

**International Climate Initiative
Interim Report**

BMUB project number	14_III_056_Ostafrika_A_Resilience and Biodiversity Conservation
Project title	Catalysing Forest and Landscape Rehabilitation for Climate Resilience and Biodiversity Conservation in East Africa
Country of implementation	Kenya and Ethiopia
Implementing organisation/ Grant recipient	The Clinton Foundation/Clinton Climate Initiative
Project duration	01/02/2014 - 31/12/2016
Reporting period	01/01/2015 - 31/12/2015
Date	28 April 2016

	Budgeting of BMUB funds in € in accordance with grant agreement / contract (as of 12/31/YYYY)	Disbursement of funds by BMUB in € to the end of the reporting period
2008		
2009		
2010		
2011		
2012		
2013		
2014	545,842.00	545,842.00
2015	948,394.14	783,468.00
2016	23,028.04	
2017		
2018		
2019		
2020		
2021		
Total		

Little Rock, AR, USA 9/13/16
Place, Date


Legally binding signature and stamp
[Name of authorised representative]

**CLINTON FOUNDATION
610 PRESIDENT CLINTON AVENUE
2nd FLOOR
LITTLE ROCK, AR 72201 USA
TEL: (501) 371-9544
FAX: (501) 371-9992**

1 Changes to the framework conditions in the project's environment

General framework conditions

In April 2015, the Kenyan Ministry of Environment Water and Natural Resources (MEWNR) was split to form the Ministry of Water and Irrigation, and the Ministry of Environment, Natural Resources and Regional Development Authorities. This division did not affect the current engagement with the Ministry of Environment and the Kenya Forest Service on the restoration opportunities assessment mapping. More information regarding the division can be accessed at http://www.water.go.ke/?page_id=6

In Ethiopia, the Ministry of Environment and Forests, changed its name to the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MEFCC). The annexure was done to fully encapsulate the work done by the ministry. The ongoing restoration opportunities assessment in collaboration with the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change has not been altered.

Cause/effect hypotheses and risks

Can the project goals still be achieved with the planned measures?

Project goals can still be achieved with the planned measures. It is not necessary to modify measures or goals.

Risk Mitigation: Risks to the program were addressed as described below.

Output 1. Strengthen capacity of in-country actors to design, implement, and monitor forest restoration strategies

Risks:

1. **Failure to Engage Key Ministries (Medium Risk)**. This risk was mitigated due to the MOU signed with the Ethiopian Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change in 2014, and sustained through the working group established under the leadership of MEFCC. Under the leadership of MEFCC, the maps were presented to the Ministry of Water, the Ethiopian Mapping Agency, Central Statistics Agency, the Ethiopian Roads Authority, and the Ethiopian Wildlife and Conservation Agency. In Kenya, we leveraged on the relationships built through the SLEEK program to form a Technical Working Group. The Technical Working Group was led by the Kenya Forest Service and included representatives from key ministries, both state and non-state institutions. In addition, the Ministry of Environment, Natural Resources and Regional Development Authorities has held three briefing meetings where the Kenya Forest Service presented the intermediate outcomes of the restoration opportunities mapping assessment. The key Ministries in both countries have been and will continue to be engaged.
2. **Duplication of Efforts (Medium Risk)**. In Kenya, the project is implemented through a stakeholder collaborative approach led by the Government of Kenya through the Kenya Forest Service. This collaborative approach has ensured that there is no duplication of efforts and activities. In addition, WRI and CCI collaborated with UNEP WCMC, who is developing REDD+ potential maps for Kenya. CCI and WRI provided technical input, based on the process of this project. In Kenya, WRI and CCI collaborated to engage with the Ministry of Environment, Natural Resources and Regional Development Authorities to develop a restoration pledge for the country to support the AFR100 and Bonn Challenge initiatives. Regionally, CCI and WRI engaged with representatives from the Great Green Wall Initiative to inform and encourage buy-in into the newly emerging AFR100 initiative. In Ethiopia, all projects are implemented through the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MEFCC). This enables the Ministry to track the activities from the various projects with partner institutions to avoid duplication and also to ensure that the activities are aligned with the overall country's strategy.
3. **Incorrect Application of Guidance (Medium Risk)**. CCI is working with key stakeholders, and leaders within government institutions to implement the program. CCI is in constant communication with these individuals to provide technical and administrative support.
4. **Staff Turnover and Identification (Low Risk)**. CCI remains focused on capacity building to a broad group of stakeholders at both the national government and regional government levels, and with community representatives, NGOs and research institutions in order to most effectively mitigate this risk. To date, there has not been any major staff turnover among all the implementing institutions.

Output 2. Demonstrate replicable examples of restoration at the local level.

Risks

1. **Delay in pilot site selection (High Risk)**. This risk does not apply in the current reporting period as it was mitigated in the previous year (2014) by ensuring that the sites were immediately identified to avoid delays. There were some delays in planting due to lack of rain – In order to overcome these delays, the project intensified the tree planting activities once the rains eventually started, which ensured that there were no project delays in the overall reporting period. In Kenya 43,731 indigenous

trees were planted on the pilot site, and in Ethiopia 496,000 trees were planted in the selected project site.

2. **Low capacity in pilot communities to use planning tools (Medium Risk).** We have worked closely in the pilot communities to build local capacity to use the tools. Land use plans were developed using practical methods that respond to immediate needs for crops and fodder.

Cooperation environment

- Since October 2014, CCI and WRI have been in cooperation with UNEP-WCMC. UNEP-WCMC is working in collaboration with the Kenya Forest Service (KFS) to develop maps to scale up potential for REDD+ participation in Kenya. With inputs from the Technical Working Group, WRI, and CCI, UNEP-WCMC has developed a draft report on mapping to support land-use planning for REDD+ in Kenya.
- CCI has maintained collaboration with stakeholders involved in Kenya's System for Land-based Emissions Estimation in Kenya (SLEEK) to leverage the utilisation of national data to improve mapping and forest tracking. This project received technical support from SLEEK to develop carbon sequestration values based on different restoration scenarios based off of the restoration opportunity assessments. These values were communicated to the Government in the lead up to COP 21 in Paris to be used in Kenya's commitment to the Bonn Challenge. This collaboration enabled the project to meet the Government's request (from the Cabinet Secretary of the Ministry of Environment, Natural Resources and Regional Development) to provide potential restoration opportunity in the country as well as its corresponding carbon sequestration potential (climate mitigation benefits).
- CCI activities in Ethiopia are also being aligned with work being undertaken by WRI and IUCN with funding from GEF and NORAD. WRI and IUCN are building upon the lessons and experiences gained in CCI's ongoing work to develop an enabling environment for financing and implementation of restoration at a landscape level.
- CCI and WRI have developed relationships with INBAR (International Network for Bamboo and Rattan) to support inclusion of bamboo as a restoration option in the restoration opportunity assessments for Kenya and Ethiopia. The project also worked with INBAR during the exchange visit to Ethiopia to facilitate experiential learning on bamboo restoration.

2 Attainment of specific project goals (outputs) and overarching project goals (outcomes)

Please see enclosed project monitoring table.

3 Project progress in terms of work packages

Output 1: Strengthen capacity of in-country actors to design, implement and monitor forest restoration strategies		
Work package A: Host inception meetings with in-country partners and government in Kenya and Ethiopia (CCI, WRI, GBM)		
	Planned in project proposal	Currently Planned
Indicator 1.1 Maps of national restoration opportunities developed in collaboration with in-country partners	Q2 2014	Q2 2015
Indicator 1.2 Participants in workshops will have increased capacity to use tools and maps and build capacity for their use and dissemination.	Q2 2014	Q3 2015
Work package A: Host inception meetings with in-country partners and government in Kenya and Ethiopia. (CCI, WRI, GBM)		
Activity 1.1 Host two stakeholder inception meetings, one each in Kenya and Ethiopia, to launch program and develop detailed work plans across the partners. Inception meetings will be two days long and hosted in Nairobi and Addis Ababa and will include key government and NGO partners.	Planned in Project Proposal	Carried Out
	Q 1 2014	Q2 2014
Activities carried out in the reporting period:		
None – the activities were carried out in 2014.		
Deviation from original planning:		
None		
Work package B: Create data, maps, and tools. (WRI and CCI)		
Activity 1.2 Collect and standardize existing data on drivers of deforestation, land tenure and user rights, land cover, historic	Planned in Project Proposal	Carried Out

and current reforestation projects, protected areas, indigenous lands, and the current and planned extent of agricultural and other land use activities.	Q1 2014	Q2, Q3, Q4 2015
<p>Activities carried out in the reporting period</p> <p>In Kenya, under the leadership of the Kenya Forest Service, six meetings of the Technical Working Group were convened in Nairobi. The meetings were facilitated by the Kenya Forest Service, CCI and WRI. The meetings sought to collect the best available spatial data from partner institutions and initiatives and seek technical input on the criteria to use when undertaking the landscape restoration opportunity assessments.</p> <p>In Ethiopia, under the leadership of the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MEFCC), the best available spatial data was sought from government ministries and partner initiatives.</p> <p>In collaboration with MEFCC, a meeting was held in October 2015. The meeting targeted GIS experts from various government ministries to increase buy in of the mapping exercise by different institutions and have participants validate the national restoration potential maps.</p> <p>For both countries, the data collected was cleaned, analysed and standardized to support the assessment of the restoration opportunities.</p>		
<p>Deviation from Original planning: This activity was delayed due to the late start of the project.</p>		
<p>Activity 1.3 Conduct data gap assessment. The team evaluated the quality of the available datasets, and identified needed improvements and priority data collection activities. Where necessary and feasible in the timeline and budget of this project, additional data was collected.</p>	Planned in Project Proposal	Carried Out
	Q2 2014 and Q1 - 2 2015	Q1, Q2 2015
<p>Activities carried out in the reporting period</p> <p>Using the ROAM guidelines, the teams in Kenya and Ethiopia developed data requirements, carried out data assessments and collected identified data to support the mapping of restoration opportunities. In cases where local data sets were not available, global or regional data sets were used to fill the data gaps. The global datasets used in lieu of local datasets include elevation data, tree cover data, rainfall data and rain use efficiency data.</p> <p>In Kenya, the data was assessed and provided under the guidance of the Kenya Forest Service and in collaboration with members of the Technical Working Group.</p> <p>In Ethiopia, the data needs were assessed by the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change, and provided by collaborating national agencies.</p>		
<p>Deviation from original Planning: This activity was carried out in 2015, after the establishment of the technical working groups. This was done to develop and maintain continuous working relations with the stakeholders involved.</p>		
<p>Activity 1.4 Map opportunities for forest restoration. In close collaboration with the target end-users, the project team will develop maps of potential forest restoration in each country.</p>	Planned in project proposal	Carried Out
	Q 2 2014 and Q2 2015	2015, and Q1, 2, 2016
<p>Activities carried out in the reporting period:</p> <p>Using the ROAM guidelines, draft landscape restoration opportunity maps were developed in Kenya and Ethiopia.</p> <p>The Technical Working Groups in Kenya and Ethiopia identified landscape restoration options and assessment criteria based on existing restoration initiatives.</p> <p>In Kenya, as of December 31 2015, seven restoration options were mapped to show the potential for:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Agroforestry 2. Rehabilitation of degraded natural forests 3. Afforestation and reforestation of Natural Forests 4. Tree buffer zones along water bodies and wetlands 5. Tree buffer zones along roadways 6. Commercial plantations (including bamboo) 7. Silvo-pastoral and rangeland restoration <p>In Kenya, the maps have been shared with the Technical Working Group for review. The Kenya Forest Service held a briefing meeting with the Ministry of Environment, Natural Resources and Regional Development Authorities in October 2015. The maps will be officially launched in June 2016 by the Ministry. After the launch, the maps will be available for use by the public, and will be accessed through a website, which is currently being developed by WRI in collaboration with the Kenya Forest Service.</p> <p>The statistics derived from the restoration potential options were analysed to develop 3 potential resto-</p>		

<p>ration scenarios for Kenya. Carbon sequestration potential for each of the proposed restoration scenario was calculated and shared with all stakeholders. The carbon sequestration potential was developed in collaboration with the SLEEK program.</p> <p>In collaboration with MEFCC in Ethiopia, CCI and WRI held regional consultation workshops across 5 regions in Ethiopia (Tigray, Bahir Dar, SNNPR, Amhara, Oromiya). The meetings sought input on the draft restoration potential maps that had been developed by MEFCC with technical support from WRI. A total of 46 regional experts in GIS, Agriculture and Forestry participated and provided input regarding the spatial data sets used, the indicators and the degree of specificity per region regarding different restoration options.</p> <p>In Ethiopia, as of December 31 2015, eight restoration options were mapped to show the potential for:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establishing natural forest 2. Restocking of degraded natural forests 3. Agri-silviculture and agro-silvo pastoralism 4. Silvo-pastoralism 5. Woodlots 6. Commercial plantation on bares soil and shrub land (including commercial bamboo plantation). 7. Commercial plantation as a buffer zone to national forest priority areas and protected areas 8. Tree-based buffer zone along rivers, lakes and reservoirs <p>It is planned that the maps will officially be launched in Q3 2016 by MEFCC. After the launch, the maps will be available for use by the public. WRI is currently developing the website, where the maps will be accessed from. The website is being developed in collaboration with MEFCC.</p>		
<p>Deviation from Original Planning: The timeframe for this activity was extended to allow for consultations with the relevant government authorities regarding the Government's priorities as well as building consensus across the Government agencies. .</p>		
<p>Work Package C. Build capacity at the national level. (WRI and CCI)</p>		
<p>Activity 1.5 Hold a series of training workshops. The project team will hold a series of three training workshops with government stakeholders to develop and use the tool for forest restoration prioritization and project tracking. Training curriculum will include background on the use of the tool for policy development, the potential benefits of forest restoration, and lessons learned from implementation of the tool at the local level.</p>	<p>Planned in project proposal</p>	<p>Carried Out</p>
	<p>Q2 2014, and Q3 2015</p>	<p>Q4 2015</p>
<p>Activities carried out in the reporting period:</p> <p>A training on mapping forest landscape restoration was held in Ethiopia. The training was targeted towards increasing capacity of mapping among regional government employees working with the Ministry of Agriculture or MEFCC. 22 participants from Amhara, Tigray, Gambela, Southern Nations and Nationalities Peoples Region (SNNPR) and Oromiya regions, the Ethiopian Mapping Agency, and MEFCC were trained.</p> <p>In Kenya, participants from KFS, Kenya Forestry Research Institute (KEFRI), The Green Belt Movement (GBM), Department of Resource Surveys and Remote Sensing (DRSRS), Regional Centre for Mapping Resources for Development (RCMRD) and Africa Conservation Centre (ACC) were trained on restoration opportunity mapping at the Kenya Forest Service.</p>		
<p>Deviation from original planning: None</p>		
<p>Output 2: Demonstrate replicable examples of restoration at the local level</p>		
<p>Indicator 2.1 System developed for local monitoring of the impact of forest restoration</p>	<p>Planned in project Proposal</p>	<p>Currently Planned</p>
	<p>Feb- Mar 2014</p>	<p>Q2 2015</p>
<p>Indicator 2.2 Pilot community in each country selected</p>	<p>Q2 2014</p>	<p>Q2 2014</p>
<p>Indicator 2.3 Nurseries established to prepare 70,000 seedlings for planting in degraded areas</p>	<p>Q3 2014</p>	<p>Q3 2014 for Kenya, Q1 2015 for Ethiopia</p>
<p>Indicator 2.4 Areas prioritised for restoration in each pilot site, with a focus on biodiversity conservation</p>	<p>Q3 2014</p>	<p>Q3 2014</p>
<p>Indicator 2.5 At least two exchange visits between pilot communities in Ethiopia and Kenya to share best practices and lessons learned</p>	<p>Q4 2014, and Q1 2015</p>	<p>Q3 2015</p>
<p>Work Package A. Build Capacity at the local level (GBM and CCI)</p>		

Activity 2.1 Select pilot community in each country. Priority restoration mapping. Three-dimensional land use models showing the current and future role and place of forest in the landscape will be made as a tool to raise capacity level. Within priority areas, pilot communities will be selected on the basis of community interest and political support, restoration potential, existing capacity, and potential co-benefits.	Planned in Project Proposal	Carried Out
	Q2 2014, and Q1 2015	Q2 2014 and Q1 2015
Activities carried out in the reporting period None – activities carried out in 2014.		
Deviation from original planning: After stakeholder consultation, 3D models were replaced by land use maps as the maps became more effective tools for communication and use by the communities.		
Activity 2.2 Develop a long-term forest restoration strategy. Using tools and methods developed for restoration opportunity mapping, conduct participatory land use planning (PLUP) with communities to prioritize areas for forest restoration in the context of broader land use planning with a focus on co-benefits such as biodiversity, water use and improved, low impact livelihoods.	Planned in Project Proposal	Carried Out
	Q3 2014 and Q1 2015	Q1 – Q4 2015
Activities carried out in the reporting period: In Kenya, 186 women and 146 men were trained on tree nursery management, soil conservation methods, compost making and establishment of kitchen gardens and nature-based enterprises. As of December 31 2015, 130 kitchen gardens have been started, which provide food with the surplus sold in the markets. 95 community members have organised themselves into 5 groups that produce indigenous and exotic tree seedlings for commercial gain. In Ethiopia, 7 members of the community watershed community were trained on how to design and construct physical structures for soil and water conservation. 600 (566 male and 34 female) community farmers were trained on soil and water conservation and watershed management. 50 (46 male and 4 female) community farmers were trained on local tourism development and nature-based enterprises in collaboration with the Culture and Tourism Department of Sidama Zone. 125 farmers (116 male and 9 female) were trained on beekeeping. 204 beehives were distributed among the trained farmers. In both countries, the communities were supported to develop land use plans and strategy to guide the landscape restoration work in the pilot areas.		
Deviation from original planning: None		
Activity 2.3 Facilitate exchange visits between pilot communities in Kenya and Ethiopia. Exchange visits between pilot communities in Ethiopia and Kenya will help project staff share experiences, best practices and strategies for overcoming challenges.	Planned in Project Proposal	Carried out
	Q4 2014 and Q1 2015	Q3, Q4 2015
Activities carried out in the reporting period CCI facilitated an exchange visit to Ethiopia for 10 community members (5 male and 5 female) and 2 representatives from the Kenya Forest Service. The 5-day visit included a learning exchange with community members in Ethiopia on best practices for soil and water conservation at the pilot site, sustainable income generating activities in particular bee keeping, brick making and essential oil extraction from <i>Eucalyptus</i> . Community members from Kenya also visited a community owned bamboo plantation to learn about propagation of bamboo. CCI facilitated an exchange visit to Kenya for 11 community members (2 female and 9 male) and 2 representatives from MEFCC. The 5-day visit included a learning exchange with community members in Kenya on best practices for kitchen gardening, tree-nursery management and value addition to harvested bamboo and sustainable land use practices.		
Deviation from Original Planning: This activity was postponed to allow community members in their respective countries to develop their projects further due to the late start date. This ensured more project activities were operational for impactful experiential learning with opportunities to share experiences and lessons learned from their practical work in landscape restoration.		
Work package B. Initiate forest restoration projects (GBM and CCI*)		
Activity 2.4 Produce seedlings in small community managed nurseries close to the planting sites	Planned in project Proposal	Carried Out

	Q3, Q4 2014	Q3 and Q4 2014, Q1 2015
<p>Activities carried out in the reporting period: In Kenya, the already established 20 community tree-nursery groups were supported to raise 71,870 indigenous tree seedlings to plant at the pilot site and on farms of engaged community members. 43,731 trees were planted at the pilot site and 6,500 trees were planted on farms of engaged community members. In Ethiopia, the project supported the provisioning and planting of 481,900 tree seedlings at the pilot site. The seedlings were sourced from a tree nursery managed by SOS Sahel Ethiopia and the District Agricultural Office.</p>		
<p>Deviation from original planning: Seedling production was spread across a longer period due to water scarcity and lack of rains in Ethiopia.</p>		
<p>Activity 2.5. Tree Planting. In each pilot site 50,000 trees will be planted to kick off the long-term strategy for restoration. The nurseries will produce seedlings on a continuous basis for planting and replanting as well as new sites.</p>	Planned in project proposal	Carried Out
	Q4 2014 and Q 4 2015	Q4 2015
<p>Activities carried out in the project period: The project supported community members to plant 43,731 indigenous trees in the pilot site in Kenya and 6,500 indigenous trees on farms of engaged community members. The project supported community members to plant 481,900 trees at the project site in Ethiopia and restore the land with 20,000 cuttings of <i>Pennisetum purpureum</i>, 53,000 splits of <i>Chrysopogon zizanioides</i> and planted 10 hectares of <i>Pennisetum pedicellatum</i>. In Ethiopia, as part of the land rehabilitation and water conservation measures, 1.34 km of soil bund, 571 trenches, 534 micro-basins and 1.87 hectares of severely degraded gullies were restored.</p>		
<p>Deviation from original planning: None</p>		
<p>Activity 2.6 Monitoring and Evaluation. A system for local monitoring and evaluation of the impacts of forest restoration, including survival, simple growth carbon sequestration modelling, and the impact of the project on livelihood and household income will be developed in consultation with host communities.</p>	Planned in project proposal	Carried Out
	Q2 2016- Q4 2016	Q2 2014- Q4 2016
<p>Activities carried out in the reporting period: In Kenya, GBM developed monitoring tools and has trained 4 community members who are tasked with monitoring and ensuring the survival of planted seedlings at the pilot site. In Ethiopia, engaged community members independently arrange to carry out periodic monitoring of planted seedlings. In addition, through SOS Sahel, the project supported monitoring and tracking of the restoration activities using GPS devices in Ethiopia.</p>		
<p>Deviation from original planning: None</p>		
<p>Output 3: Lay the foundation for scaling-up restoration activities</p>		
<p>Indicator 3.1 Guidance documents published on best practices, lessons learned, and key challenges from community restoration efforts</p>	Planned in project proposal	Currently planned
	Q1 2016	Q4 2016
<p>Indicator 3.2 Brief on current finance models and incentive systems prepared</p>	Q4 2014	Q2 2016
<p>Indicator 3.3 Regional workshop held with broad range of stakeholders'</p>	Q4 2014	Q2 2016
<p>Work Package A. Review promising financing options. (CCI).</p>		
<p>Activity 3.1 Prepare brief. A brief reviewing promising finance models, including recommendations for overcoming key challenges such as lack of up-front funding and high transaction costs, will be developed.</p>	Planned in project proposal	Carried Out
	Q4 2014	Q2 2016
<p>Activities carried out in the reporting period: CCI contracted Ecosystem Partners to draft a paper on compensatory mitigation and the opportunity to scale up mitigation banking. The draft document is in partial fulfilment of activity 3.1 and will contribute to the final document.</p>		

Deviation from original planning: The project received an extension until December 2016 to allow for additional time for comprehensive research		
Work package B. Develop guidance for replication. (CCI, WRI, GBM).		
Activity 3.2 Document and publish best practices, lessons learned and key challenges. Simple field manuals and guidelines will be prepared describing the sequence of activities needed to successfully undertake restoration. These will be loaded onto MENRRDA and MEFCC websites and made available to BMUB.	Planned in project proposal	Carried Out
	Q3, 2014 and Q4, 2015 – Jan 2016	Q4 2016
Activities carried out in the reporting period: The project is developing a lessons learned document from the ongoing restoration project, which will be shared when the project is complete.		
Deviation from original planning: The project received an extension until December 2016. Therefore, it was agreed to wait until all project activities have been completed to compile lessons learned. This will ensure that project partners have enough time to document their experiences.		
Activity 3.3 Convene regional workshop. A broad range of stakeholders from the region will be convened to discuss experiences, lessons learned and potential models for financing for forest restoration. Lessons learned will be carefully documented and posted onto websites in Kenya and Ethiopia.	Planned in project proposal	Carried Out
	Q3, 2014 for orientation and again in Q4 2015– Jan 2016 to discuss results and lessons learned	Q2 2016
It was agreed to host the regional workshop after the official launch of the restoration opportunity maps, and the websites for Kenya and Ethiopia. Therefore, stakeholders involved are able to give their experiences in developing the maps, and also share on the strategies/methods they are using the maps to scale-up restoration.		

*Project management**Public awareness raising*

In May 2015, CCI, GBM, and the Kenya Forest Service hosted a tree-planting event at the Wangari Maathai Corner of the Karura Forest in celebration of the International Day of Biological Diversity. The event was attended by community members, NGOs and government representatives and consisted of speeches from representatives of each organization and KFS. Over 100 ceremonial trees were planted during the event.

Partner ownership

In 2014, CCI signed an MOU with the Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change (MEFCC). This understanding has facilitated fecund working relationships between CCI, WRI and MEFCC in developing the landscape restoration opportunity maps.

The project is now fully owned by both governments. This is demonstrated by the fact that government representatives take leadership of all stakeholder consultative workshops for the project and Forest Landscape Restoration.

4 Particular lessons learned

- Stakeholder consultation is an important and vital step to gain buy-in into the process. The regional stakeholder consultations that were held in Tigray, Bahir Dar, Amhara, Oromiya and SNNPR and the follow up meetings held in Addis Ababa, provided this platform for stakeholder consultation and building ownership of the process. In Kenya, the regular Technical Working Group meetings facilitated by KFS, CCI and WRI provided platform for consultations, and input into developing the restoration opportunity maps.
- Building partnerships with like-minded stakeholders is important in order to maximise on existing resources and skills. Since the project begun we have built partnerships with EcoAgriculture Partners, INBAR, UNEP-WCMC and FAO. In July 2015, FAO in collaboration with WRI, trained staff from MEFCC, the Ethiopian Mapping Agency and selected university students on the Collect Earth tool developed by FAO.

5 Other aspects