



Proceedings

3rd Regional Forum for Horn of Africa

**“African Initiative for Combating Desertification to Strengthen Resilience to
Climate Change in the Sahel and Horn of Africa”**

14th to 16th May 2019



November 2019

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Cover caption

Group photograph of participants, invited guests and resource persons to the 3rd Regional Forum for Horn of Africa

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Sincere thanks also goes to the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF), the Embassy of Japan Kenya, and JICA Kenya Office for presiding at the official opening and closing ceremonies of the Forum.

List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

AAS	African Academy for Science
AU	African Union
AE	Accredited Entity
AFF	African Forest Forum
ASPF	Agricultural Sector Policy Framework
AI-CD	African Initiative for Combating Desertification
BGF	Better Globe Forestry
EU	European Union
CADEP - SFM	Capacity Development Project for Sustainable Forest Management
COMESA	Common Markets for Eastern and Sothern Africa
COP	Conference of Parties
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CIG	Common Interest Group
CPP	Certified Protection Profession
CS	Cabinet Secretary
ELD	Economics of Land Degradation
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FCMA	Forest Conservation Management Act
FLR	Forest Landscape Restoration
FORNESA	Forestry Research Network for Sub-Saharan Africa
FRSS	Forest Research Support Services
GEF	Global Environmental Facility
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GoJ	Government of Japan
GoK	Government of Kenya
HoA	Horn of Africa
ICARDA	International Centre for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas
IDRC	International Development Research Centre
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
IUFRO	International Union of Forest Research Organisation
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
INBAR	International Network for Bamboo and Rattan
ISTA	International Seed Testing Association
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
JOFCA	Japan overseas Forestry Consultants Association
KEFRI	Kenya Forestry Research Institute
KFS	Kenya Forest Service
LDN.TSP	Land Degradation Neutrality. Target Setting Programme
MAFS	Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security
MoEF	Ministry of Environment and Forestry
MEAs	Multilateral Environmental Agreements

MMMB	Miti Mingi Maisha Bora
NEPAD	New Partnerships for Africa's Development
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
NGARA	Network for Natural Gums and Resins
NORAD	Norwegian Agency for Development Corporation
NRF	National Research Fund
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
PES	Payment for Ecosystem Services
PS	Principal Secretary
TICAD VI	Sixth Tokyo International Conference on African Development
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
SLM	Sustainable Land Management
ToR	Terms of Reference
UNCBD	United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNDP	United Nation Development Programme
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organisation
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Background of AI-CD

The African Initiative for Combating Desertification to Strengthen Resilience to Climate Change in the Sahel and Horn of Africa (AI-CD) was developed against the background that; the Sahel and Horn of Africa region face mounting development challenges and environmental deterioration and that much of the region is dry and highly degraded and suffers from frequent and severe droughts mainly attributed to climate change. It has also been recognized that climate change is likely to accelerate desertification within the region. Therefore, addressing desertification and strengthening resilience to climate change has been identified as the key strategy to making nations of the region achieve sustainable development. The AI-CD was developed to enhance sharing of knowledge and experiences, and to facilitate technology transfer among African countries in order to collectively combat desertification.

1.2. Objective of AI-CD

The main objective of AI-CD is to contribute to making nations and communities resilient to climate change by promoting measures for combating desertification in the Sahel and Horn of Africa. This objective will be achieved through three outputs, namely: promoting networking, knowledge sharing, and improving access to finance.

The actions under each output are as follows:

- a) **Building networks:** A robust network among participating countries and development partners is built for combating desertification and strengthening resilience to climate change in the Sahel and Horn of Africa, and contributing to raising global awareness of desertification.
- b) **Knowledge-sharing:** Knowledge and experiences on combating desertification are shared to enhance the effectiveness of development efforts in the region.
- c) **Improving access to finance:** Access to available international development finance is improved to promote measures for combating desertification in the region.

1.3 Formation of AI-CD

- The project was initiated during UNCCD COP 12 in Ankara, Turkey in 2015
- A preparatory meeting for the launch of AI-CD was held from 11th to 13th July 2016 in Kenya Forestry Research Institute (KEFRI) Kenya, organized by KEFRI, the then Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources and Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA).
- AI-CD was then launched during the Sixth Tokyo International Conference for African Development (TICAD VI) Side Event on 27th August 2016 in Nairobi, Kenya.

During the AI-CD launch, a Statement was signed by:

- Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, Kenya,
- Vice President, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA),
- Executive Secretary, National Food Security Council, Senegal, and
- Executive Secretary, United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD).

1.4 Implementation of AI-CD

AI-CD is implemented in seven (7) Horn of Africa countries, namely; Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan and Sudan, with Kenya being the hub. In the Sahel region, the Initiative is implemented in eight (8) countries with Senegal being the hub. Activities of AI-CD are expected to be implemented jointly or harmonized with those of related initiatives within participating countries. In Kenya, AI-CD activities have been harmonized with those of Capacity Development Project for Sustainable Forest Management in the Republic of Kenya (CADEP-SFM), a collaborative project between Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF), Kenya Forestry Research Institute (KEFRI), Kenya Forest Service (KFS) and Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA).

CADEP-SFM Component 5 is expected to organize various regional policy and technical level fora to achieve the objective of AI-CD. KEFRI in collaboration with MEF and JICA therefore organized a regional capacity building forum under the AI-CD, referred to as the **3rd Regional Forum of AI-CD in Horn of Africa: Resource Mobilization Workshop**. The Forum was held in KEFRI headquarters from 14th to 16th May 2019.

1.5 Objectives and Output of the 3rd Regional Forum for Horn of Africa

1.5.1 Objectives

The objectives of the Forum were to;

- Facilitate AI-CD output on improving access to finance.
- Interact with development partners on opportunities for funding.
- Present country Concept Notes.
- Review the Terms of Reference (ToR) for Horn of Africa.
- Share experiences and progress on implementation of AI-CD in participating countries.
- Discuss strategies for creating awareness of AI-CD at national and international level.
- Chart a way forward for implementation of AI-CD activities.

1.5.2 Expected output of the Forum

At the end of the Forum the participants were expected to have;

- Developed a common strategy to meeting AI-CD output on access to finance.
- Developed concept notes that will transit to proposals for submission to targeted donors.
- Identified opportunities for funding by building working partnerships with development partners.
- Reviewed the ToR and guidelines for implementation of AI-CD in Horn of Africa
- Shared experiences on implementation of AI-CD in Horn of Africa.
- Developed a common strategy for creating awareness of AI-CD at national and international level.

1.6 Participation

Delegates were drawn from six (6) Horn of Africa AI-CD participating countries, namely; Djibouti, Eritrea, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan and Sudan. List of participants is shown in Appendix 1. Participants from Ethiopia were not able to attend the Forum.

The Forum was intended for AI-CD Focal Points and officers conversant with proposal development processes. Each participating country was therefore, represented by three officers drawn from relevant ministries and departments. Sahel region was also represented by two officers from Senegal. Development partners that included; European Union (EU), Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), African Development Bank (AfDB), United Nation Development Programme (UNDP), NEPAD and JICA were also in attendance.

1.7 Forum delivery approach

The Forum applied the following as the main mode of delivery: presentation of concept notes by each country; donor interactions to enhance close discussions on funding possibilities; discussions with AI-CD secretariat; and an excursion to selected field site in Kenya. Various technologies were also exhibited by KEFRI and Japanese private companies working in Kenya.

1.8 Duration

The 3rd Regional Forum for Horn of Africa on Resource Mobilization was held from Tuesday 14th to Thursday 16th May 2019. The detailed course programme is as shown in Appendix 6.

1.9 Implementation

The Forum was implemented by Kenya Forestry Research Institute (KEFRI) in collaboration with Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) through CADEP-SFM, the Ministry of Environment and Forestry of Kenya, JICA Headquarters and AI-CD Secretariat.

2.0 Official Speeches

2.1. Opening Speeches and Remarks

Welcome Remarks by the Director KEFRI, Dr. Joshua Cheboiwo During the Official Opening of the 3rd Regional Forum On Resource Mobilization in the Horn of Africa, Held at KEFRI Headquarters Muguga, on Tuesday 14, May 2019

Representative of the PS Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Mr. Henry Obino,
Representative from the Embassy of Japan, Yuji Shigefuji,
Chief Representative JICA Kenya Office, Kotsutoshi Komori,
AI-CD Secretariat, led by Mari Miura,
Development Partners,
Senior Administrator UNDP, Eli Kodsi,
Robert Ochieng from AfDB,
Director BGF Jean-Paul Deprins
Distinguished Participants,
Invited Guests

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Let me take this opportunity, on behalf of the KEFRI Board of Directors and on my own behalf, to warmly welcome all of you to KEFRI, and to the official opening ceremony of the 3rd Regional Forum on Resource Mobilization in the Horn of Africa. KEFRI is delighted to host this forum since part of its mandate is to; disseminate research findings, emanating from its research output, and to Cooperate with other research organizations and institutions of higher learning in joint research and training. This forum therefore, contributes greatly to delivery of KEFRI's mandate.

As most of you may be aware, KEFRI has been in existence for 33 years now. During this period, the Institute has made significant research achievements, and provided information and technologies for sustainable development of forestry and allied natural resources for socio-economic development of this country and even our region. In this regard, KEFRI appreciates the development partners and stakeholders for the key role they play in realizing the achievements and with the promise of better returns.

To ensure stakeholders adopt wide-scale technologies and innovations developed by KEFRI, the Institute has continued to emphasize the need to disseminate research findings through various but effective channels. These channels include; production of publications for scientific and non-scientific readers, holding field and open days, participation in relevant trade fairs and Agricultural shows, direct interaction with stakeholders, holding national and regional training courses and holding scientific conferences.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

We know that much of the Horn of Africa is arid or semi-arid in nature; we therefore, need to unlock the potential of these lands by building on gains made by each country for sustainable management of our natural resources including expansion of areas under tree cover. This can be quickly achieved through deliberate knowledge sharing on efficient and effective technologies or innovations. I invite all countries participating in the African Initiative for Combating Desertification to make commitments to build on gains made by each country in; reversing land degradation, sustainable utilization of forests and woodlands, reversing biodiversity losses and appropriate management of rangeland. Let us all strive to increase tree cover in the various countries in order to contribute to combating desertification and in turn make communities resilient to climate change.

The PS, we are grateful that the Government of Kenya has continued to finance KEFRI's research and development budget. We also recognize additional financial support from our development partners. Allow me to recognize the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), for the long - term partnership we have had since the inception of the Institute, three decades ago and the support to this Forum. We appreciate that through the support from the Government of Kenya and JICA, KEFRI has continued to enhance its capacity and to lead in sharing knowledge on various aspects of forestry research and development, as witnessed here today. KEFRI will continue to deliver on its mandate, and lead in addressing current and emerging issues in forestry and allied natural resources in Kenya and beyond.

Distinguished, Guests Ladies and Gentlemen,

Let me once again welcome our distinguished guests and the participants to this Regional Forum on resource mobilization in order to combat desertification and land degradation in the Horn of Africa. I wish the participants a fruitful and interactive forum.

Thank you.

Opening Remarks by Mr. Yuji Shigefuji, First Secretary Embassy of Japan in Kenya on the Occasion of the 3rd Regional Forum of African Initiative for Combating Desertification in Horn of Africa, held at KEFRI Headquarters, 14th May 2019

Dr. Ibrahim Mohamed, Principal Secretary, Ministry of Forestry and Environment,
Dr. Joshua Cheboiwo, Director, Kenya Forestry Research Institute,
Participants from seven (7) countries in Horn of Africa,
Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Good afternoon to you all.

On behalf of Embassy of Japan in Kenya, Somalia and Eritrea, I am honoured to be here today, to discuss and exchange opinions with you. I heard from the Secretariat that this Forum aims to enhance the ability to access fund for combating desertification. So, let me start by sharing my thoughts on fund raising.

As you have already known, fund is essential to implement a project but it should be just a tool for achieving the target. Additionally, every donor has their philosophy or style for selecting a project so that we are required to follow their preference to some extent. Thus, I would like to emphasize that it is crucial to acquire fund matching own needs.

Next, let me highlight the unique approach of the African Initiative for Combating Desertification (AI-CD). In many cases, financial resources are established to implement the plan. However, AI-CD only has a function to facilitate each country's activity. Considering this characteristic, I would like you to have a broad vision to collaborate with many stakeholders including Japan. AI-CD is a platform for all to address the issues related to desertification.

As a conclusion of my brief speech, I want to congratulate all of you, for your effort to expand the knowledge needed to integrate and reach Sustainable Development Goals 15.3 and related targets at local level.

Thank you.

Speech by JICA Mr. Katsutoshi Komori Chief Representative, during the Opening Ceremony of the 3rd Regional Forum for Horn of Africa Countries Organized Under the African Initiative for Combating Desertification to Strengthen Resilience to Climate Change in the Sahel and Horn of Africa, Held at KEFRI Headquarters Muguga on Tuesday 14th May 2019

Principal Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Dr. Ibrahim Mohamed,
Your Excellences, Ambassadors and Representatives of Missions from the Participating Countries,
Director, Kenya Forestry Research Institute (KEFRI), Dr. Joshua Cheboiwo,
Representatives of United Nations Agencies, African Development Bank (AfDB)
Distinguished Participants,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

Good afternoon.

My name is Katsutoshi Komori, Chief Representative of JICA Kenya Office. I was dispatched to Kenya just some weeks ago and this is my very first time to visit KFERI. I am therefore, very delighted to be here today and to the opportunity to participate in this opening ceremony for the Third Regional Forum for Horn of Africa countries organized under The African Initiative for Combating Desertification to Strengthen Resilience to Climate Change in the Sahel and Horn of Africa (AI-CD).

Principal Secretary, Dr. Mohamed, allow me to sincerely thank you for sparing your precious time to join us for this occasion. We highly value the Ministry's collaboration with JICA in the environment sector.

This forum was organized specifically for Horn of Africa countries, but I am informed that there are also two participants from the Sahel region. Let me take this early opportunity to thank both of you for travelling all the way from Senegal to attend and enrich this forum by sharing AI-CDs progress in your region with our Horn of Africa Counterparts.

I also truly appreciate the Representatives of United Nations Agencies, African Development Bank (AfDB) and the International Centre for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA) for accepting to come and provide their very valuable input to this forum.

Distinguished guests,

As you are aware of, JICA is collaborating with KEFRI in the Regional Cooperation component of the Capacity Development Project for Sustainable Forest Management (CADEP-SFM) to implement AI-CD. This is to facilitate participating countries to build networks, share knowledge and access finance.

It is very appropriate that this forum focusing on resource mobilization-has been organized midway through AI -CDs implementation period, which runs from 2016 to the year 2022. This is because AI-CDs impact will only be felt if implementation of activities to combat desertification/ are financed and implemented.

I therefore, wish to highlight three issues on the importance of finance to achievement of AI-CDs core objective of combating desertification to strengthen resilience to climate change.

Dear participants,

First, let me emphasize that finance is a very powerful catalyst for translating ideas into actions. I believe that each of you has come to this Forum with a good understanding of activities to combat desertification in order to safeguard the lives and livelihoods of your compatriots in the face of climate change. For example, there are various examples of good practices to strengthen resilience that have already been collected, documented and shared amongst you and your colleagues through various forums organized under AI-CD. I am sure that you also know very many other good practices being implemented in each of your countries. All these however, mean nothing if they can neither be up-scaled nor replicated. That requires finance.

Second, let me affirm that finance for implementation of AI-CD's activities is available from a variety of sources. Accessing it in order to guarantee the success of AI-CD should therefore, be highly prioritized and the necessary efforts also should be made. Considering budgetary limitations facing many countries, building networks and forging partnerships with relevant development funding agencies is essential for identification of potential funding mechanisms that can be utilized for implementation of activities.

I am very happy to note that the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), African Development Bank (AfDB), the International Centre for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA) and JICA are representing these agencies at this forum. This is a great opportunity for you to interact with and learn from them. I am sure that they will be able to clearly explain their schemes and respond to any issues that you rise. I therefore, urge you to ensure that by the end of this Forum, you have established a good rapport with them and agreed on a positive way forward towards accessing finance.

Third, I would like to stress that engagement with development agencies is just the beginning of a journey that might take quite some time. Each funding mechanism has its own requirements and criteria that applicants should fulfill, as well as a timeframe for processing applications. It is therefore, your obligation to prepare very good concepts based on a thorough understanding of funding mechanisms in order for them to receive positive consideration. I have no doubt that you

will successfully access finance if you take the initiative to apply for funding, make strong and continuous efforts to follow up and have enough patience.

Distinguished guests, participants, ladies and gentlemen,

As I conclude, I would like to reiterate that finance can strongly leverage the efforts made so far towards implementing AI-CD leading to major positive impacts. JICA through CADEP-SFM will therefore, continue to support all AI-CD participating countries in their efforts to access finance. This however, has to be complemented by strong commitment from participating countries for success to be realized.

Let us therefore, join hands and each of us to play our part to support the fight against desertification to strengthen resilience to climate change.

Thank you for your attention.

Speech by Mr. Henry Obino, representing Principal Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Forestry during the Official Opening of the 3rd CADEP/AI-CD Regional Forum for Horn of Africa on Combating Desertification, held at KEFRI Headquarters Muguga, Tuesday, 14th May 2019

The Chief Representative, JICA Kenya Office, Mr. Katsutoshi Komori,
The First Secretary, Embassy of Japan, Mr. Yuji Shigefuji,
The Director KEFRI, Dr. Joshua Cheboiwo,
AI-CD Secretariat, led by Ms. Mari Miura,
Development Partners,
Distinguished Delegates,
Invited Guests,
Ladies and Gentlemen.

I take this opportunity to welcome you to Kenya, for those who have travelled outside this country, I welcome everyone to his forum. I am happy to note that this forum brings together participants from the Horn of Africa countries and Sahel, namely; Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, and Senegal which have similar environmental challenges.

I would like to underscore the importance of this platform. It gives the participants an opportunity to share information and experience for halting and reversing environmental degradation and combating desertification, collectively and individually while identifying opportunities for accessing financial resources to address such common environmental challenges.

Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I note with appreciation that this Forum comes at a time when the world is increasingly recognizing that environmental challenges such as; climate change, desertification, and natural resource degradation have significant negative impact on communities' livelihoods, nations' economies and even peace. To successfully address these challenges, there is an urgent need to build communities resilience to climate change and to build their capacity to implement sustainable natural resource management strategies.

We are aware that environmental degradation either occur naturally or is human induced. However, human induced causes currently have the greatest negative impacts on our environment and are mainly as a result of unsustainable land management practices such as; poor farming methods, overgrazing as well as excessive exploitation of forests and woodlands. These negative practices greatly undermine effective implementation of our global commitment

such as Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) especially goal No. 13 and 15 on combating climate change impacts and environmental protection, respectively.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The regional agenda as well as national obligations to address environmental challenges are also compromised. The effects of desertification and land degradation cannot be over-emphasized, especially in the Horn of Africa and the Sahel region, where much of the land is arid or semi-arid in nature. These regions have continued to witness decreased agricultural productivity against an ever increasing human population leading to food and nutritional insecurity. The land carrying capacity of our rangelands also continues to decline due to plant biodiversity losses as well as colonization by invasive plant species such as *Prosopis*. Therefore, as managers of the environment, we are all obliged to identify specific factors within our countries that are currently contributing to the rapid land degradation and desertification, and in turn develop and promote practical measures necessary to mitigate these negative effects.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

We can achieve land rehabilitation if we adopt innovative approaches that can help address sustainability while offering opportunities for increased land productivity and maintenance of ecosystems. Innovations for resilient landscape practices will be acquired through increased capacity building, knowledge sharing, and exchange of information among technology developers and end users. Creating awareness on climate change adaptation measures within our communities is therefore very important, so that they do not have to learn from further negative experiences, which in itself is learning too late.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am happy to note that the African Initiative to Combat Desertification (AI-CD) member countries from the Horn of Africa and Sahel agreed on a roadmap to address many of the land use challenges facing us today. It is my hope that the Agreements which included mainstreaming land degradation and desertification in the strategies and action plans of member countries have been effected in order to protect and restore our forest and agricultural landscapes.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is uplifting to note that through targeted research and development options, the world continues to come up with applicable practices, and currently, there is more knowledge to address emerging environmental challenges. The world is now more committed to sharing information through various global partnerships and platforms, as exemplified by the delegates attending this Forum. However, we should challenge ourselves to identify and adopt relevant practical measures especially those that meet communities' livelihood needs and have environmental benefits. Package such information in an easy to read format for enhanced uptake by end users such as farmers and pastoralists.

Distinguished Participants, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Lastly, allow me to appreciate the Government of Japan through JICA, whose commitment to working closely with us to achieve objective of the African Initiative to Combat Desertification is unwavering. Let me appreciate the financial and technical support JICA has continued to offer to the Ministry of Environment and Forestry and also support to this forum. I note that in a Side Event during the Sixth Tokyo International Conference on Africa Development (TICAD VI) held in Nairobi in 2016, the Kenya Government, JICA and other partners committed to accelerate efforts to make Africa more resilient to climate change through establishment of networks, knowledge sharing and improving access to finance.

Permit me also to propose that during this forum, the participants develop and embrace an integrated knowledge sharing platform by building lasting partnerships and networks for continued sharing of information on good practices for combating desertification in the Horn of Africa and Sahel regions.

Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen, it is now my great pleasure to declare this Forum entitled: 3rd CADEP/AI-CD Regional Forum for Horn of Africa officially opened.

Thank you.

Pictorials 1: Official opening ceremony



Mr. Henry Obino giving a speech on behalf of the PS Ministry of Environment and Forestry during the official opening ceremony.



Mr. Katsutoshi Komori Chief Representative JICA giving his speech during the official opening ceremony.



Mr. Yuji Shigefuji representative Embassy of Japan giving his remarks during the official opening ceremony.



Dr. Joshua Cheboiwo Director KEFRI giving his speech during the official opening ceremony.



Ms. Ayaha Mochizuki demonstrating at the exhibition after the opening ceremony.



Mr. Reuben Shanda demonstrating at the exhibition after the opening ceremony.

2.2 Closing Speeches and Remarks

Remarks by Dr. Ebby Chagala-Odera, KEFRI

The Director KEFRI,
Representatives from Sahel region,
Our distinguished participants,
AI-CD secretariat led by Madam Mari Miura,
Distinguished participants,
Ladies and gentlemen,

It is with great pleasure that I make my remarks during this Forum closing ceremony. We started organizing for this forum some time last year, and today we mark the conclusion of this Forum. When we started this meeting on Tuesday, I and the Secretariat had some worry, wondering if it will be a success. We had various objectives for this forum; one of which was to improve access to finances. This was an important objective as it is one of the outputs of AI-CD the others being networking and sharing knowledge.

To improve access to finance, all countries prepared concept notes, which were presented in the presence of invited development partners. Comments from development partners and also from other participants enriched the concept notes and if incorporated will improve the chance of accessing finances. We interacted with the development partners very well. We also recapped the Terms of Reference for HoA, an exercise that was also very fruitful as some of delegates were not aware of the ToRs.

Through sharing good practices we have learnt from each other's experiences. We also discussed a number of strategies on way forward, which include attending international fora and meetings. The upcoming events include TICAD VII and UNCCD COP 14, which we are also planning to attend with the representatives from HoA countries.

We have developed a fairly good way forward and we are planning to have a document to share during the UNCCD COP 14. When you have a document to share during an international conference it makes a very big impact. We are therefore hoping that we will be able to get content for the document from the HoA countries.

Our vision as HoA is to be a global leader in combating desertification. We want to be a global leader and want people to refer to HoA when they are talking about combating desertification. Those are some of the outcomes of this meeting. The objectives of the forum have also have been accomplished through support of many players. The JICA secretariat led by Ms. Miura and Professor Izumi, the CADEP-SFM Chief Advisor, Mr. Keiichi Takahata have all given us a lot of support and we thank you very much.

On behalf of the Secretariat, we thank all of you who have taken your time to come to Kenya and enriched the forum through discussions. Those from Tokyo, our colleagues from the Sahel, we say thank you very much. Though it is the Director KEFRI who is supposed to pass the vote of thanks to JICA Tokyo, let me say thank you on behalf of the Secretariat. We greatly also appreciate support by JICA Kenya office which has been very instrumental in successful planning of the forum. Our UNCCD Focal Point, Mr. Richard Mwendandu, he was not able to come here but he is represented by Dr. Lucy Ng'ang'a, who has been here with us from the start to the end of the forum for which we say thank you.

We have had very good donor representation. One came this morning, I think he felt he really needed to make it and we gave him the time. FAO came almost over lunch time and was so committed to come, and gave a very good presentation. UNDP, was here the whole day. So development partners have been very supportive.

Thank you very much.

Remarks by Baba Ba, Senegal

The Director KEFRI, Dr. Joshua Cheboiwo
Ms. Mari Miura,
JICA representatives
HoA Countries representatives,
Fellow participants,

Baba Ba stated that he was very happy to attend the workshop as he learnt a lot from HoA countries and he will share all the experiences in the next Sahel regional meeting. He thanked all the participating countries and the development partners on behalf of all participants.

He particularly thanked Kenya through KEFRI for the warm welcome. He noted with concern that many young Africans are now moving to Europe and other foreign countries in search of green pastures. Some cross seas and oceans using very unsafe methods such as canoes. Our main responsibility is to help them stay in their countries and work. For this reason we have to combat desertification for improvement of livelihoods and income generating activities. We appreciate JICA for the support they continue to offer our countries in environmental management.

Baba Ba on behalf of all participating countries, took the opportunity to gift a canoe to AI-CD secretariat.

Speech by Participants Representative, Prof. Hussein M’Iman

The Director KEFRI, Dr. Joshua Cheboiwo
JICA Representatives,
Development Partners,
AI-CD Secretariat,
Representatives from HoA and Sahel,
KEFRI staff,

On behalf of Horn of Africa countries and the Sahel region, I thank the forum organizers for the great opportunity accorded to us by bringing us together in this forum. It has been very enlightening through the exchange of information on knowledge sharing. Let me take this opportunity to thank the KEFRI team, led by Dr. Chagala-Odera, who have been very instrumental in facilitating our stay here during the forum.

On behalf of the participants, I wish to suggest further interaction for the participant from our African region in order to further exchanging ideas and share knowledge noting that some of our countries are more advanced compared to others. For example Kenya and advanced partner

countries have a lot to offer and can, to enhance knowledge of the younger nations such as Somalia, South Sudan and Sudan. Once their capacity is build these countries will then be competent to run environmental related affairs in their countries. Allow me to make the following suggestions:

- Since many good practices from the various countries have been shared during this forum, we request that exchange visits among our countries be organized for us to see what other countries are doing practically doing in the field natural resource management. Such exposure visits would be very useful. I therefore humbly request JICA and other development partners, including banks and international organizations to facilitate such exchanges visits. It is our belief that seeing what other countries are doing will have a greater impact than just reading.
- We also note that our environmental related institutions have different own unique set up structures, mandate of functionalities. Maybe in future, the region could consider standardizing the functions of our institutions and departments, so that the youth can co-train and exchange information and skills in a seamless manner.

Finally, I would like to thank the Government of Kenya for processing our Visas, and JICA for the financial support to attend this meeting.

Thank you

Remarks by Ms. Mari Miura, JICA Headquarters, Tokyo Japan

Thank you very much for giving me this opportunity on behalf of JICA headquarters. We had a lot of outcomes from this workshop, for instance we had a discussion about AI-CD being a global leader in combatting desertification, however from my point of view Kenya is actually leading the world in combatting desertification.

I have observed that all of you have very high commitment, and each country is putting a lot of effort to achieve the objectives of AI-CD countries and that there is much experience from each of you. We note that you have various challenges, and that JICA acknowledges that we are not able to give 100% support of all country's needs. But we would like to continue with whatever support we can offer as a bilateral donor and also as AI-CD secretariat. We know that we shall not work alone, but we work together with AI-CD partners and also with you as participating countries. It is my belief that with such collaboration we can do a lot to combat desertification.

Finally I would like to thank all participating countries, development partners, colleagues and specifically Director KEFRI Dr. Joshua Cheboiwo, Dr. Ebby Chagala-Odera and MoEF for

leading the discussions and for the great hospitality. I am looking forward to seeing you all very soon.

Thank you very much

Remarks by Director KEFRI; Dr. Joshua Cheboiwo

Participants,
Development Partners present,
JICA, AI-CD Secretariat,
Delegates from Horn of Africa and Sahel Region,
Invited Guests,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

Though KEFRI has in the past held many events to build capacity of our partners institutions from Central, East and Southern Africa for a long-time, KEFRI sees this particular event as a very unique as it has the objective of financing projects. This is a new activity which KEFRI had the opportunity to host and facilitate.

From this particular event, I see we have to appreciate the changes that are taking place in our continent. For instance, infrastructure is being improved, populations are migrating, and dependence on natural resources is increasing thereby threatening livelihoods of those who depend on the very natural resources. We have seen people moving from North to South because of environmental pressure. So to address and secure people in vulnerable countries and regions, we really have to implement solutions to the environmental challenges.

KEFRI over time has built capacity in its research and development activities in dry lands and our information is available freely in our website. We shall continue uploading more research outputs which can be of more help to the region so that we can progress together. You do not need to start from beginning like where KEFRI started some 30 years ago. You can begin from a notch higher by learning from KEFRI. I must admit that this has been a very successful event given the number of potential development partners and donors who manage to attend and share with you on their funding strategies, and their areas of interest in the field of environment.

I believe that as you go back to your countries, you now formed linkages and working networks, as this was also output expected from this workshop. Let me appreciate Dr. Ebby Chagala-Odera and CADEP-SFM team who have worked to make the forum a success, though initially it looked difficult as it was not clear how the forum was to be implemented. The workshop has been able to achieve the outputs of AI-CD, despite the challenges at the formulation of the workshop. This workshop on resource mobilization was a new idea as we had not done it before, however I

think it was the foundation for future engagements. We hope that the region and the continent will have to integrate the exchange of information and technologies and also movement of people to learn experiences from other countries.

This is a ground breaking activity .as I have said boundaries between countries are becoming more and more porous. For instance, currently there is a lot of movement of goods between Kenya and Ethiopia which cannot be controlled. Within, people are also moving from Northern part of the country to capital coming to Nairobi mainly in search of food such as grains. Grains are mainly imported from Ethiopia which is of interest for both Kenya and Ethiopia. Movement of people and goods is also being experienced from Somalia, while Ugandans are moving to Sudan and South Sudan, Chad and other neighbouring countries.

I encourage that we continue exchanging information and resources as we endeavor to develop our economies. The bottom line for development of our economies will be our environment, so as developing countries we should join efforts to sustainably manage our environment.

Allow me to appreciate the team that organized this forum led by Dr. Ebby Chagala-Odera, Yuki Honjo San, and CADEP-SFM team with support from JICA. KEFRI and Kenya continues to appreciate the support and consistent working relationship with JICA to support Kenyan activities as well as continental activities. We also thank the Ministry of Environment and Forestry who have been consistently supporting KEFRI in the institute's research and development activities. Whatever we needed support with, the Ministry of Environment and Forestry has always supported us, please pass our gratitude to the Cabinet Secretary.

We also appreciate the countries that have released their top-range officers to attend this Forum. With participation of such offices we believe that the workshop will be very helpful to the participating countries.

I wish you all the best as you go back to your home countries and it is my hope that you will share information acquired here in your countries.

With those short remarks, Ladies and gentlemen, I declare this forum on AL-CD to combat desertification in the HoA and Sahel officially closed.

Thank you very much.

Pictorials 2: Official closing Ceremony



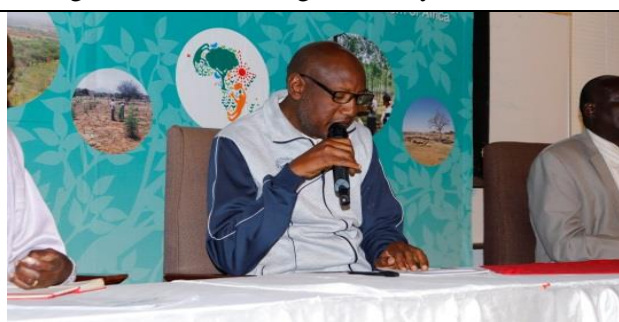
Director KEFRI Dr. Joshua Cheboiwo making remarks during official closing ceremony



Ms. Mari Miura from JICA HQs making comments during the official closing ceremony



Prof Hussein from Somalia making remarks during the official closing ceremony



Mr. Baba Ba from the Sahel Region making remarks during the closing ceremony



Dr. Chagala-Odera of KEFRI making remarks during the closing ceremony



Mr Baba Ba presenting a gift to Ms. Mari Miura during the closing ceremony

3.0 Summary Of Papers Presented

3.1. Overview of Capacity Development Project for Sustainable Forest Management in Kenya (CADEP-SFM)

By Keiichi Takahata Chief Advisor CADEP-SFM

3.1.2 Project Overall Goal:

Sustainable forest management is promoted in Kenya towards the national forest cover target of 10% (2030).

3.1.2 Project Purpose:

Capacity at the national and county level for sustainable forest management is strengthened.

The project has 5 components, namely;

Component 1: Policy Support.

Component 2: Pilot Implementation through County Government, Private sector.

Component 3: REDD+ Readiness.

Component 4: Tree Breeding.

Component 5: Regional Cooperation.

Component 5 activities are harmonized with those of African Initiative for Combating Desertification to Strengthen Resilience to Climate Change (AI-CD).

Kenya is the hub for AI-CD in Horn of Africa. KEFRI is the implementing agency and is supported by JICA experts in the project to achieve the outputs of AI-CD, namely; networking, knowledge sharing and improving access to finance.

3.2. Overview of African Initiative for Combating Desertification (AI-CD)

Ebby Chagala-Odera - KEFRI

3.2.1. Background of AI-CD

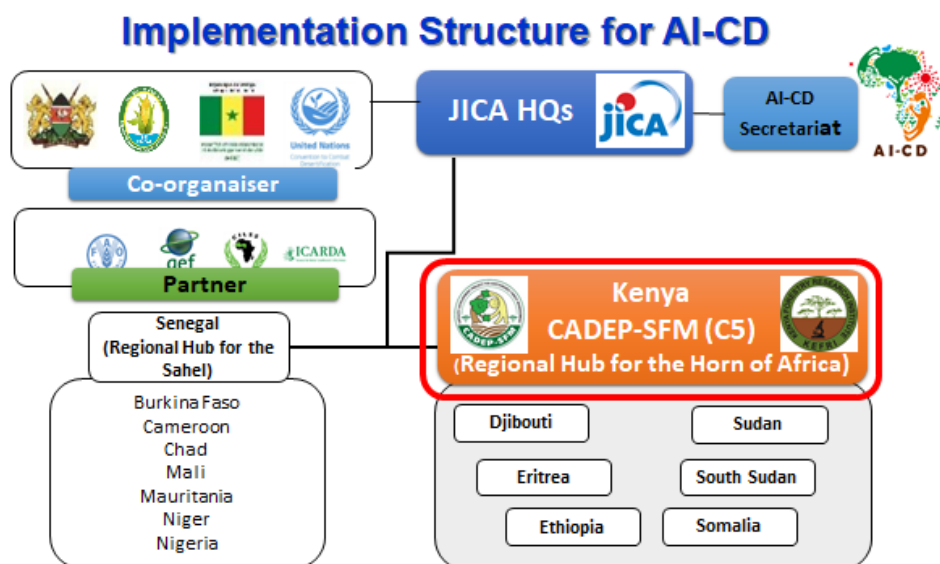
The Sahel and Horn of Africa region face environment deterioration. Much of the region is dry, highly degraded, suffers from frequent and severe drought Climate change is likely to accelerate desertification

3.2.2. African Initiative (AI-CD)

Outputs are; Building Network, Knowledge Sharing and Access to Finance.

- Participating countries in Horn of Africa are 7, namely: Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan and Sudan while in Sahel there are 8 countries.

TICAD VI Preparatory Meeting was also held from 11th-13th July 2016, Nairobi, Kenya. African Initiative for Combating Desertification to Strengthen Resilience to Climate Change in the Sahel and Horn of Africa (AI-CD) was officially signed and launched at TICAD VI on 27th August 2016, Nairobi, Kenya.



3.3. Progress and Challenges on Implementation of African Initiative for Combating Desertification (AI-CD)

Ebby Chagala-Odera - KEFRI

3.3.1 Major Activities for Component 5 towards AI-CD

- Design the scope and prepare ToR.
- Hold national and regional meetings and forum.
- Collect good practice.
- Accumulate the collected information on KEFRI website.
- Share the collected knowledge.
- Improve access to finance.

3.3.2 Progress

1st Regional Forum for Horn of Africa held in February 2017

Main Outcomes for the Forum:

1. Recommended Terms of Reference (ToR)
2. Establishment of Networks.

3. Knowledge Sharing.
4. Access to Finance.
5. Monitoring and Evaluation.
6. Developed draft country action plans.
7. Agreed upon way forward.

3.3.3 Ministerial Forum for Horn of Africa – June 2017

Objectives:

- Promoting awareness of AICD at the political level.
- Sharing challenges on combating desertification.
- Adopting the Nairobi Declaration.

3.3.4 CADEP Good Practice Collection, Accumulation and Sharing

1. Collected and documented 23 good practices from Horn of Africa.
2. Repackaged 8 good practices (7 leaflets and 1 manual).
3. Uploaded 10 good practices from Horn of Africa on database.
4. Compiled and uploaded 11 case studies.

3.3.5 Major challenges

- How to keep momentum high.
- How to enhance communication among the participating countries.
- The participating countries are at different levels of infrastructural development making it difficult to effectively implement the Initiative.
- Inadequate financial resources for implementation of activities in Horn of Africa.

3.4. Terms of Reference of African Initiative for Combating Desertification (AI-CD)

Ebby Chagala-Odera - KEFRI

The AI-CD has been developed to:

- Enhance sharing of knowledge and experiences, and
- Facilitate technology transfer among African countries in order to collectively combat desertification.

Objective of AI-CD

To contribute to making nations and communities resilient to climate change by promoting measures for combating desertification in the Sahel and Horn of Africa.

In the Horn of Africa, the Government of Kenya, through the Ministry of Environment and Forestry and KEFRI, in collaboration with JICA, shall organize various activities to achieve the objective of AI-CD. Good practices will be collected and shared to address identified challenges.

Participating countries will take part in project activities that include: Policy level meetings, Technical meetings, Training, Collect information on good practices for strengthening resilience to climate change and Project conference as well as Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E).

Roles of the African Initiative Secretariat at JICA Headquarters in Tokyo Japan are mainly to coordinate overall activities of AI-CD and harmonize relevant activities in Sahel and Horn of Africa regions.

The partner organizations shall:

- Contribute to the AI-CD through provision of expertise, knowledge, platform for networking and resources.
- Strengthen linkages between relevant partner programs/initiatives with the AI-CD to promote international support towards the fight against drought, desertification and climate change.

3.5. Progress on Implementation of AI-CD in Sahel Region

Baba Ba - Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, Senegal

3.5.1 Sahel Kick-off Meeting

Kick-off meeting was held in Dakar, Senegal on 1st – 3rd March 2017

- Regional knowledge was shared.
- Sahel ToR and Action Plans were developed.
- Linkage with HoA was discussed.
- An excursion was made to Senegal-JICA CODEVAL Project on Effective Restoration of Degraded Soil.
- Proceedings of workshop was developed.

3.5.2 Activities under AI-CD

- Participate in Regional Meetings and Fora.
- Knowledge Sharing;
 - Collect good practices to strengthen resilience to climate change and drought.
 - Establish a database and dissemination.
 - Share and ensure technology transfer to other countries.
- Access to finance.
- Network building.

3.5.3. Output implementation

Output 1: Networking

- Organizational chart developed and validated.
- Code of conduct advocated.

Output 2: Knowledge-sharing

- Concept note elaborated and amended with permanent Inter state Committee for Drought control in the Sahel (CILSS).
- Article advertisement on AI-CD web site.

Output 3: Improving access to finance

- A strategy is under way in each country following the 2nd regional forum held in 2018.
- Hiring of a consultant for the support of the 3 outputs.

4.0 Case Studies On Partnerships, Knowledge Sharing And Resource Mobilization

4.1 Case studies on Partnerships

4.1.1. The Better Globe Forestry Public Private Partnership Model

Jean-Paul Deprins - Better Globe Forestry

About Better Globe Forestry (BGF)

Better Globe Forestry is a private afforestation company that focuses on poverty reduction through massive tree planting, sustainable agricultural programme, microfinance schemes, educational programmes and water supply for rural communities. BGF has the vision to eradicate poverty and corruption in Africa. Its mission is “Social Entrepreneurship” plant as many trees as there are people on this planet, and thereby finance a sustainable implementation of the Vision.

The BGF PPP model

Launched in 2004, BGF works with several partners in the greening and afforestation space, from both the public, private and non-profit/development sector in the areas of research, training and awareness creation. The public sector players are: KEFRI, University of Nairobi, KFS, University of Eldoret and University of Ghent, Belgium. The private sectors are: KenGen Foundation and Bamburi Cement under the Green Initiative Challenge Schools Program. The NGO include the World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF).

The Sustainable Commercial Dryland Afforestation Programme (SCDA)

The programme is driven by the principle of empowering communities with the right information and skills to enable them to contribute towards changing their environments and improving their lives through sustainable commercial afforestation. Both KEFRI and BGF are also involved in extensive research to develop two drought-resistant varieties; *Melia volkensii* (Mukau) and *Acacia senegal* var *kerensis*. There are various categories of projects implemented in Kenya to facilitate the afforestation programme. These are: Classic tree plantations, Trees planted with partner farmers, Better Globe Forestry In-Vitro Laboratory, Seed orchard for selected and improved Mukau, The KenGen Green Initiative Challenge and The Nairobi Greenline.

Table 4.1: Questions and answers

Question	Answer
1. How does BGF get benefits given that it is a private company?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• BGF is a non-profitable organization since it is a social entrepreneur. It gets its funding through money sent by People• BGF brings microfinance to the communities in ASALs• BGF encourages the production of Mukau by awarding the farmers financially upon successful production of a healthy Mukau

2. Output comes after 20 years, how do the farmers benefit from BGF work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BGFs vision is social entrepreneurship, the farmers have few advantages, and BGF guarantees the market for their trees. • Farmers have to own the project, instead of having a centralized nursery, the farmers raise the tree seedlings and they are paid for that • There are also incentives for farmers on the basis of every tree that survives they are paid
3. How does BGF convince the private sectors to be involved in their activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is a process and it also depends on how you interact with the private sectors. We convince them to come on board through transparent interactions to give goals and plans of the sector
4. When BGF talks about protection of the trees, is it sustainable and is it possible to have protection on each tree	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection of trees works when the community is involved, Guards are deployed from the communities not armed though, it's a community awareness programme mostly to keep away animals
5. Do you think that at the end of the project the farmers will continue with the job with water supply problems?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project of planting trees goes on since it is a continuous process. Nothing will change as the trees regenerate after they are cut and there are ways farmers are trained to capture /harvest water. • Agents are trained to help farmers to improve on the water harvesting techniques

4.1.2 Experiences in Implementing UNCCD Decisions in Kenya

Richard Mwendandu – MEA, MoEF

UNCCD has been in existence as a convention for over 20 years. Kenya was among the first countries to sign and ratify the convention. As a result Kenya is therefore very committed to the UNCCD convention. The country participates very actively in the convention activities through open headed working groups, and the bureaus among other approaches. Kenya hosted the convention in Nairobi, in the 1990`s. Kenya has also hosted the African Region President all which serves to indicate how active the country is in implementation of UNCCD.

The objectives of UNCCD which include combating desertification and mitigating the effects of drought in countries experiencing serious drought and/or desertification, are at the heart of the country`s development. The keen interest by Kenya is informed by the fact Kenya in the 1970s, country`s Arid and Semi- Arid areas coverage was 65% while in the 1980s it increased to 75% and currently the ASALs cover over 80% of the country land area. Such trends are also being witnessed globally and in other parts of Africa with, desertification still increasing despite all the efforts to combat it.

For instance, in the 1970s, although there was climate change, the effects were not as severe as today. Due to accelerated desertification, any effort to combat it has been eroded by being emergency of other new phenomenon as such as global warming and drought. UNCCD has prioritized drought as one of the key issues to be addressed alongside land degradation. Kenya has set its targets, and the country is undertaking evaluation to review the status of achievements.

Kenya is looking seriously on how land degradation relates to biodiversity loss and more recently on challenges of pollinators. The government has drafted a policy to address drought and has also formed The National Drought Management Authority which specifically addresses concerns in Northern Kenya, an area which is almost 100% ASAL. Kenya also has an equalization fund which reviews the money allocated to management of drought.

The equalization fund is also geared towards infrastructure development in the country's drylands. Infrastructure has been given priority as it opens up an area for more developmental interventions. The National Drought Management Authority, gives special attention to livestock, special crops and food security. The communities in drylands are also being engaged to enhance their resilience through adopting technologies which can address drought and land degradation related challenges.

Kenya also has a very strong education system known as Environmental Engagement Education for creating awareness within communities. Again this is part of addressing UNCCD key areas. The country also has early warning system which is managed by the meteorological department. In some regions of the country, local radio stations give weather predictions information to communities in their local language in terms of rain, sun shine and winds forecast. With such information communities are able to prepare for farming activities, and also psychologically set for any eventualities.

In the 80s Kenya had a strong extension support services. These services mainly addressed: soil and water conservation, livestock development and food crop production improvement. However, over the years, extension support services have declined. This has in turn eroded some of the gains made in the past in terms of achieving land degradation neutrality. Kenya has set LDN which were presented in during UNCCD COP 13 in China and the country is moving towards implementation of the targets by the various sectors. One of the areas targeted in the land degradation neutrality process is soil-water conservation. The key player is Ministry of Agriculture however, other departments are considering involvement.

The Forestry Policy stipulates that the country should attain a 10% tree cover by 2022, which is currently at about 7%. However achieving this target is greatly dependent on resources and

technologies available as well rainfall patterns. Currently, rains have been very low and unpredictable which has been a challenge to achieving target tree planting.

The link of biodiversity and land degradation has been mainstreamed with activities which are directly dependent on land and rain. The challenges of pollinators has been identified a major problem in the country. However, to address this challenge a lot of data are required. We have to data on the baseline current status of pollinators, the rain patterns before making decisions on wayforward. Though Kenya has department working on these issues, more capacity is needed to enable formulation of the right interventions at a given time.

4.2 Case studies on Knowledge Sharing

4.2.1 AI-CD Communication Tools

Takuya Shiraishi – OCG

- Tool 1: AI-CD Website.
- Tool 2: AI-CD Facebook Page.
- Tool 3: Twitter and YouTube.

4.2.2 AI-CD website

Voice from the Field

- We solicit general public's Voices from the Field/articles about practices on combating desertification.
- Provide people on the ground an opportunity to introduce their activities: Informal knowledge from community level.

Japan's Cooperation

- Articles on the good projects which can contribute to combat desertification in cooperation with Japan are posted.
- Useful manuals created under each projects are also collected and shared through the page.
- 14 projects are posted e.g. Participatory Forest Management Project in Belete-Gera.

Technical Materials Developed by Japan.

4.2.3 AI-CD Facebook page

Anyone can publish posts including photos/video clips about relevant practices.

- Page Fans' Reactions:
- Voice from the Field –Mauritania.
- Voice from the Field -Burkina Faso.

4.2.4 Twitter and YouTube

AI-CD accounts are linked to various potential partners;

- UNCCD, GEF, UNDP GC-RED, FAO, etc.
- AI-CD twitter account is linked to 63 related organizations.

Other Updates: Collaboration with UNCCD

Link to the AI-CD website in the “UNCCD Capacity Building Marketplace”.

Suggestions/recommendations put forward by the participants on various approaches will help decision makers and actors involved in combating desertification produce desired result.

4.3 Case Studies On Resource Mobilization

4.3.1. Access to finance

Prof. Yasuo Izumi - OCG

Major Activities in seeking Finance

Information and data collection includes; Survey research; Policy and strategy development, Institution Organization, building Infrastructure, Facility and equipment Investment, Knowledge Sharing Management, capacity building and dissemination, Project Implementation and Management, Project monitoring and evaluation.

Applying Bodies / Institutions / Agencies

Central Government, Local Government, CSOs / NGO, Community and Private Sector Firms.

Funding Agencies and Partners

International Public Donors, International Organizations (GEF, GEF-SGP, GCF), UN Organizations (FAO, UNEP, UNDP, UNCCD, MDBs – World Bank, African Development Bank; Bilateral Agencies (JICA, GIZ, SIDA, USAID); Financial Institutions: Banks, Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs); Crowd funding Institutions, Venture Capitals; Private Sector Corporates Own Commercial Activities via Tech. Coop, Tech. Assistance and/or Direct Investments and Corporate Social Responsibilities (CSR) Activities, foundations and NGOs.

Global Environment Facility (GEF)

Members of GEF

183 member countries in partnership with international institutions, civil society organizations (CSOs), and private sector to address global environmental issues, and national sustainable development.

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

A UN specialized agency leading international efforts to defeat hunger. FAO is also a source of knowledge and information, and helps developing countries in transition modernize and improve agriculture, forestry and fisheries practices with its 194 member states.

FAO support implementation of UNCCD in order to increase resilience to climate change and drought through the promotion of Sustainable Land Management practices as a means to improve people's livelihoods. International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) enabling the rural poor to overcome poverty with a broad range of financing tools.

Green Climate Fund (GCF)

The Green Climate Fund (GCF) is a fund established at Incheon, Korea in 2000 within the framework of the UNFCCC with a view to assist developing countries in adaptation and mitigation practices to counter climate change. They identified the need to assess various options for how nations could access the fund due to the lack of Stakeholders involvement. JICA has become an Accredited Entity (AE).

United Nations Environment Programme – Finance Initiative (UNEP FI)

United Nations Environment Programme – Finance Initiative (UNEP FI) is a partnership between UNEP and global financial sector created in the context of the 1992 Earth Summit UNEP FI, with a mission to promote sustainable finance. Over 200 financial institutions, including banks, insurers and investors, work with UNEP.

World Bank Group (WBG)

WB was established in 1945 and headquartered in Washington, D.C, USA. World Bank Group comprised of IBRD, IDA, IFC, MIGA and ICSID and IDA is an agency to offer interest rate free credit. Country Partnership Framework (CPF or Country Assistance Strategy, in the past) are formulated every 4 years. Desertification, Land Degradation and Drought issues are often dealt in CPF. Policy Development to Capacity Building is possibly to be included in CPF.

African Development Bank (AfDB)

The headquarters is located in Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire. AfDB comprised of AfDB and ADF is an agency to offer interest rate free credit. Country Strategy Paper is formulated every 4 years. Desertification, Land Degradation and Drought issues are often dealt in CSP Policy Development to Capacity Building is possibly to be included in CSP.

4.3.2. Resource mobilization experiences by KEFRI

Betty Prissy Njoki -KEFRI

Introduction

- Kenya Forestry Research Institute (KEFRI) gets 70% of its annual funding from Government of Kenya and 30% from internal revenue and grants from development partners.
- Therefore, resource mobilization is a critical component.

Challenges and Opportunities in KEFRI in Resource Mobilization

Challenges

- Research is given less priority in funding due to long-term nature before realizing tangible results.
- Country transparency and political systems.

- Increased competition for donor funds.
- The upcoming high demand and funding mechanisms that is time demanding and to some extent expertise based; GCF, GEF, World Bank and other banks grants.
- Poor Networking. This causes duplication of efforts, leads to conflicting strategies.
- Development Approaches that have insufficient sustainability strategies and ownership of development interventions by communities.

Opportunities

- Existence of KEFRI Strategic Planning: KEFRI has a strategic plan which can be used for resource mobilization and partnerships creation.
- Existence of KEFRI resource mobilization strategy: KEFRI has a strategy that stipulates objectives, approaches and methodologies towards resource mobilization to unify and shape focus for the resource mobilization activities.
- There exists a policy that stipulates motivations and remuneration structures for active and successful fundraisers which stirs fundraising.
- Partnership guidelines: Partnerships in KEFRI are guided by a document that spells the kind of linkages and modalities of reporting under each new partnership.
- Local Resource Mobilization.
- Local Networking provides opportunities for mutual learning, identifying appropriate opportunities.
- Enabling Environment: The new governmental dispensation has provided Kenyans with more political space to undertake their own development initiatives.
- Improving Corporate image: Share KEFRI vision, mission and plans and enhance branding
- Developed corporate presentation.
- Increase participation in forums where there is potential to potential funding partners nationally, regionally and internationally. *Always carry key IEC material and souvenirs.*
- Involve technical staffs in strategizing on fundraising –fundraising and programmatic work.
- Prudent management and operationalization of project: KEFRI practices transparency, accountability and proper financial management of all projects and regularly update donors on progress.

4.3.3. Resource mobilization experiences by Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs)

Francis N. Kihumba – MoEF

Experiences of a Multilateral Financing

In all MEAs the need for financial and technical resources is one of the key ingredients and conditions for compliance. Financing MEAs is usually under the Party Government and people, bilateral and multilateral partners otherwise donors. Each of the above will put financial resources in areas of their priority. New and emerging issues on environment and health may not be a priority because the government of a party may not have fully.

Financing mechanisms for chemicals and waste

Some MEAS have financing mechanisms to address global issues. They include:

- Multilateral Ozone Fund.
- Basel trust Fund for wasters.
- Partnership programmes for plastics, waste, and computers.
- Global environment facility.

Countries are urged to request for projects under;

- Enabling activities.
- Medium sized projects full scale project.
- National, Regional and global projects.

GEF funded MEAs

Stockholm Convention on persistent organic pollutants, Minamata Convention on mercury and Montreal Protocol on Ozone Depleting Substances.

Size of funding

Enabling activities less than US\$ 500, Medium sized less than US\$ 2,000, Full sized Project usually over US\$ 2000, Size depends on Relevance, Helping country to comply with the MEA, National Good for human health and environment and Global Environmental Benefits.

Key elements of a GEF project

The key elements to mobilize funding for GEF are:

- To understand GEF Priorities now for GEF -7.
- Understand the programming areas for Land Degradation singly or plus other focal areas.

Programming areas to be addressed through focal areas

According to GEF 7 LD can benefit from the following programme areas:

- Sustainable Cities.
- Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration.
- Sustainable Forest Management.
- International Waters.
- Marine Litter.
- Climate Change Mitigation.

5.0 Donors Presentations On Resource Mobilization

5.1 Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

Zipora Otieno - Chief Technical Adviser & GCF Focal Point at FAO Kenya

The Green Climate Fund

The Green Climate Fund (GCF) is a new global fund created to support the efforts of developing countries to respond to the challenge of climate change. It was set up by the 194 countries who are parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 2010. When the Paris Agreement was reached in 2015, the GCF was given an important role in serving the agreement and supporting the goal of keeping climate change well below 2°C.

Objective: “make a significant and ambitious contribution to the global efforts towards attaining the goals set by the international community to combat climate change.

Vision: support a paradigm shift to low-emission and climate-resilient development target investments for transformational impact.

The GCF finances projects that have a maximum potential for a paradigm shift towards low-carbon and/or climate-resilient sustainable development. The Fund seeks to balance national priorities, potential to deliver concrete climate benefits costs.

What is GCF’s Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme?

The GCF provides early support for readiness and preparatory activities to enhance country ownership to effectively access and deploy resources from the GCF **through two sub-windows:**

- General Readiness: up to US\$ 1 million.
- Adaptation Planning: up to US\$ 3 million.

FAO’s experience with the GCF

FAO has learned important lessons from its experiences working with the GCF thus far. This experience includes:

- Two FAO-led projects approved (Paraguay, El Salvador).
- Four projects submitted and under review (Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Nepal, Armenia).
- Three projects being finalized for submission in 2019 (Benin, Philippines, Sudan, Congo).
- 19 approved GCF ‘readiness projects’ with FAO as the delivery partner:

Climate Change Rationale (CCR)

CCR is a justification for a GCF funding request that provides a clear logic of

- i) Climate context: ***needs*** for adaptation and/or mitigation; and consequently
- ii) Identifying and prioritizing interventions to ***address those needs***.

CCR at the **core of project design**: aim to transform the climate change **problem** into **solutions** and thereby establish project objectives, desired effects and interventions (more resilient farmers or less GHG in atmosphere).

GCF investment criteria

Align your project to all six:

- Impact potential.
- Paradigm shift.
- Sustainable Development.
- Responsive to recipient needs.
- Promote country ownership.

Table 5.1 Question and Answer

Question	Answer
1. How do you measure increasing resilience or what are the tools for resilience	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• We have not developed any tool to measure resilience though efforts have being done to come up with tools to measure the emissions.• There is need to implement an impact assessment accessing the impacts of the emissions.
2. Is FAO accredited for loans?	No FAO is accredited for grants only

5.2 AfDB and Climate Change in the Horn of Africa

Dr. Olufunso Somorin - Regional Principal Officer and Dr. Robert Ochieng - Regional Consultant)

5.2.1 AfDB's Strategy for Climate Change and Green Growth

Ten Year Strategy (2013-2022)

- The Bank's Ten Year Strategy, 2013-2022 (TYS) focuses on Africa's economic transformation. It has dual objectives: inclusive growth and gradual transition to green growth.
- Climate change intervention is crucial to achieving the objective of transitioning to green growth:
 - Building resilience to climate shocks.
 - Providing sustainable infrastructure.
 - Creating ecosystem services.
 - Making efficient and sustainable use of natural resources.
- The Bank has developed an extensive Green Growth Framework and accompanying sectoral guidance documents, and trained staff on how to integrate Green Growth into project development. Externally, the Bank supports African countries.

Climate Change Action Plan II (2016-2020)

The Bank is currently implementing its second Climate Change Action Plan (2016-2020) focusing on four (4) key pillars: Adaptation; Mitigation; Climate Finance; and Enabling Environment.

The Action Plan represents the Bank's roadmap to:

- Support the implementation of Africa's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).
- Mainstream Climate Change in the delivery of the Bank's H5 priority areas.
- Scale up climate finance accessed and channelled to African countries from public (multilateral/bilateral) and private sources.
- Achieve the Bank's target of tripling its climate financing to allocate 40% of its approvals as climate finance by 2020.
- Reach parity between adaptation finance and mitigation.

Financial Instruments

These are targeted at different stages of the project development cycle and up to financial close. These range from preparation grants to long-term project financing instruments as well as equity and insurance products (e.g. guarantees). AfDB maximizes value-addition by ensuring complementarity across different facilities and its own financial products.

- Public Sector Preparation and Environment; Grants for Technical Assistance and Capacity Building for Public Sector clients.

- Project Development Phase; Grants for Technical Assistance and Capacity Building for Private and Public Sector clients.

Project Finance Phase

- Grants.
- Guaranteed Loans.
- Senior Concessional Loans.
- Subordinated Concessional Loans.
- Guarantees (PRGs, PCGs).
- Indirect Equity.

Concluding Remarks

Climate Finance: The Bank commits to doubling its climate finance for the period 2020-2025 to at least **US\$ 25 billion**.

- Target of allocating 40% of Bank's approvals to climate finance.
- Increase adaptation finance to achieve parity with mitigation finance.
- Scale up mobilization of finance from multiple sources including both public and private.

Support NDC implementation: Through the Africa NDC Hub, the Bank will increase its support for NDC implementation in member countries.

Continuous focus on multiple outcomes: Food security, water access, improved livelihood, economic development and ecosystem development.

Table 5.2 Questions and answers

Questions	Answers
1. On climate financing, where does the bank stand now?	The bank has already started climate financing, already have a strategy for the next 3 years and still building more
2. Does the bank have the same policy for the Sahel region?	Yes the bank is worldwide and mostly to the most affected and fragile areas

5.3 UNDP presentation

UNDP is pleased to be part of the forum and hope it is the beginning of a collaboration with AI-CD countries with which they are already working in the context of their support to the implementation of the UNCCD convention. UNDP has been a strong advocate of the convention to combat desertification since its adoption in 1994. Over the past 25 years UNDP has supported over 70 countries and many of them in Africa to prepare the National Action Programmes to combat desertification. We have also supported major initiatives like building capacity and policy advocacy initiatives to address the implementation of the convention on the ground.

As an implementing agency of the Global Environment Facility which is the financial mechanism of UNCCD, UNDP is currently programming a large project on sustainable land management to help countries reverse land degradation. Globally UNDP programmes about 25% as an agency of 35% of GCF and particularly to help them develop climate adaptation projects that contributes to combating land degradation and promoting restoration. Our support is provided to countries through our global network of country offices through our global environment finance unit and our global policy center on resilient ecosystem and desertification which is based in Kenya.

Over the past years, we have worked with Kenya to develop its land degradation neutrality targets which were adopted last year and shared at COP13 in China. We are currently discussing with Kenya the possibility of developing a new project on sustainable land management to help Kenya access its GEF 7 allocation under GEF and help Kenya meet its land degradation neutrality targets. In Somalia UNDP is working with UNCCD to help Somalia establish its national land degradation neutrality target and to be able to do this it requires the approval of the national focal points and many of the AI-CD focal points.

In 2015-2017 UNDP supported the preparation of the UNCCD in global land outlook which was launched at COP13 in China in 2017 and it was well received by the parties of the convention and many of them expressed interest in applying the global scenario. At the regional level, UNDP explore future changes in land use and land conditions in different regions particularly in Africa and this was expressed as an interest of African countries by Mr Mwendandu who is leading the UNDP African group to COP 14. In this context in partnership with other environmental assessment regions and joint research. Center of the European commission to the AI-CD and the global scenario of the global land outlook at regional level in Africa through a study or a project entitled future prospective on land for East Africa.

Inadequate land use planning is one of the challenges and so this study is intended to improve land use planning. The study intends to assess the old magnitude of potential changes to land in Africa up to 2050. Also aims to familiarize national level policy. UNDP is proposing a pilot face

starting with 2 AI-CD countries and they include Kenya and Ethiopia who has played a major role in shaping AI-CD.

Based on the progress achieved in 2019 and availability of financial resources, this pilot phase could be extended to other AI-CD countries in the region in 2020 and go beyond to countries like Netherlands through the AI-CD. The proposal by Mr. Mwendandu has been accepted and the pilot phase will be launched.

5.4 Resource mobilizations strategy by Africa Group of Negotiators

George Wamukoya - Africa Group of Negotiators

Africa Group of Negotiations (AGN) completed the first set of meetings on Agriculture and Gender. The meeting was attended by over 80 participants from all of Africa. The objective of the meeting was to prepare the African Group Common position for the SBI which is coming up in August 2019. Climate change is one of the core issue being addressed by AGN and the Ministry of Environment.

In 2014, at the AU Summit in Malabo; Equatorial Guinea a decision was made by Heads of States that, The Africa Union Commission and the NEPAD Agency which now has been converted to Africa Union Development Agency must support capacity of African countries to be able to access climate change finance to enable them address issues related to adaptation to climate change and mitigation. An agreement was made that countries to submit commitments' in respect to the nationally determined contributions to mobilize resources to address the challenges facing African countries e.g. desertification.

In Africa, negotiations are underway to ensure that desertification is included. Each country is to identify the drivers of climate change to craft conclusions that will be able to provide enabling environment for Africa to access additional resources to address this very important challenge of desertification that needs to be quickly addressed.

All the concepts that were presented in this Forum are eligible to climate finance not only by Green Climate Fund but even by bilateral donors i.e. JICA as an accredited entity under The Green Climate Fund can mobilize funds to support climate change mitigation activities.

All HoA countries need to have a strategy on how to access climate financing. Kenya has a climate change strategy but that strategy is not actionable. Through the Government of Kenya donor coordination an action plan was developed.

The Heads of States recognized that there is need for capacity building in relation to developing proposals that are bankable. Therefore, Under the Africa Union Commission and NEPAD, with support from GIZ, there is a program of supporting 12 countries in Africa to develop bankable proposals and all of them have moved and are currently at the stage of developing full proposals. Committees are set up within the National Government. Private sectors and all other actors are also involved in these committees.

The proposal was finalized in Tanzania, dissatisfaction is critical in relation to climate change and the synergy between the Rio Convention is important to address losing high levels of biodiversity.

Pictorial 3: In-house sessions



Dr. Chagala-Odera making some comments during the forum



Participants during an in-house session



Prof. Hussein Moalim from Somalia making some remarks during the forum



Zipporah from FAO making a presentation on Green Climate Fund



Mr Heruy Asghedom from Eritrea making some comments during the forum



Dr. George Tadu from South Sudan chairing the final session

6.0 Concept Notes

Different concept notes were presented by each country from the Horn of Africa.

6.1 Donors Comments on the Concept Notes

FAO

- Ensure that the projects has a strong climate change rationale so that it can qualify for the GCF or GEF.
- Sharpening the focus on climate finance.

UNDP

- All the concepts should be streamlined to sharpen the focus on climate finance.
- Some projects such as that presented by Djibouti are so small to be taken by UNDP as a stand-alone project; it cannot go into a small grant programme. Discussions to be done inside Djibouti to explore how such an initiative of protecting rangelands could be integrated into a larger initiative that could be considered for funding by GEF.
- Some projects such as that from Sudan can be a stand-alone project. FAO could consider such a project.
- Broad projects such as that from Somalia can be presented to a multilateral donor. It should also be aligned with the strategic priorities proposed under GEF 7. To discuss with the UNDP country office in Somalia to see if the project fits into the country programme ending in 2021.
- Kenya's project is targeting on research and forestry sector discuss with various implementing agencies and can be submitted to GEF7. A project for Kenya on land management and land degradation neutrality, this initiative can come under the component of building capacity for digitizing and research information.

EU

- EU fully supports AI-CD.
- All the participating countries are encouraged to consult the EU delegations in their respective countries and present their refined concepts since it finances various countries in the horn of Africa.

AfDB

- AfDB supports various projects in the Horn of Africa, such as those in the field of climate change, Forestry, Agriculture among others.
- The Bank prefers concepts that could be integrated into the national programme, which improves the chances for funding.
- The AfDB has trust funds, loans and grants that are offered for supporting projects,. The Bank could consider most of the proposals presented after discussions.

- Stand-alone projects could be channeled through the AfDB offices for review.
- Djibouti and Eritrea to customize their concept notes. And channel them to the donors.

JICA

- The output of workshop, especially the concept notes will be presented to JICA.
- Concept notes to be shared with all the AI-CD partners with approval of participating countries.
- Donors have their own strategies, participants to investigate on how to match their concepts with the donor's targets.
- Participants once back to their home countries will be expected with work with development partners in their respective countries. This could be achieved through consultation, meetings and dialogue with respective donors.

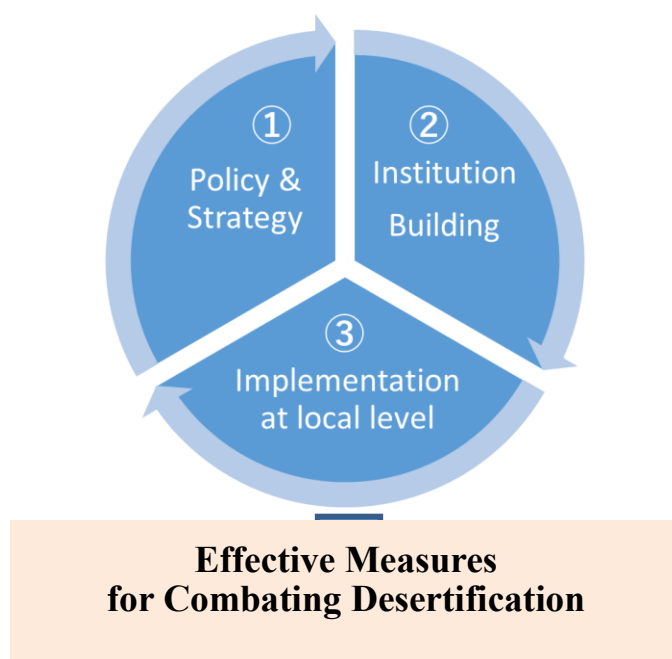
7.0. Guideline On Effective Measures For Combating Desertification For Achieving Sustainable Development In The Horn Of Africa

Preamble

“**The African Initiative for Combating Desertification** to Strengthen Resilience to Climate Change in the Sahel and Horn of Africa (AI-CD)” is a framework of African countries with their development partners to fight desertification. AI-CD aims to contribute to making nations and communities resilient to climate change by promoting measures for combating desertification in the Sahel and the Horn of Africa. This goal will be reached through three pillars, namely: network building, knowledge sharing and improved access to finance as summarized below:

- **Networking:** A robust network is built among participating countries and their development partners for combating desertification in the regions, and raising awareness of the international community to desertification.
- **Knowledge-sharing:** Knowledge and experiences on combating desertification are shared to improve effectiveness of development efforts in the region.
- **Improving access to finance:** Access to available international development finance is improved to promote measures for combating desertification in the region.

These pillars can be strengthened through mainstreaming activities on combating desertification into policy, institutional and local levels.



This guideline is developed to support African countries to achieve SDGs through measures to combat desertification in the most effective and efficient ways. This guideline shows important

policy and technical matters to address desertification. This guidelines with good practices were developed by outcomes of AI-CD in the Horn of Africa from 2016 - 2019.

■ **AI-CD Vision**

A global leader on combating desertification

■ **AI-CD Mission**

To mainstream effective measures for combating desertification and making nations and communities resilient to climate change

AI-CD Achievements and Proposed Actions

Policies and Strategies

High-level and Political Commitment

Strengthen high-level, political commitment and country ownership to combat desertification. The political commitment can be incorporated through the national development plan in each country in line with the related SDGs goals and targets.

The plan will be prepared in close coordination with the development partners through the dialog and consultations particularly during the country strategy or sectoral strategy processes through which the government will express its political commitment in the form of policy, strategy and projects to be implemented during the strategy period.

Case Study

Mainstreaming of combating desertification into policies

Mainstream the fight against land degradation, desertification and drought as priority agenda items to be addressed as one measure to meet SDG target 15.3 in the strategies, policies, and plans of participating countries.

Case Study

Country ownership and capacity development

Invest in capacity development as the means of implementation for policy formulation and its implementation. Capacity development is required at all level from central, regional and community level.

Case Study

Financial mobilization

Funding mobilization for combating desertification cannot be achieved with efforts only by governments but development partners, private sector as well as NGOs and communities.

Promote partnerships with the private sector as an indispensable actor for sustainable development. The public sector can work as a catalyst to mobilize private funds.

Build adequate capacity to design, plan, elaborate and draft an application for funding needs to be well developed.

Case Study

Better Globe Forestry

[KENYA]

Institutional Building

Cross-sectoral and multi-stakeholders approach

Coordinate and engage relevant organizations and stakeholders to combat desertification recognizing that measures to combat desertification require cross-sectoral multi-stakeholders approach.

Case Study

Awareness and Education

Community empowerment, awareness creation and environmental education are useful approaches to get wider stakeholders engaged in the fight against desertification.

Case Study
International Combating Desertification Day
[KENYA]

Implementation on the ground

Adequate land use planning

- Coordinated and integrated land use planning.

Address land degradation, deterioration, destruction and pollution

- Land rehabilitation and restoration through; reforestation, afforestation, and land protection techniques
- Climate smart agriculture

Vegetation degradation and deforestation

- Growing drought tolerant tree species
- Re-seeding techniques
- Species enrichment planting

Case Study
Project on Development of Drought-Tolerant Trees for Adaptation to Climate Change in Drylands of Kenya
[KENYA-JICA] #Tree Breeding #DNA Analysis #Native Species
A breeding system for drought-tolerant native tree species by using DNA analysis is established.



More details...

<http://aicd->

africa.org/archives/2196?ln=



Case Study
Participatory Forest Management Project in Belete-Gera in Ethiopia
[ETHIOPIA-JICA] #Farmer Field School #Forest Coffee
Promoting sustainable forest management by improving livelihood through introduction of Farmer Field School and forestry coffee.

africa.org/archives/1770?ln=



More details...

<http://aica->



Agriculture and rural development

Case Study

Minimum Integrated Household Agricultural Package (MIHAP)

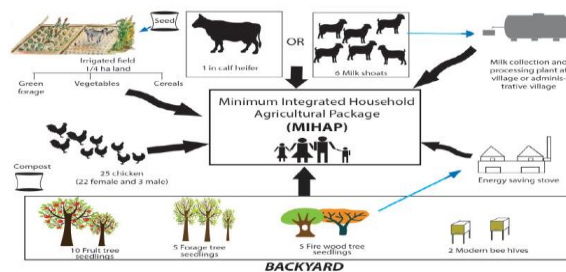
[ERITREA] #Integrated Approach #Value Adding

- Each household/ family receives an integrated agricultural package comprised of improved cross-breed dairy cow, chicken, bee hives, a vegetable plot, and fruit trees, etc. to improve the living conditions and satisfy the food and nutrition requirements and to provide opportunity to make extra money by selling surplus products.
- On-farm or small scale milk processing at a village level is conducted to add value to milk production.

More details...

<http://aica->

africa.org/archives/2196?ln=



Address overgrazing

- Natural pasture improvement.
- Transhumance.
- Herd management planning.

Address Shortage of biomass energy

- Establishment of woodlots.
- Efficient woody biomass conversion and use techniques.

Narrow genetic base

- Participatory crop selection and improvement.
- Crop diversification.

Soil degradation

- Soil conservation techniques.
- Soil fertility improvement techniques.
- Sand dune stabilization techniques.
- River bank stabilization techniques.
- Reclamation of saline soils.

Drought/water shortage

- Water harvesting and water conservation techniques.
- Water purification techniques.
- Ground water usage.
- Enhanced drought preparedness.

Community participatory resource management

Useful Links for Knowledge-Sharing

- AI-CD
<http://aicd-africa.org/>
- CADEP Good Practices
<http://cadep.kefri.org:4080/cadep/>

Description about this guidelines and contributors



7.1 Comments on Guideline

7.1.1 High level political commitment

Eritrea

Every 15th of May Eritrea marks the Greening Day, which was inaugurated in 2006 by the president. Every Eritrean, whether working for the government, community or private sector has to make tangible and measurable effort to improve the land cover. The 15th of May is celebrated annually to evaluate the progress and plan for the next year. From all the regions the successful individuals in the communities are issued with certificates while the winners are also given some incentives. The initiative has great political support and has played a major role in improving the environment in Eritrea.

Somalia

Due to the civil war in Somalia for the past 30 years, much of the public institutions have been destroyed which are currently being rebuilt. The federal level government does not have a Ministry dedicated to the environment, but there exist small departments dealing with environment, under the Prime Minister office. The country has developed a proposal that gives more priority to environmental issues as previous focus has been on security issues. In an attempt to raise public awareness on environmental care, the proposal hopes to establish a big centralized Federal Government Ministry that can lead on developing policies on environment while at regional level institutions will be developed to implement the policies.

The main environmental challenge that requires to be addressed is charcoal burning, which has led to massive deforestation in the country. It is proposed that the Ministry of Livestock work in collaboration with the Department of the environment to address with the danger posed by charcoal production. The challenge will be addressed through use of alternative energy where the government will help 3,000 families to buy the gas cookers. A cooker retails at about US\$130, which most families cannot afford.

South Sudan

The Republic of South Sudan has voluntarily developed Governmental high-level note of measures to achieve the national Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) targets by 2030 in order to align it to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (SDG target 15.3). The government high level commitment proposal has already been developed and submitted to the secretariat. Though political will is there, a clear write up on the commitment is yet to be made.

Sudan

In Sudan there is a law that stipulates that, in every agricultural system, whether irrigated or rain-fed, there must be set 5% of land for tree cover. This law is strictly followed by all the people of Sudan.

Kenya

There is Political Will in the country however there is need to match the Will to be in tandem with implementation. Various policies stipulated that the country should achieve 10% tree cover by 2030. The Ministry of Environment and Forestry has developed a National Strategy for achieving and maintaining over 10% tree cover by 2022

7.1.2. Country Ownership and Capacity Development

Eritrea

Eritrea is dryland country areas, therefore soil and water conservation is a priority. Communities are involved in soil conservation activities, based on that, Eritrea accepted the strategy from UNCCD on LDN and aligned it to the national strategy.

For proper implementation, the planning is done through a bottom-up approach. For capacity building, training of trainees is undertaken at the headquarters, regional and community level. fresh graduates are appointed to train the farmers and get indigenous knowledge from them.

South Sudan

All projects in South Sudan are mainstreamed to combating desertification. NGOs implementing the agricultural projects also have to mainstream their projects to combating desertification.

Sudan

In the last 5 years Sudan established a programme in the Ministry of Agriculture known as National Programme for Agricultural Sector. This programme promotes rain-fed agriculture and promotes application of new technology depending on type of soil. Any region or type of soil takes an amount of rain to improve this technology for different communities.

Somalia

Technical application on seed selection and seed preservation and regeneration is being undertaken for agricultural based sector. A lot of seed selection from the local have been undertaken. However, this has not been achieved in the environmental sector as there is poor coordination of activities between institutions and training programmes. There is a new project called Economics of Land Degradation (ELD) funded by GIZ, EU and Germany is being undertaken in some parts of Somalia to create awareness as well as implement the programme activities.

7.1.3. Implementation on the ground

Kenya

Kenya has developed a CADEP web portal for uploading good practices from Kenya and other Horn of Africa countries. Currently there are various good practices that could be categorized under forestry, but little under the agricultural sector. There is therefore need to put great effort to collect and upload agriculture based good practices.

Eritrea

The Eritrea people proclaim that “Land is not inherited from families but has been borrowed from our children, so we have to give them healthy land”. The country also says the unploughed land must always be green and ploughed land must be fertile. Therefore, every person in Eritrea has an obligation to transfer healthy land with good plant cover to the next generation.

South Sudan

Much of the country is desert-like which is devoid of vegetation. However, in the last three years the country has managed to have a green cover on the desert, with a positive impact on climate change mitigation. Students at PhD and masters in various universities in South Sudan have undertaken studies on how to green the country. Through concerted efforts and studies, it has been found that desert like regions that had no grass or trees in the past ten years, can now offer fodder for livestock, such camels and sheep.

Somalia

Presently Somalia has a programme that is mapping the various ranges into specific climate and soils type, and matching the same with specialized crops production and also isolating regions that may require irrigation.

Region	Climate / Soils type	Crop specialization
North East region	Very dry with minimum rainfall of 15 mm per year	Dates
Central ranges	sandy soil	cowpeas
Middle Shabel	heavy soil along Shabel river	rice production
South West region	inter-river line which is a bit far from irrigation	sorghum
Along the Shabel river and low Shabel, lower Juba		irrigated maize production

7.1.4 Resource and Financial mobilization

Eritrea

The main resource of the Government of Eritrea towards combating desertification is voluntary public participation in land reclamation programmes. Where there is no permanent river or lake and the communities have to create their own dams for water harvesting. In the rural areas the communities are mostly affected by lack of water, are therefore involved in protection of the water catchments, soil water conservation activities, building of micro-dams. To undertake these activities funds are required to purchase tools for the communities and for training to effectively undertake the activities..

Kenya

The government does not fund projects 100% though there is willingness among the actors. Kenya is in the early stages of building partnerships.

South Sudan

South Sudan is utilizing knowledge from the training undertaken in Japan on knowledge sharing. The country has developed a proposal awaiting response from the donors.

The Rio convention focal points in the country i.e. biodiversity, climate change and UNCCD had a meeting in the country with donors, embassies including UNDP and the discussion was positive.

Some private sectors have also shown willingness to join the team.

However there is low capacity on technical know for developing bankable proposals that are acceptable to donors. The country proposed that a forum be organised to train the AI-CD team on proposal writing specifically for UN and GEF funding.

8.0 Exhibition

An exhibition of a selection of items from KEFRI Tree seed centre, National Forest Products Research Programme, Drylands Eco-region Research Programme and AI-CD Secretariat/Bioversity International under CGIAR, IEDA SEIKA corporation were displayed

8.1 Exhibitors by KEFRI

8.1.1 KEFRI Tree Seed Centre

The tree planting programmes require high quality tree seed and planting materials. Development and production of high quality tree seed is one of the core functions of KEFRI. KEFRI Tree Seed Centre therefore specializes in collection and distribution of high quality tree seeds for planting. The Centre's mission is to To develop a system for provision and distribution of high quality tree seed through research, production, certification and distribution to the local level. The centre has a network of 8 collection centres distributed in various ecological zones of Kenya.

Seed is collected from selected and established Seed Stand, 60% of which are exotic plantation species.

KEFRI Tree Seed Centre exhibited the various types of seeds it collects as well as the technology for seed testing and storing.

Contribution to the AI-CD objective: Improved *Melia* seeds for establishment of on-farm *Melia* plantations and demonstration farms and provides a basis for preparation and distribution of seeds to different farmers in the dry lands and other stakeholders.

8.1.2 Drylands Eco-region Research Programme

Drylands Eco-region Research Programme (DERP) addresses forestry research and development in the dryland forests and woodland ecosystems in Kenya. A key species being developed by the programme is *Melia volkensii*. Kibwezi Sub-centre exhibited *Melia* seeds and the seedlings and shared knowledge on propagation of *Melia volkensii* which grows very well in the dry areas

Melia volkensii is a multipurpose tree that is endemic to drylands of eastern Africa with natural distribution range in Kenya. It grows in sandy-clay and shallow stony soils but prefers sandy soils with good drainage from sea-level to 1700 m with mean annual rainfall of 300 – 800 mm and temperature range of 26-38 °C. *Melia* is a fast growing (up to 20 meters in 10 to 15 years, attaining a diameter of up to 25 cm), multipurpose deciduous tree. *Melia* is highly preferred in the drylands because of its drought tolerance, high quality and termite resistant timber. Other products of *Melia* include poles, posts, fodder, medicine, firewood, and bee fora.

Contribution to the objectives of AI-CD: Growing drought resistance trees contributes greatly to livelihood improvement in the drylands through tree nursery activities and sale of seedlings.

8.1.3 National Forest Products Research Programme (NFPRP)

The KEFRI National Forest Products Research Programme (NFPRP) Karura undertakes forestry research in harvesting, handling, and processing and value addition of both wood and non-wood forest products. The programme develops forestry technologies on bio-fuels mainly charcoal and briquettes, timber engineering on various species including bamboo and non-wood forest products such as indigenous fruits, gums, resins and aloe.

The products exhibited during the Forum included furniture such as tables and stools; and sculptures from timber engineering using bamboo; non-wood forest products, and cosmetic products from *Aloe vera* such as soap and lotion.

The programme contributes to improved livelihoods of Kenyan communities through development of wood and non-wood forest products as an alternative source of income.

8.2 AI-CD Exhibitors

8.2.1 Puffed grains snacks

AI-CD Secretariat in collaboration with a Japanese company in Kenya showcased Puffed grains snacks, produced using a pressure-popping machine. The machine places grains under high temperature with steamed pressure in a containment vessel and when the vessel's seal is suddenly broken, the pressure is immediately released and bloats the grain volume to many times its original.

The technology contributes to the AI-CD Objectives through value addition of under-utilized traditional drought resistance food crops such as cereals, legumes, and wild tree nuts. The technology also create a new source of income for people in rural areas

8.2.2 Biomass Carbonization Machine

This machine alters organic materials, that are easily found in rural areas into charcoal with microscopic pore and high water retention ability. By mixing this charcoal with farm soil, the water held in the charcoal is slowly supplied to crops and therefore improving the resilience and production of rain fed agriculture. Technology is being promoted by Meiwa Co.Ltd.

Contribution to the objectives of AI-CD: Strengthen resilience of agriculture in dryland against irregular rainfall pattern corresponds with the main objective of AI-CD. The machine can be also utilized in other AI-CD target countries.

Pictorials 4: Exhibition



Participants looking at a biomass carbonization machine



Ms Ayaha Mochizuki explaining biomass carbonization



Participants learning about the puffed popcorn snacks



Mari Miura AI-CD secretariat and Heruy Ashgedon from Eritrea tasting the puffed popcorn snack



Reuben Shanda from KEFRI Karura showing the Aloe vera value added products to Mari Miura of AI-CD secretariat



Participants learning about the different kinds of seeds and how they are preserved



Reuben Shanda showing the bamboo products to the Chief Guest, Director KEFRI, Chief Representative JICA



Participants learning about the different cultures for storage and preservation of tree seeds

9.0 Field Visit On Making Briquettes By Mr. Nelson Kenyanya

9.1. Introduction

Mr. Nelson Kenya from Kiserian Township in Kenya is an entrepreneur who has implemented briquetting for the last 11 years. Mr. Nelson acquired knowledge from KEFRI upon attending an Open-Day at National Forest Products Research Programme in Karura. He developed great interest in the technique and got in touch with KEFRI officers who provided advisory services and loaned him the briquetting machine for one month. With the assistance of an engineer, Mr. Kenya fabricated the machine from KEFRI thereby designing an electric briquetting machine at a cost of Ksh. 72,000/= (~US\$ 720). The machine uses 15 units of power costing Ksh. 300/= (~US\$ 3) to produce 300 kg of briquettes.

Mr. Nelson further explained that the El-Nino rains previously experienced in the country had caused charcoal shortage, which further prompted him to implement the briquetting technique.

9.2. Objectives

- Educate the community on forest conservation through use of briquettes.
- Generate income by selling briquettes to schools and hotels.

9.3. Materials

Charcoal dust – It is the main component in making briquettes. The material is usually obtained from charcoal dealers however due to charcoal ban in Kenya, Mr. Nelson is currently acquiring the dust from other countries such as Uganda. This has led to increase in production cost.

Soil – Mainly clay or red soil is used as a binder. The soil is used in very small quantities; at a ratio of 1:10 (soil: charcoal dust).

Biomass – other organic materials can also be used instead of charcoal dust to reduce the pressure on forests. Biomass can be sourced from; cabbages, avocados and other fruits as well as twigs from farm crops including bananas. The material is dried and carbonized before briquetting.

Gum Arabic – it can be used as a binder in countries where it is available such as Sudan.

Sawdust – it is mainly used to facilitate binding and is used in very small quantities.

Procedure

- The charcoal dust and soil are mixed in the ratio of 1:10 (soil: charcoal dust).
- Sawdust is added to the mixture.
- Enough water is then added to make a heavy paste.
- The heavy paste is poured to the briquetting machine then compressed.

Advantages

- Reduces pressure on the forests and enhance conservation.

- The briquettes burn longer than charcoal and firewood.
- Briquettes do not produce smoke.
- The technique saves on energy cost giving about 80- 90% saving. It is economical- saves on money and has positive return on investment
- The briquetting machine is simple to operate and therefore, does not require highly skilled personnel.

Beneficiaries

- Schools; where it saves about 66% on finances for energy.
- Hotel; Mr. Kenyanya uses in his restaurant.
- Homes.

Challenges

- It is becoming difficult to acquire charcoal dust especially after the charcoal production ban in Kenya.
- Making hand-made briquettes is very tedious.
- The hand- made briquettes burns a shorter time compared to machine made.

Table 9.1: Questions and answers

Questions	Answers
1. What is the difference between the handmade briquettes and the machine made ones	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The handmade briquettes are not compacted as well as the machine ones thus making them break easily and they burn very fast • Making hand briquettes is also very tedious and consumes a lot of time
2. What is the use of saw dust while making briquettes	Saw dust is used as a binder so that the briquettes can remain intact. However it is used in very small quantities
3. With the ongoing tree cutting and charcoal production ban in Kenya, where do you source the charcoal dust which you have said it is the main component in making briquettes	It has become a challenge as we source charcoal dust across the borders due to the ban of charcoal production which is becoming a challenge to the business
4. What are the main factors that influence the briquettes quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The compacting /pressing pressure should be strong so as to produce good quality briquettes. • The moisture content i.e. the paste should not be very light or too thick. • The temperature: the briquettes should dry completely before burning.
5. Why do you prefer using the manual briquetting machine?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is simple to operate • It is cheap since it does not incur electricity costs and is cheap to maintain

Pictorial 5: Field visit to charcoal briquetting site



The briquetting machine



Mr. Nelson Kenyanya explaining the difference between handmade and machine made briquettes



Briquettes made by machine



Handmade briquettes



Participants at the briquetting site



Briquettes burning in a Jiko

10.0 Forum Evaluation

Introduction

This section presents the analysis of feedback from the forum participants on their overall perception of the forum delivery process and interactions, which are indicative of the capacity of the forum to enable them to apply lessons learnt.

The forum programme adopted one (1) type, namely; After-Forum Evaluation which assessed the immediate impact at the end of the workshop.

Analysis of After-Forum evaluation

After-Forum Evaluation had different indicators to be assessed, with the indicators giving participants an opportunity to state interesting and useful topics, as well as suggest new topics for improvement (Appendix 8).

Most Interesting topics

Session 4 on Donor presentations for resource mobilization had the highest rating with 37.5% of the participants indicating it as most interesting (Table 10.1). The high rating of this session was an indication of ownership of AI-CD and that countries are keen to get funds to implement the initiative activities in order to combat desertification in Horn of Africa and Sahel regions.

Table 10.1 Analysis of session which participants found most interesting

Session	Session 1	Session 2	Session 3	Session 4	Session 5	Session 6	Session 7	Session 8	Session 9	Total
No. of respondents	1	3	1	6	0	1	3	1	0	16
% of respondents	6.25	18.8	6.25	37.5	0	6.25	18.8	6.25	0	100

Reasons for choice under Q1

Session 1: Introductory and progress on AI-CD implementation

- The session made participants understand the Initiative and its implementation plan.

Session 2: Case studies on partnerships, Knowledge sharing and resource mobilization.

- Well completed and well presented.
- It is a good chance to get information about the knowledge from the others.
- New information how to access finances was acquired.

- This will help the participating countries to have the same approaches in collecting good practices in respective countries and acquire financial support and management procedures on the ground.

Session 3: AI-CD partners presentation and AI-CD regional updates

Written in French

Session 4: Donor presentations for resource mobilization

- This session has informed us on how to access finance to implement our project.
- It will help us tap resources or funds from various relevant donors.
- Improving access to finance.
- To create good will in private and public sectors, to incorporate social responsibility.
- The presentation gave clues to access funding; guideline approaches to climate financing were explained and strengthened the position and understanding of project developers.
- Because access to finance is the bigger issue in combating desertification.

Session 5: Country presentations for resource mobilization

Nil

Session 6: Country concept note discussions

Because every concept shows us a specific problem.

Session 7: Guideline on AI-CD implementation

- It is very comprehensive and well structured, I liked the Guideline.
- The guideline pillars are useful in combating desertification.

Session 8: Plenary and closing

Knowing each other and giving free positive views and rating each member country

Session 9: Field trip

Nil

How useful was the forum to you?

Variable	Not very useful	Not useful	Neutral	Useful	Very Useful	Total
No. of respondents	0	0	0	2	14	16

Majority of the delegates ranked the forum very useful at 87.5%, while 12.5% ranked it useful. The reasons for the ranking included:

- The interaction and information sharing among the country representatives, donor agencies, and the host was very constructive and educative.
- We have benefited from the information about the donors and private sector.
- In my experience, it is the first time to participate in such a forum. I learnt a lot from the experience about the member countries on methods on combating desertification and learnt how to change my attitude in my country and region to give attention to combating desertification.
- It was very useful in that it helped to know country status towards achieving LDN, all the above stated sessions were thoroughly discussed.
- The usefulness of the forum is we evaluate where we are and clearly comment on the way forward and share the experience of each member country knowing also their conditions. We also know the potential funders and the way to acquire funds.
- What was useful was: Knowledge sharing; Resource mobilization presentation and the AI-CD Regional updates
- The reason that this forum is different from the others is because we gained knowledge shared with other country's concept notes, the guideline, the advantages and disadvantages and also donor participation.
- We had a better understanding of what the different countries experience.
- Knowledge on financial mobilization and enhanced networking.
- Discussions on the various items/topics such as country concepts notes and guidelines became an eye-opener to the understanding of the AI-CD and put us on the vision.
- We are building a strong body to be a pilot leader in combating desertification as African group.
- It was very useful because of all the partners have a positive result and have chances to finance their projects.
- It was very useful because I had the opportunity to exchange ideas and experiences with colleagues from other countries.
- I was able to get some updates on progress of AI-CD and sharing good practices.

New topics suggested for inclusion in future regional Forums

- Exchange field tours where delegate visit other countries to see the good practices.
- Rotational of regional Forums within the 7 participating Horn of Africa countries.
- Workshop to train on how to come up with bankable projects.
- Sharing of farmers experience at regional level in their respective countries.
- Countries exhibition; if Countries could present their good practices in posters, flyers and other materials it will be helpful for the next forum.

- Additional topics should include technologies that can be easily physically disseminated and tested in other communities of member countries to add value on income and combating desertification.
- Climate resilience in agriculture and indigenous tree seedlings.
- Government support and commitment; the role of private sector and civil societies be included and defined; the specific role and involvement of the youth in the region.
- Countries to present their background in relation to desertification and give examples of success stories in combating desertification.
- Invitation of development partners and allocate enough time for them to present their work and opportunities they have in the specific countries.
- Strengthen national capacities for resource mobilization for effective planning and implementing projects aiming to combating desertification.
- More good practices in combating desertification from the regional countries; more sharing how to access finance and create more links with donors.
- How is livestock affected by climate change and the appropriate measure to that?
- Key factors in the elaboration of bankable projects.

Other Comments on the Regional Forum

- Introduce common and standardized strategies and function structures of environmental –related organizations in HoA.
- Thank you very much and I am interested in this forum it was very useful.
- Outline the methods of the relationship of donors and beneficiary countries; encourage participating countries to utilize the donors resources through adopting their methods and guidelines on concept notes for bankable project preparations.
- Well organized but the schedule was very tight so a 4-5 days forum could have been much helpful;
- We got our visa letter on the deadline so we urge the organizer's to facilitate the visa process on time.
- Techniques of the exhibited products to be disseminated.
- To continue and support the training and regional workshops in the African countries.
- Improve on accommodation and feeding.
- Financial mobilization, capacity building, enhanced or increase more presentation.
- View KEFRT's experience in combating desertification at different levels to the HoA countries.
- Train and develop capacity to the technical persons in the institutions.
- Improve on the internet connectivity.

11.0. Way Forward

11.1 Access to finance

Expected Action: Feedback to CADEP/KEFRI (HoA Hub) and MoEF Kenya on progress on access to finance in regard to each country's Concept Note. Feedback is expected by the end of July 2019 and regularly thereafter.

11.1.1 Commitments by each country

Djibouti

- Improve the Concept Note and present to other donors in Djibouti such as; IGAD, World Bank.
- Comply with the July deadline.
- Had not consulted any donor yet by the time of the Forum.

Eritrea

- Will comply with the July deadline.
- Needs to be supported since it does not have the GCF link so far.
- Requests that the GCF funding cycle could be shorten to enhance timely funding.
- Expecting to have a JICA office in the country.
- They need guidelines to enable them align their Concept Note with the accredited donor strategies.
- Will do all the background work first before consulting the donors.

Kenya

- Will put measures that will enable development of a complete proposal.
- Consult with the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF) and development Partners on the multi-lateral Agreement.
- The proposal developed will be multi-stakeholder based.
- Will comply with the July deadline.

Somalia

- Will develop a full proposal based on the Concept Note presented and comply with the July deadline.
- Somalia participants will develop a timeline for working on their Concept Note to ensure the July deadline is met.
- Seek assistance on environmental issues from relevant individuals and institutions within Somalia and HoA to revitalize the country's natural resources.

- In order to reverse land degradation, Somalia requires financial support, advice and capacity building in the field on natural resource management.
- The proposal developed will be divided into activities that can be achieved in short, medium and long term objectives requiring small as well as large grants with time progression. Though the main objective is to eventually acquire large grants, it is noted that for a large project to be funded it may take a very long time to complete its development.

South Sudan

- Will share the Concept Note with senior management and then call for a meeting with Development partners within the country such as EU, UNDP and Embassies to share the improved Concept Note and solicit their input/comments.
- Will comply with the July 2019 deadline.
- Had approached JICA before coming for the 3rd AI-CD Regional Forum.
- Will develop a full proposal based on the Concept Note.

Sudan

- Discuss and improve the Concept Note at the Federal level and then approach donors.
- Had not undertaken any consultations with donors yet before the forum.
- Will comply with the July 2019 deadline.

11.1.2 Networking

- AI-CD Secretariat will provide a contact list of the participants to the 3rd Regional Forum, as well as that of partner organizations who attended the Forum. This is expected to promote and strengthen continued networking.
- Sharing information of relevant development partners on country and sectoral strategies through the website.

11.1.3 HoA Regional Meeting (to AI-CD Partners)

- KEFRI/CADEP to write proceedings of the Forum which will then be shared with the AI-CD partner organizations.
- Revised Concept Notes can be shared with AI-CD and partner organizations.
- Countries to give consent for sharing of the Concept Notes with donors.
- Countries to give consent for sharing good practices and case studies from their countries.

11.1.4 HoA Regional Meeting (to Sahel)

- Report from the HoA forum to be shared with the Sahel countries during the meeting to be held in Dakar in July 2019
- The Sahel participants who attended the HoA regional will be responsible for sharing with the Sahel colleagues.

11.1.5 Guideline

- The Guideline on Effective Measures for Combating Desertification for Achieving Sustainable Development in the Horn of Africa will be shared with the participating countries through email. To improve on the Guideline each country is expected to write detailed good practices and/or case studies under each section of the Guideline i.e. Policies and Strategies, Institution Building, Implementation on the ground. The improved Guideline should then be send to KEFRI/CADEP by the end of June 2019.
- The good practices send by each country should already be approved by the respective country for uploading. The completed guideline will be shared at COP 14 in New Delhi India.

11.1.6 Knowledge sharing

- The participating countries to send their good practices and case studies for uploading on KEFRI web site. Countries are encouraged to send as many good practices and case studies as possible. These documents to be send to KEFRI by June 2019.
- The good practices are those already adopted by a large group. This should be written in details to enable replication of the same within HoA. Case studies may have potential but may not yet be adopted by many people.
- Physical sharing of the good practices is important to ensure adoption throughout HoA.
- Outcomes of the HoA 3rd Regional Forum will also be shared through the AI-CD Secretariat website.

11.1.7. Other activities

- Participants were requested to include collection of good practices in their annual work plan and budgets.
- Countries to develop multi-stakeholder proposals. Proposal will be submitted to JICA headquarters for circulation to donors.

Appendices

Appendix 1: List of delegates to the 3rd Regional Forum held on 14th May – 16th May 2019 at KEFRI headquarters

Country	Title	Name	Position	Institution	Email Address/Tel/Mobile No.
Djibouti	Mr.	Mouktar Mohamold Waberi	Director of Agriculture and Forestry - Agronomist (National Focal Point)	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry	Email: mouktar.m.w@hotmail.fr 21 34 17 74/ 77 63 96 35
	Mr.	Ahmed Mohamed Ali	Director of Agriculture	Ministry of Agriculture , Water, Fisheries, Livestock and Aquatic Resources	mohamedag11770@yahoo.com saf@intranet.dj Telephone + Mobile .phone +
	Mr.	Abdo Souleh	Senior Technician	Ministry of Agriculture	riosouleita@gmail.com +253 77089850
Eritrea	Mr.	Heruy Asghedom *	Director General, Agriculture Extension Department (National Focal Point)	Ministry of Agriculture	asgedomheruy@gmail.com Telephone + Mobile .phone +
		Ermias Solomon Habtemariam	Head information communication data and UNCCD reporting officer Information, Communication and Documentation Unit	Ministry of Agriculture	ersohab@gmail.com Telephone: +251 - 291-1-187147 Mobile phone +251 – 29117143877
		Huruy Yohannes Haile	Director SWC and Irrigation Northern Red Sea Zoba	Ministry of Agriculture, Northern Red sea Region Mobile No- 2917519484	danisolo14@gmail.com Telephone: +251 - 291-1-540588 Mobile. Phone: +251 – 29117519484
Somalia	Dr.	Kenadid Mumin Cali	Deputy Director General of Environment (National Focal Point for UNCCD)	Office of the Prime Minister Federal Republic Somalia	kenadid.env.opm@gmail.com ugasken@gmail.com Telephone: + Mobile. Phone: +252 616998516
	Prof.	Hussein Moalim Iman	Senior Advisor	Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation	hussein.iman@outlook.com Telephone: +252619900015 Mobile. Phone: +252619900015
	Mr.	Mohamed Omar Mohamed Alim	Directorate of Environment at the Office of Prime Minister	Director of Environmental Conservation	alim@environment.gov.so / m.omar.alim@gmail.com Telephone: +252618716942

					Mobile No: - +252615149880
South Sudan	Dr.	George Louise Tokporo. Tadu*	Directorate of Research (National Focal Point)	Ministry of Agriculture	georgetokp@yahoo.com , georgetadu57@gmail.com Tel: (+211)956180388, 0912549022 Mob .phone +
	Mr.	Aquilino Lado Legye Wani	Research Scientist/plant breeder	Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security, Juba South Sudan	aquilinowani@yahoo.com/aquilinowani@gmail.com Mobile No: +211911117398 Telephone: N/A
	Mr	Edward Ugo Bl. Renzi	Chief Strategist	South Sudan Agricultural Producers Union (SSAPU)	edwardrienzi@gmail.com Mobile No: +211 916 754 509 Telephone: +211 926 093
Sudan	Dr.	Salaheldien Sharief Tambel Mohamed	Agriculture Engineer	Ministry of Agriculture and Forests. National Council for Combating Desertification	tambelsalah@hotmail.com Mobile No : +249912705719 Telephone: +249 – 83- 468336
	Ms	Manal Abdalla		National Council for Combating Desertification	Manalabdalla115@hotmail.com
Senegal	Mr.	Baba Ba	Head Forestry and Soil Conservation division	Water, forest, Hunting and and Soil Conservation Directorate, Ministry of environment and sustainable Development	Babasba64@gmail.com
	Mr.	Babacar Dia	Consultant to AI-Cd Sahel region		diababacar@hotmail.com

Appendix 2: List of Kenyan participants

Name	Organization	Position	Email address	Phone
Mr. Richard Mwendandu *	MoEF	Director, Multilateral Environment Agreements (AI-CD Focal Point - Kenya)	rjmwendandu@yahoo.com	+254-722 744 683
Dr. Lucy Ng'ang'a		Assistant Director Multilateral Environment Agreements	lucy nganga@gmail.com	
Dr. E. Chagala-Odera	KEFRI	Deputy Director, Forest Research Support Services	echagala@kefri.org	+254-722-671027
Dr. M. Mukolwe		Chief Research Scientist/ Training Manager	michaelmukolwe@yahoo.com/	+254-733850391
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Betty Prissy Njoki		Resource Mobilization Officer	bettprissy@yahoo.com pbetty@kefri.org	+254-723670453
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Rosemary Okello		Secretary	okellorosemary@yahoo.com	+254-722386399
Paul Tuwei		Head Knowledge management	ptuwei@yahoo.com	
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Yuki Honjo		Regional Cooperation / Project Coordinator	honjoyuki21@gmail.com	0701340054
Esther Njenga		Project Assistant	enjenga917@gmail.com	0721356238

Appendix 3: List of AI-CD Secretariat and JICA Headquarters

Name	Organization	Position	Email address
Prof. Yasuo Izumi	OCG	AI-CD secretariat	Izumi-y@ocglobal.jp
Mr. Takuya Shiraishi			Shiraishi@ocglobal.jp
Ms. Ayaha Mochizuki			Mochizuki@ocglobal.jp
Ms. Mari Miura	JICA Headquarters	Senior Deputy Director	
Ms. Mimi Murase			Murasemimi@jica.go.jp

Appendix 4: List of Development Partners

	Name	Position	Institution	Email Address/Tel No.
Mr.	Elie Kodsi	Senior Technical Advisor, Global Policy Centre for Resilient Ecosystems and Desertification	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	elie.kodsi@undp.org , +254 20 762 4642
Dr.	Olufunso A. Somorin	Regional Principal Officer, Climate Change and Green Growth, East Africa Regional Development and Business Delivery Office	African Development Bank (AfDB)	o.somorin@afdb.org +254 20 2998309 +254 702 985 250
Dr.	Robert M. Ochieng	Regional Climate Change and Green Growth Consultant, East Africa Regional Development and Business Delivery Office	African Development Bank (AfDB)	r.m.ochieng@afdb.org +254 20 2998122 +254 708 848528
Mr.	Onesmus Maina	Economist	AfDB	O.maina@afdb.org
Ms.	Zipora Otieno	Chief Technical Adviser-Kenya, NAP Readiness Programme Green Climate Fund Focal Point	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	zipora.otieno@fao.org +254 20 7625919
Mr.	George Wamukoya		NEPAD	wamukoyageorge@gmail.com
Ms.	Pricilla Amiri	D R R Programme officer	ECHO/EU	pricilla.amiri@echofield.eu 0737135502
Mr	Peter Burgess	Head of Regional office	ECHO/EU	peter.burgess@echofield.eu 0735377538

Appendix 5: List of Exhibitors

Name	Institution	Designation	Email	Phone number
Allan Wasike	KEFRI, CHERP	Technical officer	Allan-wasike@yahoo.com	0726712188
Ezekiel Kyalo	KEFRI, Kitui	Technical officer	Musavakyalo.yahoo.com	
Reuben Shada	KEFRI, Karura	PR/Communication	rubenshada@gmail.com	0721320562
Ayaha Mochizuki	OCG	AI-CD secretariat	Mochizuki@ocglobal.jp	
Yasu Morimotu	Bioversity International	Scientist	y.mor:motu@cgir.org	0715007064
Francis Oundo	Bioversity International	Scientist		0722842663
Isaac Mwangi	Bioversity International	Scientist	mwangisaac@gmail.com	0721266898

Appendix 6. Forum Programme



Programme 3rd Regional Forum of AI-CD in Horn of Africa 14th – 16th May 2019, Nairobi, Kenya

Time	Programme Item	Lead Facilitator(s)
Day 1: Monday 13th May 2019: International Arrival		
Day 2: Tuesday 14th May 2019		
8:30 am- 9:00 am	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Registration 	Hellen Nyarindo, Rosemary Okello and Joan Kariuki
<i>Session 1: Introduction and Progress on AI-CD Implementation</i> <i>Chair: R. Mwendandu; Rapporteurs: Dr. Michael Mukolwe and Esther Njenga</i>		
9:00 am - 9:30 am	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Welcome remarks (10 mins) Introductions (10 mins) Remarks from JICA 	SDD (R&D) - KEFRI Ms M. Miura - JICA
9:30 am - 9:45 am	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Objectives of the workshop Workshop programme overview 	J. Wanjiku - KEFRI
9:45am - 9:55 am	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overview of CADEP -SFM 	K. Takahata - CADEP-SFM
9:55 am - 10.15 am	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recap of AI-CD TORs 	Dr. E. Chagala-Odera - KEFRI
10:15 am - 10:30 am	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progress and challenges on implementation of AI-CD in Horn of Africa 	Dr. E. Chagala-Odera - KEFRI
10:30 am -11:00 am	Progress on implementation of AI-CD in Sahel region	AI-CD Sahel region representative
11.00 am - 11:30 am	Tea Break	
<i>Session 2: Case studies on Partnerships, Knowledge Sharing and Resource Mobilization</i> <i>Chair: Ahmed Mohamed Ali (Djibouti); Rapporteur: Dorothy Ochieng and Rebecca Nenkai</i>		
11.30 am -11.45 am	Combating desertification: Experiences in implementing UNCCD decisions in Kenya	R. Mwendandu -AI-CD Focal Point, Kenya
11:45 am - 12:15 pm	Public Private Partnership model	Jean-Paul Deprins - Better Globe Forestry

12:15 pm – 1:00 pm	Opening Ceremony	Ministry of Environment and Forestry/JICA/EOJ
1:00 pm - 2:00 pm	Lunch Break	
<i>Chair: Heruy Asghedom (Eritrea); Rapporteurs: Esther Njenga and Rebecca Nenkai</i>		
2:00 pm – 2:15 pm	Resource mobilization experiences	Betty Njoki - KEFRI
2:15 pm – 2:30 pm	Resource mobilization experiences	F. N. Kihumba - MoEF,
Session 3: AI-CD Partners, Presentation and AI-CD Cross Regional Update <i>Chair: AI-CD Secretariat, Rapporteurs: Paul Tuwei and Esther Njenga</i>		
2:30 pm – 3:30 pm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AI-CD Partners Presentations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> JICA contribution to AC-CD AI-CD cross-regional updates <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to finance Knowledge management 	AI-CD secretariat/ M. Miura - JICA
3:30 pm – 4:30 pm	Exhibition	AI-CD Secretariat/ KEFRI
4:30 pm - 5.00 pm	Tea Break	
Day 3: Wednesday 15th May 2019		
Session 4: Donor Presentations on Resource Mobilization <i>Chair: Baba Ba; Rapporteurs: Josephine Wanjiku and Esther Njenga</i>		
8.30 am - 9.30 am	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Donor Presentations / Resource mobilization opportunities (15 minutes each) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> African Development Bank (AFDB) United Nation Development Programme (UNDP) Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) Q&A session 	Development partners
Session 5: Country Presentations for Resource Mobilizations <i>Chair: Ndonye; Rapporteurs: Josephine Wanjiku and Esther Njenga</i>		
9:30 am - 9:45 am	Concept Note presentation: Djibouti	AI-CD Focal Points/KEFRI
9:45 am - 10:00 am	Concept Note presentation: Eritrea	
10:00 am - 10:15 am	Concept Note presentation: Kenya	
10:15 am - 10:35 am	Comments on concept notes	
10:45 am - 11:00 am	Tea Break	
11:00 am - 11:15 am	Concept Note presentation: Somalia	
11:15 am - 11:30 am	Concept Note presentation: South Sudan	
11:30 am - 11:45 am	Concept Note presentation: Sudan	
11:45 am – 12.15	Comments on Concept Notes	
12:15 am - 1:00 pm	Donor Consultations	AI-CD Focal Points and development partners

1.00 pm - 2.00 pm	Lunch Break	
Session 6: Country Concept Note Discussions Chair: Dr. Kenadid Mumin Cali (Somalia)		
2.00 pm - 4.30 pm	Country Discussions on Concept Notes	AI-CD Focal Points /KEFRI/UNDP
4:30 pm - 5:00 pm	Tea Break	
Day 4: Thursday 16th May 2019		
Section 7: Guideline on AI-CD implementation Chair: George L. Tadu (South Sudan); Rapporteurs: Esther Njenga and Rebecca Nenkai		
8:30 am - 9:30 am	Guideline on Effective Measures for Combating Desertification for Achieving Sustainable Development in the Horn of Africa	MoEF/KEFRI/JICA/AI-CD Secretariat
Section 8: Plenary and Closing Chair: Dr. E. Chagala-Odera, Rapporteurs: Dr. Michael Mukolwe and Esther Njenga		
9:30 am - 10:00 am	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plenary discussion • Way forward • Questionnaire on usefulness of Regional Cooperation 	KEFRI/JICA/AI-CD Secretariat
10.00 am - 10.30 am	Closing	Dr. Joshua Cheboiwo - Director KEFRI
10:30 am - 11:00 am	Tea Break	
Section 9: Field Trip Chair: (Sudan), Rapporteurs: Paul Tuwei and Josephine Wanjiku		
11:00 am - 12:00 pm	Travel to field site	KEFRI
12:00 pm - 1:00 pm	Field visit interactions	
1.00 pm - 2.00 pm	Travel back to KEFRI	
2:00 pm - 3:00 pm	Lunch	
3:00 pm - 4.00 pm	Travel to Nairobi	Joan Kariuki-CADEP SFM
Day 5: Friday 17th May 2019 Departure		

Appendix 7: Confirmation of Attendance



Capacity Development Project for Sustainable Forest Management (CADEP-SFM)

Third Regional Forum

List of participants

Country: Kenya

Place: KEFRI Head quarter

Date:

14th May, 2019

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Capacity Development Project for Sustainable Forest Management
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Capacity Development Project for Sustainable Forest Management
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Capacity Development Project for Sustainable Forest Management
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Appendix 8: After Forum Evaluation

AI-CD / CADEP 3rd Regional Forum for Horn of Africa, Nairobi, Kenya

14 – 16 May 2019

Thank you for attending the Forum. We would be grateful, if you could spare a few minutes to complete this questionnaire. Information collected will help us improve implementation of the next forum.

1. Please tick one. Which session did you find most interesting?

- ☐ Session 1: Introductory and Progress on AI-CD implementation
- ☐ Session 2: Case studies on Partnerships, Knowledge Sharing and Resource Mobilization
- ☐ Session 3: AI-CD Partner's Presentation and AI-CD Regional Update
- ☐ Session 4: Donor Presentations for Resource Mobilizations
- ☐ Session 5: Country Presentations for Resource Mobilizations
- ☐ Session 6: Country Concept Note discussions
- ☐ Session 7: Guideline on AI-CD implementation
- ☐ Session 8: Plenary and Closing
- ☐ Session 9: Field Trip

Please give reasons for your choice under question 1:

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2. How useful was the Forum to you?

Please tick the response that closely describes your opinion on usefulness of Forum.

	Not very useful	Not useful	Neutral	Useful	Very useful
3 rd Regional Forum					

Please describe the reasons for your opinion on usefulness of Forum:

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3. Please suggest new topics that you would like included in future training:

4. Give any other comments on the Regional Forum

Thank you for taking time to complete this evaluation.