to-finance-improves-livelihoods-in-ghana/?utm_source=WEBSITE***
    - Twitter: Reach:382|Engagement: 22| Retweet: 2| Likes:6
    - Facebook: Reach: 184| Engagement: 20| Likes:2 | Share: 3
- The Regreening Africa App: ***https://regreeningafrica.org/in-the-news/the-regreening-africa-app/***
    - Twitter: Reach: 10,075|Engagement: 542| Retweet: 8| Likes:47
    - Facebook: Reach: 37,355| Engagement: 2,165| Likes: 588| Share:6

Publications

- Leveraging novel partnerships for land restoration in Africa: ***https://regreeningafrica.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/12/Insights-series_Partnerships_18Nov_2.pdf***
    - Twitter: Reach: 6,859 |Engagement: 208| Retweet: 20| Likes:76
    - Facebook: Reach: 285 | Engagement: 40| Likes: 30 |Share: 11
- Managing grasslands for planet and profits: the essential role of pastoralism: ***https://regreeningafrica.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/12/Insights-series_grasslands_22_12_22.pdf***
    - Twitter: Reach: 5,666 |Engagement: 209| Retweet: 26| Likes: 57
    - Facebook: Reach: 907 | Engagement: 74| Likes: 38 |Share: 1
- Regenerative Grazing for Climate, Ecosystem and Human Health: ***https://regreeningafrica.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/11/Regenerative_Grazing_for_Climate_Ecosystem_and_Human_Health.pdf***
    - Twitter: Reach: 647|Engagement: 53| Retweet: 8| Likes: 15
    - Facebook: Reach: 679| Engagement: 88| Likes: 38| Share: 16
- Building a restoration movement: insights from Kenya: ***https://regreeningafrica.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/11/Insights-series_RestorationMovement_2Nov.pdf***
    - Twitter: Reach: 1,857|Engagement: 121| Retweet: 18| Likes:40
    - Facebook: Reach: 654| Engagement: 61| Likes: 24| Share: 9
- Unleashing the agency of the youth in regreening Africa: ***https://regreeningafrica.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/09/Insights-series_Youth_26Sept-1.pdf***
    - Twitter: Reach: 7,847|Engagement: 233| Retweet: 36| Likes:105
    - Facebook: Reach: 1,347| Engagement: 111| Likes: 54| Share: 11
- Engaging faith-based organisations in land restoration across Africa: insights and opportunities: ***https://regreeningafrica.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/10/Insights-series_Faith_13Oct.pdf***
    - Twitter: Reach:1,740|Engagement: 88| Retweet: 16| Likes:37
    - Facebook: Reach: 1,475| Engagement: 204| Likes:101| Share: 21
- Prioritising gender inclusion and agency in land restoration: ***https://regreeningafrica.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/09/Insights-series_Gender_12Oct.pdf***
    - Twitter: Reach:1,239|Engagement: 76| Retweet: 10| Likes:27
    - Facebook: Reach: 1,524| Engagement: 154| Likes:60| Share: 13
- Inclusive and Evidence-Based Approaches to Accelerating Land Restoration in Rwanda Report: ***https://regreeningafrica.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/10/2022_Regreening-Africa-Rwanda-Report_17_10_22.pdf***
    - Twitter: Reach:883 |Engagement:46 | Retweet:6 | Likes:15
    - Facebook: Reach:730 |Engagement: 55| Likes:24 | Share: 3
- Tree nursery management guide for landscape restoration planners: ***https://regreeningafrica.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/Tree-Nursery-Management-Guide-For-Landscape-Restoration-Planners.pdf***
    - Twitter: Reach: 656|Engagement: 20| Retweet: 2| Likes:9
    - Facebook: Reach: 420| Engagement: 13| Likes:9| Share: 1

- Sustainability planning with communities and local stakeholders: ***https://regreeningafrica.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/01/Sustainability_Guidance_Note_Final.pdf***
    - Twitter: Reach:1235|Engagement: 81| Retweet: 13| Likes:28
    - Facebook: Reach: 531| Engagement: 31| Likes:3| Share: 4
- Annual report (September 2020-August 2021): ***https://regreeningafrica.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/2022_AnnualReport_External_Final.pdf***
    - Twitter: Reach:305|Engagement: 30| Retweet: 6| Likes:14
    - Facebook: Reach: 234| Engagement: 26| Likes:2| Share: 2
- Eight steps for developing local tree value chains: ***https://regreeningafrica.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/Short-guide-on-tree-value-chains_final.pdf***
    - Twitter: Reach:516|Engagement: 35| Retweet: 5| Likes:18
    - Facebook: Reach: 3103 | Engagement: 37| Likes: 17| Share: 3
- Joint Reflective Learning Missions (JRLMs) 2021: ***https://regreeningafrica.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/06/2022_Regreening-Africa-JRLM-Summary.pdf***
    - Twitter: Reach:297|Engagement: 36| Retweet: 6| Likes:14
    - Facebook: Reach: 265| Engagement:19| Likes:12| Share: 0
- Regreening Africa User Guide: ***https://regreeningafrica.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/07/Regreening-App-User-Guide-2022-22_07_22.pdf***
    - Twitter: Reach:635|Engagement: 61| Retweet: 6| Likes:15
    - Facebook: Reach: 1,666 | Engagement:35| Likes:15 | Share: 4
- Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration in a Somali context: ***https://regreeningafrica.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/06/Somali_-FMNR_Practitioners_Manual_28062022.pdf***
    - Twitter: Reach:425|Engagement: 34| Retweet: 6| Likes:14
    - Facebook: Reach: 803| Engagement:27| Likes:10 | Share: 2
- Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration in Kenya: ***https://regreeningafrica.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/06/Web_FMNR_-Kenya_Manual_-28062022.pdf***
    - Twitter: Reach: 2,221|Engagement: 124| Retweet: 20| Likes:30
    - Facebook: Reach: 2,052| Engagement:78| Likes:40| Share: 10
- The Land Degradation Surveillance Framework (LDSF): ***https://worldagroforestry.org/output/land-degradation-surveillance-framework***
    - Twitter: Reach:2,791|Engagement: 96| Retweet: 10| Likes:32
- Regreening Africa Roundtable: Unlocking large scale land restoration practices, approaches, and benefits in sub-Saharan Africa: ***https://regreeningafrica.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/10/Regreening-Africa-Roundtable-report_25Oct.pdf***
    - Twitter: Reach: 1,779|Engagement: 126| Retweet: 7| Likes:40
    - Facebook: Reach: 1,466| Engagement:76| Likes:35| Share: 3
- Restoration Monitoring Readiness in Kenya: A Rapid Assessment: ***https://regreeningafrica.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/Restoration-Monitoring-Readiness-in-Kenya-A-rapid-Assessment_final-report-4.10.21.pdf***
    - Twitter: Reach: 2432|Engagement: 98 | Retweet: 11| Likes: 37
    - Facebook: Reach: 303| Engagement: 15| Likes: 0| Share: 3
- New guide for developing tree-based value chains: ***https://regreeningafrica.org/in-the-news/new-guide-for-developing-tree-based-value-chains/***
    - Twitter: Reach: 559|Engagement: 22 | Retweet: 6| Likes: 8
    - Facebook: Reach: 1746| Engagement: 24| Likes: 5| Share: 8
- Assessing soil and land health across two landscapes in eastern Rwanda to inform restoration activities: ***https://soil.copernicus.org/articles/7/767/2021/***
    - Twitter: Reach: 428|Engagement: 19| Retweet: 4| Likes:9
    - Facebook: Reach: 323| Engagement: 25| Likes: 6| Share: 1

Events

- The Regreening Africa Summit: ***https://regreeningafrica.org/the-regreening-africa-summit-2023/***
- Land restoration in Africa delivers for people and climate (GLF Climate): ***https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pygjqhcueG4***
- Regreening Africa and International Land Coalition (ILC) workshop on the restoration of degraded lands in Sub-Saharan Ecosystems CBI6 Contribution “Locally Managed Ecosystems” – ILC Africa regional Office, 9th March 2022.
- The Kenya national landscape restoration scaling conference 2022: ***https://regreeningafrica.org/in-the-news/kenya-national-landscape-restoration-scaling-conference-2022/***

- Pre-conference thematic webinar on finance options for restoration: ***https://regreeningafrica.org/uncategorized/finance-option-for-restoration/***
- Pre-conference thematic webinar on rangelands: the way forward: ***https://regreeningafrica.org/uncategorized/restoring-kenyas-rangelands-the-way-forward/***
- Pre-conference thematic webinar on accelerating restoration action through youth and women: ***https://regreeningafrica.org/uncategorized/accelerating-restoration-action-through-youth-and-women/***
- Pre-conference thematic webinar on the power of faith-based approaches for landscape restoration in Kenya: ***https://regreeningafrica.org/uncategorized/the-power-of-faith-based-approaches-for-landscape-restoration-in-kenya/***
- Grazing to restore landscapes and revenues: ***https://regreeningafrica.org/uncategorized/grazing-to-restore-landscapes-and-revenues/***
- Women in restoration: ***https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8UeTb7zCb2M***
- Restoration of degraded land in sub-Saharan Ecosystems: ***https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=e4vJRoL5WeI***
- Empowering and mainstreaming youth in land restoration: ***https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qqjv3G9akS4***
- Enhancing and expanding tree-based value chains to incentivize landscape restoration: ***https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YJDs9f_KV80***
- Gender transformative approaches: Empowering and mainstreaming women in land restoration: ***https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hNd-EewePyM***
- COP15 UNCCD: Restoring degraded land: Learning from the past and present to inform future initiatives and the Great Green Wall: ***https://www.facebook.com/worldagroforestry/videos/1070702053828889*** (Views: 371)
- Regreening Africa and the Great Green Wall: ***https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QbLyBcH63mA***
- Regreening Africa Roundtable: Unlocking large scale land restoration practices: ***https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aXdeiQ6YhzQ (English); https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pPDLR_acBWw*** (French)
- Finance option in restoration in Kenya: ***https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SUscGLVhM5g***
- Inclusive and Evidence Based Approaches to Scaling Land Restoration Engagement Workshops: ***https://regreeningafrica.org/in-the-news/the-shared-stakeholder-approach-to-risk-informed-and-evidence-based-decision-making-workshops/***
- Faith-based and faith-inspired approaches to land restoration: ***https://regreeningafrica.org/in-the-news/faith-in-land-restoration-lessons-and-insights/***

Videos

- Regreening Africa Journey: ***https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1XUyv1PKibg (English); https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cSwV5clnMrk*** (French)
    - Twitter: Reach: 2,115|Engagement: 111 | Retweet: 16| Likes: 32
    - Facebook: Reach: 1,235| Engagement: 150| Likes: 70| Share: 24
- Regreening Africa App: ***https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pzSqA6GfuJI***
    - Twitter: Reach: 2573|Engagement: 98 | Retweet: 10| Likes: 22
    - Facebook: Reach: 37,355| Engagement: 2,165| Likes: 588| Share: 6
- Regreening Africa programme works with farmers in Migori to rehabilitate degraded land: ***https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jxbzOaAyy8E***
    - Twitter: Reach: 1307|Engagement: 48| Retweet: 12| Likes:13
    - Facebook: Reach: | Engagement: | Likes: | Share:
- Role of religious leaders in environmental conservation: ***https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TlFF7ZaMihQ***
    - Twitter: Reach: 812|Engagement: 36 | Retweet: 7| Likes: 16
    - Facebook: Reach: 1472| Engagement: 55| Likes: 5| Share: 4
- Farmers in Homa Bay County are growing trees to boost food security and combat climate change: ***https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8VrNB5ufgaA***
    - Twitter: Reach: 382|Engagement: 28 | Retweet: 11| Likes:7
    - Facebook: Reach: 230| Engagement: 13| Likes: 4| Share: 1
- Farmers in Migori County integrate trees in their farms for income and food nutrition security: ***https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fd2A9Y8DWqI***
    - Twitter: Reach: 357 |Engagement: 39 | Retweet:5 | Likes:
    - Facebook: Reach: 489 | Engagement:41 | Likes:23| Share: 2

- A voice for youth in landscape restoration: ***https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qqjv3G9akS4***
    - Twitter: Reach:305|Engagement: 21| Retweet: 12| Likes:12
    - Facebook: Reach: | Engagement: | Likes: | Share:
- Why should gender and research be integrated into landscape restoration? ***https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_miR1G32KSs***
    - Twitter: Reach:1751|Engagement: 73| Retweet: 7| Likes:21
    - Facebook: Reach: 312| Engagement: 13| Likes: | Share: 4
- Gender dynamics affect management of land restoration: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hNd-EewePyM
    - Twitter: Reach:346|Engagement: 28| Retweet: 5| Likes:13
    - Facebook: Reach: 263| Engagement: 5| Likes:0 | Share: 1
- COP15 UNCCD: Restoring degraded land: Learning from the past and present to inform future initiatives and the Great Green Wall: ***https://www.facebook.com/worldagroforestry/videos/1070702053828889***
    - Twitter: Reach:429|Engagement: 35| Retweet: 2| Likes:9
    - Facebook: Reach: 453| Engagement: 26| Likes:0 | Share: 3
- Regreening Africa and the Great Green Wall: ***https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QbLyBcH63mA***
    - Twitter: Reach:949|Engagement: 95| Retweet: 7| Likes:17
    - Facebook: Reach: 557| Engagement: 19| Likes:37| Share: 3
- Presentation on the Regreening Africa App (How the Regreening Africa App Works): ***https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=f7XSMTK-Ii0***
    - Twitter: Reach:636|Engagement: 30| Retweet: 2| Likes:8
    - Facebook: Reach: | Engagement: | Likes: | Share:
- The FMNR Farmer in Homabay County: ***https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=auU3HzhNb_k***
    - Twitter: Reach: 638 |Engagement: 33 | Retweet: 6| Likes:15
    - Facebook: Reach: 183 |Engagement:33| Likes:16 | Share:6
- The tree nursery operator in Homabay County: ***https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Y0HFoXtRrVY***
    - Twitter: Reach: 1,113 |Engagement: 59| Retweet: 2 |Likes:7
    - Facebook: Reach:479 | Engagement:36 | Likes:14 | Share:6
- Farmers in Migori County integrate trees in their farms for income and food nutrition security: ***https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fd2A9Y8DWqI***
    - Twitter: Reach: 344|Engagement: 40| Retweet: 5| Likes:17
    - Facebook: Reach: 292| Engagement: 14| Likes:2| Share: 6
- Restoring farmlands and grazing pastures through FMNR: ***https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mekVW6jqthY***
    - Twitter: Reach:449 |Engagement:25 | Retweet:1 |Likes: 10
- How fruit trees are improving lives in Ethiopia: ***https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qCWi0zr-3qE***
    - Twitter: Reach: 699 |Engagement:32 | Retweet: 2| Likes:13
    - Facebook: Reach: 205 | Engagement:17| Likes:13| Share: 1

Media

- This teenaged football player is planting trees every time he scores a goal: ***https://edition.cnn.com/videos/tv/2022/07/25/lesein-mutunkei-trees4goals-kenya-climate-gg-spc-intl.cnn***
- New exhibition features Regreening Africa mobile app: ***https://news.globallandscapesforum.org/57974/new-exhibition-features-regreening-africa-mobile-app/***
- Food Systems Transformation Must Be Grounded in Healthy Soil: ***https://archive-2017-2022.indepthnews.info/index.php/opinion/4910-food-systems-transformation-must-be-grounded-in-healthy-soil***
- Assessing soil and land health across two landscapes in eastern Rwanda to inform restoration activities: ***https://soil.copernicus.org/articles/7/767/2021/***
- Regreening Africa: Prioritising gender inclusion and agency in land restoration: ***https://europa.eu/capacity4dev/public-gender/discussions/regreening-africa-prioritising-gender-inclusion-and-agency-land-restoration***
- Trees aids farmers to reduce cost of fish feeds: ***https://www.standardmedia.co.ke/farmkenya/article/2001420926/special-tree-aids-farmer-to-slice-cost-of-fish-feeds***
- Humbo community restoration programme: ***https://beta.restor.eco/map/site/humbo-community-reforestation-programme***
- From ‘bee havers’ to ‘bee keepers’: apiculture capacity-building for tree farmers in Kenya’s Migori County: ***https://www.worldagroforestry.org/blog/2022/08/19/bee-havers-bee-keepers-apiculture-capacity-building-tree-farmers-kenyas-migori***

A herd of livestock grazing in communal land, in Senegal.
(Photo: Regreening Africa/Kelvin Trautman)

- "Start with what you have and where you are": ABCD: ***https://www.worldagroforestry.org/blog/2022/05/04/start-what-you-have-and-where-you-are-abcd***
- Regreening Africa programme works with farmers in Migori to rehabilitate degraded land: ***https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jxbzOaAyy8E***
- Pest and disease crises pose setbacks for tree-based restoration plans in Rwanda: ***https://www.worldagroforestry.org/blog/2022/08/24/pest-and-disease-crises-pose-setbacks-tree-based-restoration-plans-rwanda***
- Action on agroforestry in Rwanda!: ***https://www.worldagroforestry.org/blog/2021/09/24/action-agroforestry-rwanda***
- Improving the quality of tree seeds in Ethiopia: ***https://www.worldagroforestry.org/blog/2021/10/29/improving-quality-tree-seeds-ethiopia***

Community videos

The community video initiative was introduced in two selected countries to enable documentation of programme activities, practices and key instructional processes regarding restoration by community members. Several types of training on basic video capturing and editing skills were conducted with the intended individuals, to enable them to come up with short clips and documentaries on different restoration subjects.

Table 30: Summary of community video activities and outcomes in Kenya and Ethiopia

Country	Activities during year 5	Outcome
Kenya	• A training on sustaining the community video initiative was conducted in April 2022. The training focused on networking, scaling up, knowledge sharing and capacity development between the video takers and relevant local partners such as Community Based Organizations, and local governments. • A refresher training on video capturing, footage editing, and equipment assembly was conducted in Homabay and Migori. • Training trainers of trainees took place in Homabay to enable the video takers to mentor and pass knowledge to prospective video takers within the community. • Sharing of select videos on some of the social media pages.	• Meetings and deliberations among video takers on opportunities available within the community that can allow use of their videography skills. • Production of better-quality videos by the video takers and sharing of these on different platforms (video links shared above). • Mentoring and introduction of two new community members to community video taking and video editing skills. The new members included one youth and one FMNR lead farmer in Homabay.
Ethiopia	• Programme officers from different regions were trained on community video taking and editing skills in May 2021. They have so far been able to document different programme activities. • The conflict being encountered in different regions caused low levels of shooting activities leading to moving of video taking to the new implementation sites. • Production of videos on different subjects including benefits of bamboo farming, involvement of local women groups in restoration activities, RRCs, FMNR and tree planting.	• Documentation of programme activities, practices and events. The edited videos have been used as tools in different training events and creating awareness regarding regreening practices. • Staff in the new woredas have shown interest in video taking and one set of equipment have been issued to them to enable them to document the activities. • Final editing and sharing of the videos are underway with efforts from CRS, WV and ICRAF teams. Some of the selected videos have already been shared.

Gender: Women and youth inclusion

Table 31: Gender, youth and inclusion activities and dimensions for year 5 and NCE

Dimensions	Gender, youth and inclusion outcome	Country activities	Percentage (%) delivered	Reasons for variance
Programme-related Decision Making	Women, men, and younger farmers, and those from disempowered groups will participate meaningfully in decision making in all key components of the programme.	**Senegal** • Ensure that women, men, youth and representatives of key groups are part of important programme decisions. With shared information time, gender-sensitive meeting times, equitable distribution of the floor in meetings. • A representation of women and young people in the decision-making bodies of the programme. • Conduct a gender analysis and inclusion 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 to be used for land restoration.	80%	• This gap is due to the socio-cultural realities that are still present and that make women shy away from men. • Women and young people are poorly represented in decision-making bodies due to socio-cultural realities.
		Niger • List the laws that govern NRM. • Organise two workshops to share on NRM laws / strategies / policies for technical services, administrative and customary.	100%	
		Mali • Involve women and young people in all programme activities. • Facilitation of EPC groups on regreening topics. • Facilitation of EPC groups on barrier measures for the protection against Covid-19. • 30% representation of women in all regreening option trainings. • 50% representation of women on agro-ecological committees.	100%	
		Ghana • Train fire volunteers on pruning and bush prevention, fighting and management. • Involve women, men, and younger farmers and those from disempowered groups in selection of FMNR sites. • Train S4T Groups on regreening and group management. • Conduct radio programmes to encourage men and women to plant their own economic trees. • Facilitate the formation of gender-sensitive nursery and FMNR groups in the communities.	100%	
		Rwanda • Promote meaningful and equal participation of both men and women of different characterisation as well as youth in decision making at all stages of programme implementation (51% of lead farmers are women). • The programme will seek the views of men, women and youth during the process of writing collaboration agreement with local farmers groups/cooperatives and ensure equitable representation in those group committees. • The equitable representation of youth and women among beneficiaries and leaders' farmers will be observed. • Women and youth groups will be encouraged to participate in tree seedlings production and planting.	95%	• Covid-19 limited the involvement of youth who are mostly students in participation in the training and tree planting.

Dimensions (continued)	Gender, youth and inclusion outcome	Country activities	Percentage (%) delivered	Reasons for variance
Programme-related Decision Making (continued)	Women, men, and younger farmers, and those from disempowered groups will participate meaningfully in decision making in all key components of the programme.	**Ethiopia** • Ensure women, men, younger people, and representatives from key groups are present and actively participate when key programme decisions are made. • Ensure equitable representation of women and men on programme committees and their active participation. • Involve men, women, and different social groups in selecting EGA options/ inputs, innovations, or other resources. • Develop 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. • Encouraging women to participate on EGA planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation processes. • Empower women to exercise leadership in regreening practices. • Hold community meetings that enable women to participate without any challenges related to time and venue.	94%	• Women are not participating as planned due to commitments at home. • Women's participation is progressive due to cultural barriers.
		Kenya • Women, men, younger people, and representatives from key groups are present during programme site, demonstration/EVA site and lead farmer selection. • Equitable representation (of women, men, younger people, and representatives from key groups) on programme committees. • Identification of appropriate channels and platforms to engage and empower men to support women empowerment and equality. • Involving women, men, and different social groups in selecting priority tree species to be used for restoration.	100%	
Gender responsiveness in implementation	Programme 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 programme benefits.	**Senegal** • 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 religious and traditional leaders. • Ensure equal access of men and women to programme training activities. • Sensitise community leaders and leaders in the interest of promoting gender inclusion in the programme.	75%	• This gap is due to socio-cultural realities. The programme has supported the creation of a women's network in the Colobane district to boost their empowerment.

Dimensions (continued)	Gender, youth and inclusion outcome	Country activities	Percentage (%) delivered	Reasons for variance
Gender responsiveness in implementation (continued)	Programme 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 programme benefits.	**Niger** • 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 / sensitisations campaign.	100%	
		Mali • Consideration of gender in the choice of techniques. • Discussion within the EPC groups on issues related to women's access to land. • Organisation of community dialogues related to women's work schedule (overload), resource sharing, etc. • Organising women for the development of the shea value chains will improve their income and that of the household. This will promote the empowerment of women; this is more important than the workload of the woman. • On-going sensitisation and advocacy with village and administrative authorities to promote women's access to productive resources (land, agricultural inputs, etc.).	100%	
		Ghana • Select equal number of men, women and youth farmers in training on various regreening practices. • Equal number of men and women are selected as beneficiaries of the programme. • Women, men and young farmers are trained on S4T modules and resourced with materials for operation as groups. • Organise programme trainings; models and training times will consider female and youth participation.	100%	
		Rwanda • Analyse all planned interventions to identify opportunities for gender mainstreaming. • Mainstreaming the role of gender equality in the implementation and adoption of EGA. • 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 HH members in training and other programme activities where possible. • Conduct a gender awareness creation among programme staff and include short gender sessions in technical training.	100%	

Dimensions (continued)	Gender, youth and inclusion outcome	Country activities	Percentage (%) delivered	Reasons for variance
Gender responsiveness in implementation (continued)	Programme 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 programme benefits.	**Ethiopia** • Increase involvement of disempowered groups in regreening practices. • Review appropriateness of extension and training approaches and revise them to ensure equitable participation of women and men beneficiaries, fair access to programme inputs and benefits for men and women beneficiaries. • Ensure gender balance during selection of volunteer farmers to provide extension services and other programme staff. • Strengthening capacity of Woreda relevant government offices /Kebele's in gender integration in programme activities. • Include both female and male HH members in training and other programme 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 programme, e.g. female headed households may require additional follow up and support from the programme. • Adapt gender integration guidelines and checklists and orient programme staff. • Documentation and sharing of regreening best practices that contributed to women empowerment and gender equality.	95%	• Postponed to NCE period due to overlapping activities.
		Kenya • All planned interventions to identify opportunities for gender mainstreaming analysed. • Appropriateness of extension and training approaches to be used to ensure equitable access reviewed. • Both female and male HH members included in training and other programme activities where possible. • Short gender sessions included in technical training.	95%	• Lack of a comprehensive gender, equality and social inclusion (GESI) and implementation plan.
Labour and time impacts	The benefits associated with practising EGA among women, men, and key social groups outweigh any associated increases in workloads or actually reduce workloads.	**Senegal** • Organise short training sessions on gender and leadership. • Conduct community meetings 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.	71%	• The remaining budget does not allow to support these types of trainings in all regions.
		Niger • Train the women of the saving groups on the making and use of improved cookstoves to reduce the consumption of firewood. • Support women to promote agroforestry practices on market gardening sites.	100%	
		Mali • Advocacy is done with village authorities to grant 2 ha of land to women for the implementation of regreening activities. • The use of the NTFP unit through the mill has considerably reduced women's work in grinding shea kernels and shelling néré seeds for the processing of shea butter and soumbala. • Development of 30 agroforestry tree parks for women's groups processing NTFPs such as shea, néré, cashew and moringa.	97%	
		Ghana • Promote the use of energy saving cookstoves. • Women's, disadvantaged groups and household supplied with seedlings to plant around their homestead. • Train women on the use of energy saving cookstoves.	100%	

Dimensions (continued)	Gender, youth and inclusion outcome	Country activities	Percentage (%) delivered	Reasons for variance
Labour and time impacts (continued)	The benefits associated with practising EGA among women, men, and key social groups outweigh any associated increases in workloads or actually reduce workloads.	**Rwanda** • Mobilise the community members so they understand how evergreen practices adoption will benefit equally men women. • The programme will ensure evergreen practices benefit women and youth right from the production of tree seedlings and promote their involvement in value chain of tree products and services.	100%	
		Ethiopia • Identifying and practising regreening activities that reduce women work loads. • Select appropriate time and place for women, ensure flexibility and prioritise women's specific needs during trainings, input provisions and other interventions. • Ensure that programme resources are equitably distributed to women and men beneficiaries. • Ensure accessibility and appropriateness of programme 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 HH level.	100%	
		Kenya • Assessment of potential gender impacts of EGA practices to be promoted. • Recognition of, and specific feedback from women lead farmers in EGA practices and TOTs.	90%	• Lack of a comprehensive GESI and implementation plan.
Access to and control over resources and benefits	Women, youth 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. Programme benefits are equitable across gender, age, and other categories of farmers.	**Senegal** • Training of young women on best practices to reduce their work. • Advocacy with local authorities for women and youth access to land. • Organise women and youth groups to facilitate their access to land. • Knowledge of land access rules and procedures. • The sensitisation of community leaders to facilitate access to land for women and youth was initiated in the second year; a concrete case was noted this year with the allocation of a plot of approximately one hectare for a group of 45 women in the commune of Thiaré.	60%	• Work continuing into the NCE.
		Niger • Conduct advocacy sessions with policy makers to increase women's access to land. • Identify degraded lands to be recovered for women. • Create / reinvigorate grassroots land commission (COFOB), commune land commissions (COFOCOM) committees to support land security. • Conduct a Bio-reclamation of Degraded Lands (BDL) for the benefit of women. • Support the restoration of degraded pastoral and agricultural lands. • Train women on land reclamation techniques.	97%	• BDL for the benefit of women still ongoing
		Mali • Negotiation of plots for women with village authorities. • 5 women's NTFP processing groups have received receipts in accordance with the Organisation for the Harmonisation of Corporate Law in Africa standards. • Advocacy is done with the village authorities to give women 2 ha of land for them to carry out regreening activities.	100%	

Dimensions (continued)	Gender, youth and inclusion outcome	Country activities	Percentage (%) delivered	Reasons for variance
Access to and control over resources and benefits (continued)	Women, youth 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. Programme benefits are equitable across gender, age, and other categories of farmers.	**Ghana** • Women's, disadvantaged groups and household supplied with seedlings to plant around their homestead.	100%	
		Rwanda • Given that Rwandan inheritance and succession legal text enable women to inherit property from parents and spouses, including land. The programme 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 to reinforcement and effective implementation of land law that promotes equal access and control over land between men and women. • Women 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 credits and agricultural assets and services. • Ensure women, men and youth attend trainings. • Women participate in tree planting and make more of 75% of Saving Groups members.	100%	
		Ethioipia • Capacitate women to benefit from land and agroforestry products as equally as possible with men. • Enable all community groups to benefit from regreening practices fairly. • Scale up income generating regreening practices that enable women and disadvantaged groups to access income source and improve their livelihood. • Ensure that programme resources are equitably distributed to women and men beneficiaries. • Ensure accessibility and appropriateness of programme inputs to women's specific needs.	100%	
		Kenya • Assessment of potential gender impacts of EGA practices to be promoted on resource access and/or control.	80%	• Lack of a comprehensive assessment of potential impact of the regreening practices promoted by the programme.
Youth inclusion	Youth are actively engaged in the programme through targeted activities to build capacity, increase their skills, decision-making power and livelihoods.	**Senegal** • Climate change and mitigation measures. • 100 young people from the Malem Hodar department were targeted and received training on climate change and mitigation measures. ANR was one of the measures mentioned to encourage these young people to practice it. They participated in the reforestation sessions that started this month of August.	80%	• Activity ongoing.
		Niger • Organise caravans / sensitisation campaign. • Involve young people in monitoring activities and data collection using the Apps. • Youth and children involved in trees planting.	100%	
		Mali • 3,755 young people were involved in the programme's activities.	100%	

Dimensions (continued)	Gender, youth and inclusion outcome	Country activities	Percentage (%) delivered	Reasons for variance
Youth inclusion (Continued)	Youth are actively engaged in the programme through targeted activities to build capacity, increase their skills, decision-making power and livelihoods.	**Ghana** • Youth groups and young people are included in the selection of lead farmers and fire volunteers. • A youth training was organised to train Ghana youth in information dissemination. The training was held on the 10th of November 2021. • Young people benefitted from FMNR concept and GTA trainings in the communities. • Train youth to become Community-Based Advisors and Private Agricultural Service Providers. • Engage youth in data collection and dissemination of information on regreening practices. • Train youth to take over community tree nursery operation as private businesses.	88%	• Concept on operational in leverage sites through sister programmes. • No private nurseries are operating profitably yet.
		Ethiopia • Participation of the youth ensured in programme implementation. • Ensure equitable representation of youth on programme capacity building. • Youth knowledge and skills enhanced on regreening. • Decision-making capacity of women strengthened. • Identifying and practising regreening activities that reduce women work loads. • Select appropriate time and place for women, ensure flexibility and prioritise women's specific needs during trainings, input provisions and other interventions. • Ensure that programme resources are equitably distributed to women and men beneficiaries. • Ensure accessibility and appropriateness of programme 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 HH level.	100%	

Sustainability planning

Sustainability planning was identified as an important element in ensuring that communities and local stakeholders are empowered to visualise their desired future, develop joint action plans and utilise locally available resources to ensure that viable land restoration practices are implemented long after the Regreening Africa programme transitions.

All programme countries embarked on a detailed sustainability planning journey which entailed initial training, development of country-specific sustainability plans and finally implementation of the plans with identified communities, during the fourth and fifth year of the programme as outlined in the ***Guidance Note***. Four out of seven remaining Regreening Africa countries have since implemented their sustainability plans together with the communities they work with and have reported back on the outcomes, while three countries concluded the sustainability planning activities in the NCE period.

Community-driven sustainability planning is guided by the ***ABCD*** approach that encourages communities to identify and utilise assets and opportunities that are readily available among them to improve their livelihoods. The proposed sustainability planning process includes six steps, with the first step being driven by the partner organisations. Subsequent steps are designed to be participatory, inclusive and fully driven by the communities themselves, in order to instil a sense of ownership and pride.

Figure 6: Six steps of sustainability planning

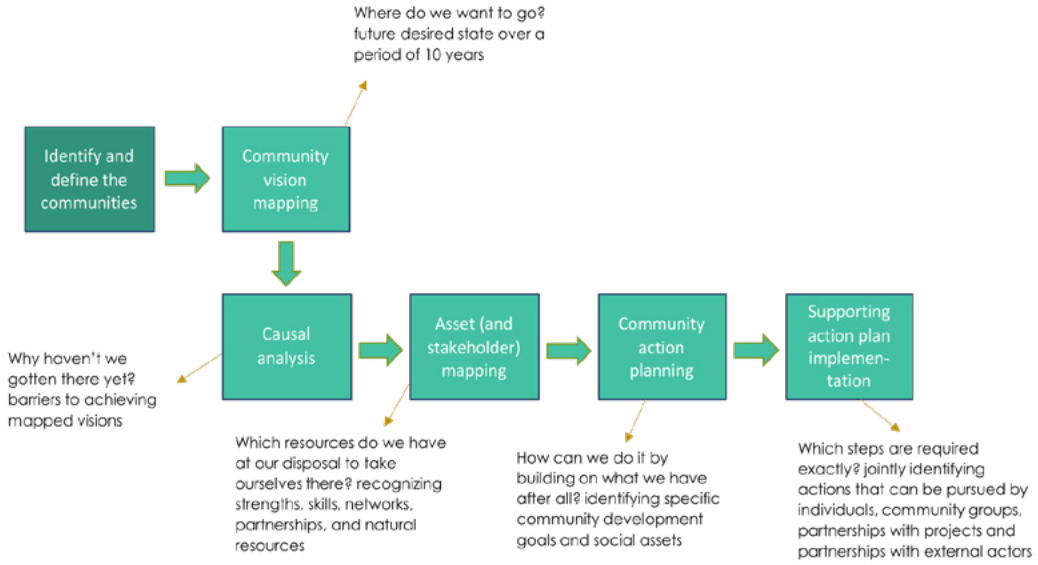

Table 32: Summary of sustainability planning process and outcomes from each country

Country	Sustainability planning process	Outcome and next steps
Ethiopia	Partners developed separate plans for CRS and WV Ethiopia, implementation with communities was also conducted separately. Before implementation, communities highlighted ongoing regreening practices and their perceptions of these. The selected community members were sub-divided in groups of women, men and youth for the community vision mapping exercise. **CRS** Communities were identified from two woredas, Sire and Dodota, further subdivided into two kebeles each with 3-4 zones. **WV Ethiopia** Communities were identified from the two woredas that WV Ethiopia works in, Jeju and Hula with two kebeles sampled per woreda consisting of 30 participants each, bringing the total of participants to 120. Key participants were selected from Volunteer Farmer Trainers, Kebele level agricultural and environmental experts, Regreening Africa user groups, community leaders, and Kebele administrations. All the proposed sustainability steps were covered adequately	• The communities articulated their vision to realise improved quality of life through conservation of natural resources and increasing income sources for improved livelihoods. • The process helped highlight major landscape related problems, their causes and consequences. • Communities expressed their commitment to sustaining the efforts of the Regreening Africa programme, and to realising their jointly developed visions. • Communities identified key activities to be included in their 10-year sustainability plans, potential constraints and possible solutions to limiting these.

Country	Sustainability planning process	Outcome and next steps
Kenya	Groups of ten representatives per beneficiary group in each ward from the two direct scaling sites of Homabay and Migori county were selected, bringing the total to 200 farmers in total, including 90 beneficiaries and 10 from the CFA in each county. The selected groups consisted of farmers practising FMNR, fruit tree farming, nursery operators and farmers integrating high value trees. The exercise targeted experts in various aspects of landscape restoration who have worked closely with the programme over its implementation period i.e., seven from Migori county and three from Homabay county. Documented achievements, challenges and areas for improvement, lessons learned, key restoration approaches being implemented in Kenya and efforts to address land degradation, the scaling model, community resources, the desired future, stakeholders and key activities to achieve this	• Communities articulated key interventions to enable the achievement of their desired future, including enhanced rainwater harvesting techniques, increased tree nursery operations, improved networks and partnerships, training on beekeeping and other practices, advocacy for mindset change and scaling-up of FMNR. • Follow-up sessions to be conducted with communities in October 2022 to review developed action plans and cover key steps such as causal analysis, mapping human and social assets, local economy assessment and action plan implementation outlining the key action points, distribution of roles and support requirements. These sessions will include communities from Lambwe Kaksingri Environmental Conservation Alliance (LAKECA) in Homabay and Nyatike Mirema in Migori.
Mali	Key sustainability planning steps including vision mapping, causal analysis, asset mapping and action planning were covered. **Oxfam** Identified 80 people from 30 villages of the 5 communes of programme intervention. **Sahel Eco** Identified 96 people representing 35 villages, from the 6 communes of programme intervention, comprising women, men and youth.	• The communities articulated their vision of improved energy sources, high agricultural productivity, dense forests, strict adherence to local conventions, development of agroforestry value chains and continued awareness raising on land degradation.
Rwanda	A detailed training was conducted for facilitators in WV and ICRAF Rwanda by the sustainability planning team at ICRAF Nairobi, thereafter implementation with communities followed across 16 sectors in 4 districts of programme interventions, namely Bugesera, Kayonza, Gatsibo and Nyagatare, with women, men, and youth well incorporated. The selected communities included farmer group representatives, lead farmer representatives, producer group members, FMRN champions, S4T village agents, school and church representatives, restoration programmes, youth council, women council, representatives of persons with disabilities, agronomists, forest officers and social development officers. All the proposed sustainability steps were covered adequately by facilitators from WV Rwanda and ICRAF Rwanda, with each person having been assigned a role or sustainability step to lead and guide communities through.	• A sustainability monitoring committee of five members per sector was formed; they will be trained and engaged in regreening activities to ensure full ownership and continuity of practices after the end of programme. • Communities appreciated the wealth of resources available at their disposal and discovered that almost 80% of the required resources to implement their joint visions were available within the community. • The communities articulated their vision of mindset change, continued tree nursery establishment and investment, tree planting and management of existing trees, pests and diseases control, S4T establishment and climate change resilience.
Niger	Sustainability plan for Niger was developed jointly by WV and CARE Niger. Sustainability planning with communities was initiated by the end of the programme implementation period.	
Ghana	Sustainability plans for Ghana were developed separately for WV and CRS Ghana, with the sustainability planning process with communities completed in November 2022.	• District based team were formed after the workshop and they carried out the sustainability planning exercise in 18 communities in the three Districts.
Senegal	Sustainability plan for Senegal was developed by WV Senegal. Sustainability planning with communities concluded by the end of the programme implementation period but in a sub-set of the communities and limited implementation of the plans.	Challenges and opportunities identified were: • Common itinerary for transhumants. • Commitments from the authorities to manage the issue of transhumance and grazing. • Inter-village space reserved for livestock grazing to be shared among transhumants in the commune. • Space available for fencing. • Community willingness to preserve common resources in a concerted manner. • Presence of religious leaders.

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