



Joint CRP (FTA-WLE-PIM) Workshop on Land Restoration

August 31st - September 1st, 2018
Nairobi, ICRAF Headquarters



Disclaimer

This report documents the proceedings of the Joint CRP Workshop on Land Restoration that was held on 31st August and 1st September, 2018 at ICRAF Headquarters in Nairobi.

This is not a synthesised report; the document strives to capture the outputs of the workshop in a non-interpreted way. **THIS DOCUMENTATION IS MEANT TO BE A REFERENCE DOCUMENT** for workshop participants and other actors across the CRPs. The document is intended to provide details of what transpired in this workshop as the CRPs work towards coming up with collective action on landscape restoration.

Almost all the presentations, plenary discussions and results of the group works are documented with minimal modification.

Content of the report does not in any way reflect the position or opinions of PICOTEAM but is a compilation of participants' contributions.

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Executive Summary

The aim of this joint workshop between FTA, WLE and PIM was to explore and define future collaboration on land restoration, bringing together the streams working on soil, water and forest restoration. The CRPs contribute in different ways to land restoration on the following areas:

- PIM: Tenure, Governance, Gender and Landscape mosaics
- WLE: Agricultural landscapes (and soil, water, biodiversity) management for restoration, as well as monitoring/learning and adaptive management
- FTA: The “How” of Restoration- Practices, Tools, Methods; Economics of restoration; and Policies and Governance of Restoration

The external perspectives on land restoration by GEF and IUCN clearly showed the demand for:

- Improved planning process - methods, approaches, participation
- Financing - moving beyond simplistic capacity benefits
- Strong institutions and governments relationships

CGIAR needs to learn from past experiences such as REDD+ and address key concerns (what worked, what new innovations need to be brought on board) and how new research will inform the new direction of land restoration.

A stock taking of CGIAR work on restoration revealed the following major lessons: Pilot demonstration of success and governance is useful; maintaining long term partnerships with partners interested in science and involvement of traditional institutions; Livelihoods is the fundamental basis for LR Initiatives (including sustainable management) and the need for quality propagation materials for impact on LR.

The participants identified key challenges facing CGIAR LR initiatives including but not limited to:

- Slow uptake and scaling of success stories including not documenting /sharing failings and successes
- Lack of appropriate partnerships to foster long term impact - how to synchronize institution and technology based?
- How to improve the sub-optimal level of participation (especially gender, inclusive planning, livelihoods with tenure)
- How to deal with complexity – context; mechanism; outcome (there is the risk of simplification in scaling) interventions?
- How to get traction and impact commensurate with CGIAR funds (are we managing it well?)
- How to correlate timeframes from science and political cycles and priorities

These were proposed as the greatest potential for synergies and collaboration on LR across the CRPs and wider CGIAR:

- Joint communication approach at CGIAR
- Collective resource mobilization
- Link the many models at different levels
- Complementarity of policy institutions and technologies
- Value chain development
- Farm level economics to complement work on technical options

If the CRPs can achieve synergies, they have big potential for a unique cutting edge in land restoration. This can be enhanced by linking CGIAR to the SDGs. As such an elaboration of concrete actions for collaboration was done under the following areas of synergy:

1. Institutional arrangements for scaling land restoration
2. Capacity development for scaling
3. Partnerships for scaling strategy/approach
4. Socio-economic benefits and incentives + business models for scaling
5. Tools and models for scaling
6. Biophysical scaling needs/technologies
7. Performance monitoring and tracking
8. Review and synthesis of successes and lessons
9. Communication and presentation – access to knowledge

These 3 opportunities were proposed as immediate low hanging fruits in the pipeline where CRPs can work together without having to come up with new structures: Foundation for Ecological Security, and Indian NGO; Landscape doctor (clinic) and Hackathon on climate smart agriculture.

In concretising mechanisms for enabling the CRPs to work together the following key actions were proposed for the CRP directors:

- analyse the potential synergies and communicate back what can work/what cannot and what next
- look at the best pitch for the special initiative
- support the formation of a communications group and spearhead actions for improved communication among the CRPs

In conclusion, the CRPs approach should shift from top-bottom to bottom-top, shift from supply driven to demand driven solutions for land restoration.

Acknowledgement by PICOTEAM

Having worked with CGIAR and related partners, we really appreciate the unique energy, active engagement and motivation of all the participants even in tough circumstances. The desire you have to achieve your goals is impressive and a special characteristic for CGIAR. We take this opportunity to thank all the participants for your active participation and dedication through the two days of the workshop.

We would like to particularly thank the steering committee who stayed unusually late into the evening to reflect with us the day's proceedings and jointly plan with us how to fit in emerging issues into the agenda, including synthesising all the outputs of day one group works into appropriate themes that formed the basis for day two discussions.

We wish the three CRPs success as you fully embark in engaging prospects and opportunities in land restoration. We trust that with the outputs of this workshop you will come together to make a big force in the land restoration discussions and agenda at all levels.

We are grateful to CGIAR for trusting PICOTEAM to direct the process and supporting us during the facilitation of the workshop to make it a success. Thank you Joyce and Catherine for the first-class logistical support that enabled the workshop to run smoothly.

It was really a great honour to work with all of you and we wish you successful collaborations.

Dr. Jürgen Hagmann and Anita Msabeni



PICOTEAM

Institute for People, Innovation and Change in Organisations

Facilitation - Coaching - Research for Change

ACRONYMS

CC	Climate Change
CCAFS	Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security
CGIAR	Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research
CIFOR	Center for International Forestry Research
CIFOR	Center for International Forestry Research
FTA	Forests, Trees and Agroforestry
GLF	Global Landscapes Forum
GPFLR	Global Partnership on Forest and Landscape Restoration
ICRAF	The World Agroforestry Centre
ILRI	International Livestock Research Institute
ILRI	International Livestock Research Institute
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature IUCN,
LDN	Land Degradation Neutrality
LR	Land Restoration
PICOTEAM	The Institute for People, Innovation and Change in Organizations
PIM	Policies, Institutions, and Markets
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
WLE	Water, Land and Ecosystems

1. Introduction

1.1. Background

There are huge opportunities in bringing FTA, WLE and PIM CRPs to work together on landscape restoration. Each of these CRPs works on different aspects of land restoration; pooling this evidence in a user-friendly and accessible manner holds great potential for scaling and delivering enhanced impact of CGIAR research.

This workshop between FTA, WLE and PIM was meant to explore and define future collaboration on land restoration, bringing together various stream's work on soil, water and forest restoration. There is currently an enormous political demand and a range of commitments on landscape restoration including the Bonn Challenge, GPFLR, AFR100, New York declaration on Forests, UNCCD LDN, Great Green Wall and a range of institutions working on the issue. The workshop sought to understand why landscape restoration is not happening at scale given the objectives and needs of stakeholders (land-users, farmers, foresters, etc.).

1.2. Objectives and structure of the summit

The aim of the workshop was to explore the situation around the debate and action on land degradation, from global dialogues to local action and CGIAR activities, in order to inform and agree on a more coordinated and collective action across the CRPs.

The specific objectives of the workshop were to:

1. Understand the demand for Land Restoration Research and Development emerging from the global debates/initiatives and from local initiatives;
2. Familiarise each other and evaluate actions of the three CGIAR CRPs and beyond in view of global/political demands and understand the gaps and challenges faced;
3. Analyse possible synergies across the CRPs and beyond in the longer run and immediate benefits in working together;
4. Elaborate possible ways to materialise the synergies to enhance impact

The programme for the two days was as follows:

TIME	DAY I – Friday 31 st August 2018	DAY II – Saturday 1 st September 2018
8:30 - 10:30 Session one	Opening Setting the scene Overview presentation	Further elaboration of synergies and actions
11:00 - 13:00 Session two	External perspectives “the demand side”	Ideas for future
14:00 - 15:30 Session three	Analysis of gaps and challenges across CRPs	Moving forward “realising synergies”
16:00 - 17:30 Session four	Analysis of synergies	Next steps, Key message Workshop evaluation and closing

1.3. Facilitation team and approach

The workshop was facilitated by Dr. Jürgen Hagmann – team leader and professional facilitator from the *Institute for People, Innovation and Change in Organisations* (PICOTEAM). PICOTEAM specialises in facilitation, coaching and research for change. Dr. Hagmann has a very strong background in natural resource management, and so the topic is very familiar. Additionally, he has been widely involved in CGIAR work for over 20 years.

The facilitator was assisted by a six-member Workshop Process Steering Group (WPSG). The steering team met on the eve of the workshop to agree on the process and key outputs of the workshop; they will meet again at the end of the day to review progress and address any concerns arising. The workshop programme was very flexible to accommodate new insights as the process evolved.

The workshop outputs were documented through PICOTEAM by Anita Msabeni. The report is an original account of the meeting, with summarised discussions, group work rapporteur reports and a few pictures to be made available to the participants for reference of what transpired in the meeting and later synthesis.

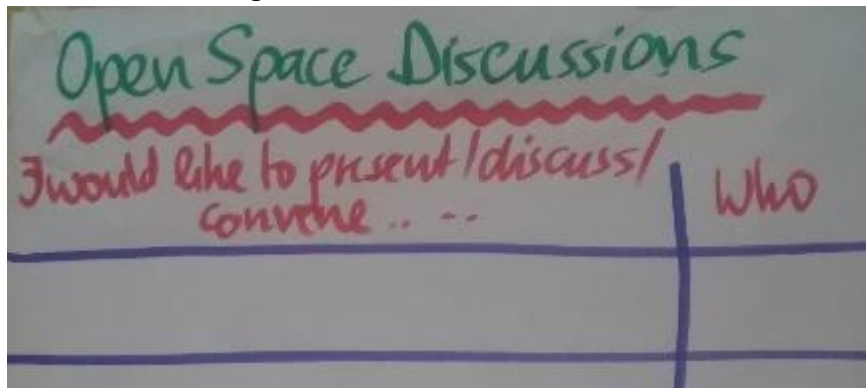
Workshop Process Steering Group
A mechanism for co-management of the meeting by participants.
<u>Task:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• To obtain feedback from participants• To plan with the facilitator in the evening
<u>Members:</u> Vincent; Alexandre; Isabelle; Peter; Meine; Frank; Jürgen

Participants

There was a wide range of participants who were drawn from each of the 3 CRPs (FTA, WLE and PIM) as well as selected external participants. See annex one for list of participants.

Open space session

This session was organized to accommodate in a non-structured way other key issues not planned



for in the main program. Participants with interesting experiences and ideas register their topics so that time can be allocated during lunch break or in the evening to convene a session for participants to interact (see the picture).

2. Workshop Opening and Setting the Scene

The workshop started with a familiarization session intended to create an environment and process that would ensure the group's objectives are met effectively, with clear thinking, good participation and full buy-in from everyone involved. There was an official opening of the workshop, followed by participant introductions, clarifying expectations, objectives and overview of program. Initial broad impressions on complex land restoration issues were explored also at this point

2.1. Workshop opening

The workshop was opened by CIFOR director general - Robert Nasi who warmly welcomed participants to the two days of exploring and defining mechanisms for bringing together various streams on land restoration. He reminded this wasn't the first attempt on doing work on land restoration, there were efforts through CRP collaboration which unfortunately did not bear fruit.

Milestones covered so far in the current initiative include: 2 meetings with AFR100 pledging coordination support by AU and NEPAD. The challenge is the pledge has not yet been actualised. On the other hand, there are too many actors on the ground working on FLR. There is a big disconnect between the pledges and actual work (including other similar initiatives and with the UN declaration on forests). There is a big risk that restoration may end up like previous initiatives such as the REDD+.

It is on these bases that the workshop was convened to bring together the relevant institutions to come up with recommendations to exploit the potential in land restoration. Restoration is not just about planting trees - we should collectively agree on what restoration should be, how to finance it, and how to make restoration an economic activity. What collaborations can be done within CGIAR and with others so as to successfully promote restoration.



Picture 1: Workshop opening by CIFOR DG

2.2. Facilitation Principles

The following core values and rules for table interaction were meant to make the meeting efficient and foster free interaction of participants and facilitator.

Core values in facilitation	Rules for tables interaction:
<p>Informality – relaxed atmosphere with discipline: no hierarchies, no tittles. Discipline means we self-manage ourselves and keep time - don't disappear to the offices and come back 30 minutes later.</p> <p>Inclusiveness - no hierarchy: everyone should participate actively – all opinions count.</p> <p>Openness and transparency: Even though we are competitors, we are at the same time collaborators. Let us put all the issues on the table openly so we come up with appropriate solutions.</p> <p>Accepting reality: for success/future of the programme, let us accept the broader picture rather than have beautiful dreams.</p> <p>No Jargon: Avoid the abbreviations commonly used within CRPs and use a language that can be easily understood by everybody (including a ten-year-old). This makes communication effective.</p> <p>No defensiveness: We have lots of stock taking to do – let us challenge each other, let us not be defensive and absorb the new perspectives.</p> <p>Think for the whole – not for the “niche”: We have a big topic, different people doing different things – we therefore have to think about the big picture.</p> <p>Constructive controversy: bring out the controversial issues in a forward looking manner so that we may address complex issues promptly.</p> <p>Creativity: thinking outside the box: the topic/agenda is a bit complicated, we have to think about how to move into the future.</p> <p>Honesty and political incorrectness: do not sugar coat issues; say it in black and white – as it is. Call a spade a spade so that the core problem is addressed constructively.</p>	<p>New table, new people every half day – so as to know each other across the CRPs and tap into every one's ideas. Let us mix so that by the end of the workshop we have interacted with as many participants as possible.</p> <p>Think first individually, then discuss – when given a task take a few minutes to process your ideas, make some notes, then discuss. This helps to harness powerful ideas and avoid domination by few individuals.</p> <p>Encourage the quiet ones – usually they have great ideas, even though they are not very articulate.</p> <p>No speeches, be to the point – formulate your point and present it in 2 minutes so that we can have more participants expressing their ideas.</p> <p>Only present once –There should be no professional presenters we want to experience different presentation styles and avoid monotony.</p> <p>No computers and smartphones during sessions – Presence in face to face meetings (which are very expensive) is important.</p>

Participants adapted the core values and agreed to hold one another accountable.

2.3. Getting to know each other

An introduction exercise was given to the participants which also included the articulation of workshop expectations as guided by the task in the box.

Participants Introduction
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Sit at a table with people who you know least,2. Find out from each other:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Who you are,• What makes you tick, where is your energy/passion (personal and professional)• Why did you become a scientist?• If you were the leader of CGIAR and you wanted to become a big player in land restoration, what would you do?3. Agree together:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• What should happen here, is..• What should not happen here, is...

Participants' expectations of the workshop

A representative from each table reported back to the plenary what should and should not happen at the workshop and the results are listed here below.

What should happen in the workshop	What should not happen
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• We should foster a common voice around “land restoration” – efficiency, focus, messages.• The discussions, solutions, ideas should have a demand driven perspective.• Demand for science based restoration approaches should be identified.• We should identify and exploit synergies as well as complementary areas of collaboration.• Need to agree on common approaches and processes – such as common understanding/typology of restoration• We should come up with an actionable joint plan and model for collaboration.• Identify and elaborate concrete steps and realistic actions for collaboration (FTA/WLE/PIM) that motivate everyone	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• We should not just talk and end up with no action plan• We should not result with plans for collaboration that are unrealistic (they should fit into the new funding and existing plans)• Should decrease competition between CRPs and centres in relation to donors (general motherhood statements)• We should not “kill” each other or be territorial.• We should not think in silos

2.4. Participants' composition

Who is present? What are the possible implications on the discussions?

CRP representation

CRP	Number	Remarks
PIM	4	Participants were encouraged to ensure appropriate representation in all the table groups/discussions and strive to know each other better. Mix completely to understand each other well.
WLE	9	
FTA	15	
CGIAR	1	
Independent	3	
Mixed (FTA/WLE) or (WLE/PIM)	2	

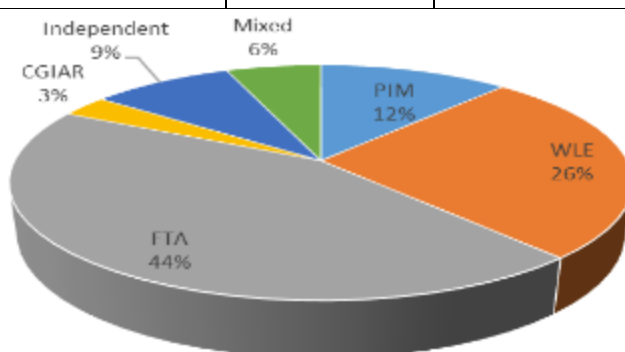


Figure 1: CRP representation

Centres

Centre	No	Centre	No	Remarks
Bioversity	3	ILRI	2	How much do we know of what the other centres and programme do? <i>The science meeting provided an opportunity for inter-sharing and cross learning among the centres.</i> E.g. livestock and environment programme spearheads restoration of rangelands; there is water management and irrigation etc.
CATIE	1	IWMI	2	
CIAT	2	IFPRI	2	
CIFOR	11	IITA	1	
CIRAD	1	ICRISAT	1	
ICRAF	6			

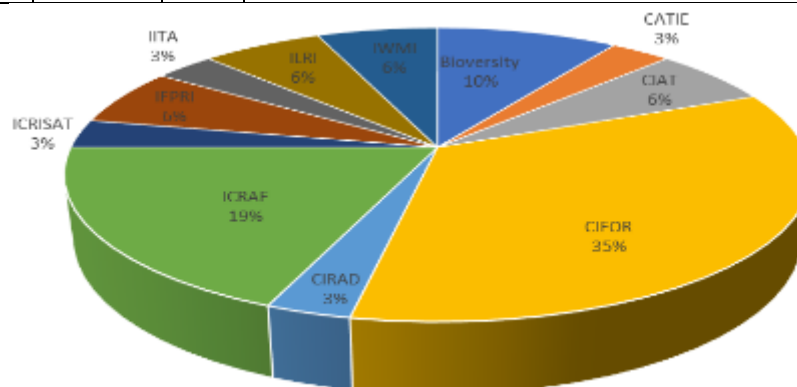


Figure 2: Representation by centres

Years working on land restoration (where are we coming from?)

To get a historic overview, participants were grouped according to length of time engaging in land restoration.

Duration	Number
More than 20 years	8
10 to 20 years	14
0 to 10 years	9

More than 20 years – 8 people:

- They are inspirers in Land restoration discourse as it is really not a new topic e.g. one who worked on ecology and restoration in Sudan 38 years ago and is still working on the same topic today.
- 30 years ago in the UK and Latin America, land was destroyed by mining – this abandoned land is now under restoration using various methods.
- Focus has also on been on sustainable management for timber production, not necessarily advancing for restoration.
- Work was done on promoting genetic diversity in pathogens to stop spread of diseases – in the process of getting rid of pathogens, restoration was also achieved.
- In 1979 in India, landscapes and restoration were not part of science terms, however in farm management, farmers were convinced to grow trees for environmental conservation. 2b \$ funds were set aside to promote a shift from chemical based agricultural systems.
- There was lots of focus on restoring soils for improving productivity and the scene was dominated by ecological restoration (socio-ecological restoration approach)

Note – many elements contribute to restoration e.g. genetic diversification, ecology, combination of aspects of conservation. Restoration and ecological landscapes gradually came into the picture.

10 to 20 years – 14 people:

- Geography in the 60s had traditional thinking on landscapes (it was a “mammals and dinosaurs” era). This was followed by the era of watersheds and river basins as well as genetic diversity (regenerating woodlands) for nitrate restoration in mid 90s.
- We are still talking about the same thing, thinking of economic perspectives of sustainable restoration where issues of benefit sharing have become a priority.
- Ethiopia’s main focus is on soil and water conservation using physical conservation mechanisms – gabions and other soil erosion control methods. Biological restoration is a recent concept

0 to 10 years – 9 people:

- A PhD in political ecology on soil erosion and dynamics of land restoration.
- Currently we have global narratives such as AFR100 and organisations/big players e.g. IUCN trying to make it “sexy”, unfortunately they are weak on the “science”
- The benefits of conserving biodiversity are clear, but the WHY is not really understood. The importance of biodiversity is slowly being understood. At some point even the resource prioritization and allocation to restoration dwindled, but now we have a big crisis on how to put funds into restoration – “new investments”
- Today we have become more globalised - international policies have influenced donor funding to the sector. Its worrying if the narrative is successful and attracts adequate donor funding, what will happen to ecosystems currently being managed well/sustainably - several things can go wrong (difference between fixing something that is working and what is not working)
- There are many global forums talking about the same issue - key question is “how are we progressing, who is putting it all together? CGIAR also talks of restoration - to what extent, where, how far back do we want to go in restoration? We are shying away from other factors like population growth - can the planet sustain the current growth?
- There is a poverty in the types of policy responses e.g. 2 green walls vs 1 green wall (how are we responding?) How do we link to large targets, restoration for what – *we should be aware that reality is stubborn, it does not go away*. We need to understand at what point we are in the land restoration wave (the high or low) and what are the key things we want



Picture 2: Earlier (1996) perspective/view of agro-forestry

WHERE do we POSITION OURSELVES?

A differentiation exercise to explore the diversity of opinions and set the basis for open discussions throughout the entire workshop was performed. The facilitator used stimulating statements to initiate debate on land restoration. The statements were read one at a time, and participants positioned themselves (took a standpoint) in terms of whether they **fully agree**; **agree a bit**, **don't know/in between**; **disagree a bit** or **disagree completely**.

Statement 1: Looking at the discussions at the moment, restoration is mainly about land and trees

Fully Agree: Having recently come from the GLF, it is completely tree dominated. There was no single statement on sustainable agricultural practises; crop/livestock systems or agricultural integration. The discourse was mainly about trees.

It depends on where the discussions are e.g. in FLR, AFR100 – the discussions will definitely be about trees. However, in other circles they talk about other things such as soil where trees at times is part of the solution. Unfortunately, the media talks of trees to refer to restoration.

The restoration community talks about the holistic perspective, but depending on the policy and platform. Climate change and climate smart agriculture address more than trees and looks at restoration. Many African Governments which started with natural resource management have diverted to an agenda of conservation agriculture and soil restoration. Restoration provides positive impacts for agriculture and brings on board the understanding of complexities of landscapes.

Inconsistency in restoration discussions is a big problem – while it should focus on land restoration, it inaccurately focuses on trees/forests. Land restoration should look at all land use systems in the landscapes. Apart from being tree dominated, it promotes mono crop plantation forest as restoration.

There are other forums that do not call it restoration – they look at the sustainability and community functions such as food security platforms who also look at the nutrition security of people.

In light of the confusion on land restoration, we can converge on the following for common understanding: There are two choices – “*degrading*” loss of function or “*restoring*” returning to function (but which function and to whom?) We should agree on which functions we want to focus on and how to converge on the agreed functions (within SDGs). We need to be part of the bigger debate as well as in the local perspectives. If we restore, we have to manage sustainably – *sustainably managing natural resources* (some landscapes are not completely degraded)

Agree a bit: Ultimate goal is to achieve land restoration – this involves different activities such as tree planting, watershed management, soil management, biodiversity conservation, additionally

we have to be directly linked to development – social and economic incentives. These are lacking in the agenda currently (demand driven approaches)

There is a thin line between landscapes and land restoration. What do we do to create ecological services that support poverty reduction? Therefore, how do we sustainably introduce the restoration agenda? e.g. the karura forest initially was planted with exotic trees, now is being cleared to replant indigenous trees (as the exotic trees is considered as degrading)

Let us find complementarity across the different institutions for engaging sustainably in the bigger restoration agenda. A working understanding that explains the different functions for different people working sustainably to meet their objectives. therefore, how do we pitch ourselves?

Statement 2: We have been doing this kind of work for 40 years, we have little to show (it is very difficult to show impact) on land restoration work.

Fully Agree: 3 persons. At the global scale its quite negligible what we have to showcase as impact (though it's not the same as saying we have nothing to show – problem is it is not big enough to make a difference). There is still continuous degradation e.g. in the Amazon, the tropical forests, Indonesia etc. We have been unable to change some factors completely.

There has been lots of progress on the concepts but little improvement on policy and research for decision making. Feedback on our work and proposals looks for “what is new”

Agree a bit: A recent assessment on the impact of CG research show there is not much to showcase. We have difficulty collecting and communicating the impact of our work. We are struggling hard to tackle the massive institutional and policy inertia that takes us down in dealing with landscapes restoration.

We have to get out of the 40 year CGIAR box. There are isolated cases around the world such as the restoration of coffee estates around Rio de Janeiro which is now a national protected site for the city's watershed. We should not focus on the contemporary only looking only at new technology and missing the opportunity to document other successful cases.

Disagree completely: Depending on how we look at and do restoration. For example, in Shinyanga in Tanzania where ICRAF has been engaged since 1996, the success of restoration in changing the lives of people is based on how it is planned – bottom up to ensure it is owned by the people living in that landscape. Community needs to be in charge of the restoration from degradation - restoration not by external agencies driving the process and agenda.

Ultimately people want to see impact – *we have to bridge the gap and be able to show the major developments.*

Statement 3: Looking at the future agenda on land restoration (overall, totally, nationally, locally) there is a high demand for research on restoration.

Fully agree: Demand is interpreted as the “role for”.

Disagree completely: In February during the CPF conference, looking at the role of science in stopping afforestation by 2020 – the sentiments were there is no need for new research or new science. While the demand for research is not there, we really do need research. There is strong demand now for action and implementation and impact.

Disagree a bit: Are we communicating our research in the right way to those people designing programmes? Those who need the evidence to design credible projects.

We need research - but a different type of research; research on technological practises; evidence based actions and solutions. We should conduct research to show what works where and what does not work. What is a multifunctional landscape? What are the climate change scenarios and focus on future 10 years such as what species would be suitable for new environments? There is a disconnect between intended users and researchers.

How do we create demand? Package information correctly for users to enhance demand. We have to move away from supply driven research. ***Are we creating enough demand, are we showing our relevance are we able to properly articulate what we do now and evidence for the future? Move from supply mode to responding to demand.***

3. State of affairs in land restoration at different levels and debates

The first step in establishing a coordinated and collective action across the CRPs on Land Restoration is to enhance understanding of the demand for R&D emerging from global and local debates/initiatives on Land Restoration. Therefore, to provide insights on global and local debate and situation of various initiatives the following presentations were made:

3.1. Primary PIM Contributions on Land Restoration

Presentation by Frank Place of IFPRI

While the CRP on Policies, Institutions, and Markets (PIM) led by IFPRI has 6 flagships, most of its contribution to LR has been on:

Tenure (securing rights to research)	Governance
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Evidence of how secure tenure affects incentives for investment in land e.g.:<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Forest land restoration: Ethiopia and Madagascar (CIFOR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Rules and enforcement (who participates) e.g. collaborating for resilience: Cambodia, Zambia, 22 countries with ILC (Worldfish)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Community forest concessions (property rights reform, livelihoods development and sustainable resource management): Guatemala (CIFOR, Bioversity) ✓ Rangeland tenure security (and restoration): Ethiopia and Tanzania (ILRI), Tunisia (ICARDA) ✓ Land tenure security (including gender): Ethiopia, Mozambique, Nigeria (IFPRI) ✓ Land governance reform: Myanmar, Laos (IWMI) ✓ Collective forests, collective farming: Nepal (CIFOR, IWMI) • Evidence on how to secure tenure (empirical research) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How to strengthen collective action (e.g. Games for collective action (surface and groundwater, forests): India (IFPRI, ICRISAT) • Polycentric governance/Multistakeholder platforms/ Co-resilience - netmapping in India (IFPRI) and Multistakeholder platforms for cross-border governance: Kenya, Somalia (ICRAF) and synthesis of multistakeholder platform work across centers Bringing it all together • Commons restoration: India (forests, rangelands, revenue “wastelands”, water) (IFPRI, CIFOR, ILRI, ICRISAT)
Gender	Landscape mosaics
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women’s land rights under different systems • Women’s participation in governance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Common property as well as private land • Forests, rangelands, water systems (e.g. groundwater)

Other PIM Contributions:

- Land dynamics, changing farm structures and methods of acquisition – eastern and southern Africa
- Analyses of extension methods and ex post impact studies including for NRM interventions
- Complementary research on foresight, rural transformation, value chain distortions and interventions

3.2. WLE Contributions on Land Restoration

Presentation by Izabella Koziell of IWMI

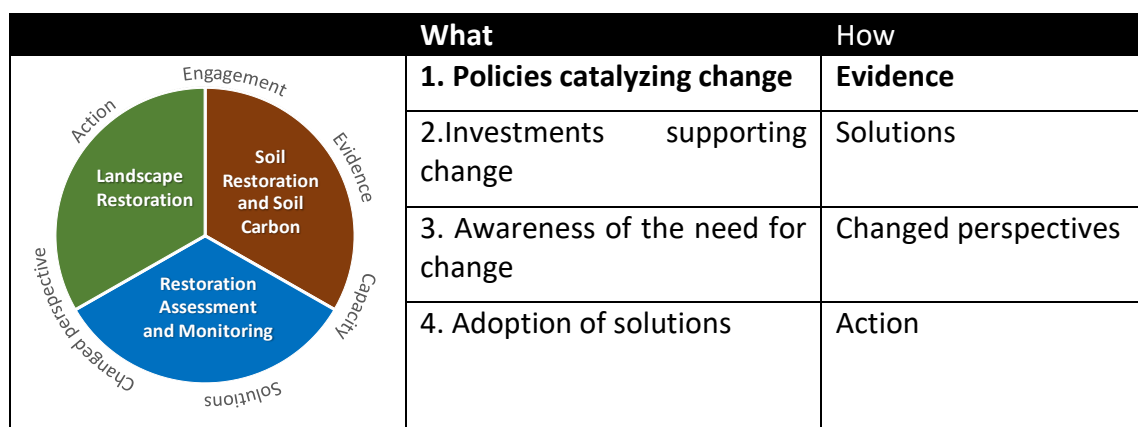
Water, Land and Ecosystems focuses on agricultural landscapes (and soil, water, biodiversity management for restoration, as well as monitoring/learning and adaptive management). Its Key partners are: CIAT, ICRAF, Bioversity, IFPRI, ICARDA, IWMI, ICRISAT, along with several non-CGIAR

partners). WLE works in Africa, Latin America and Asia with more than 30 bi-lateral projects and an approximate budget of \$13 M/year (FP1 \$1.9m 2018).

WLE aims to:

- Develop business cases that attract significant funding and catalyze restoration interventions
- Deliver scientific evidence on: soils as significant sinks of CO₂; links between restoration, Ecosystem Services and hydrological responses, groundwater recharge, runoff control and sediment loads
- Improve land function for enhanced livelihood opportunities via sustainable intensification
- Improve the efficiency of soil nutrient and water use through resource, reuse and recovery
- Develop frameworks for risk-based planning, management, mapping and reporting of land degradation hotspots and restoration to support key targets (land restoration neutrality and climate change mitigation)

WLE's Theory of change and Impact Pathway



Working together – ideas for cross CGIAR collaboration/synthesis

- ✓ Unlocking CGIAR comparative advantage - bridging the agriculture and forest restoration continuum; Pooling evidence *as a collective* across the system for greater influence (in policy and investment fora); Bring the biophysical together with the social/institutional

Some emergent ideas from WLE for discussion

- ✓ Incentives to sustain land restoration
- ✓ Landscape Doctor: bringing together the best of CGIAR's tools and approaches
- ✓ 100 Landscapes: bringing together what works and testing it out on the ground; making the business case

3.3. FTA 3-year Perspective- 2019 - 2021

Presented by Vincent Gitz from CIFOR

Forests, Trees and Agroforestry (FTA) work on restoration is organized in three main domains:

- Landscapes - The “How” of Restoration- Practices, Tools, Methods;
- Livelihoods - Economics of restoration; and
- Governance - Policies and Governance of Restoration

How to do restoration (practices, tools, methods)

Work stream	Activities	Outcomes
Restoration planning and implementation at scale (landscape) more precise than ROAM	- Setting up network of potential pilots' landscape restoration projects (e.g. ongoing projects and new ones) under the GPFLR - Compile existing planning tools at landscape level (e.g. LUMINS, FORLAND, SHARED...)	Effective, equitable and efficient planning processes for sustainable restoration in 12 landscapes (Africa, Asia & Latin America) Pantropical Community of Practices (PanCoPra) on planning sustainable restoration at landscape level
	Deploy and improve planning tools in pilot landscapes	Effective, equitable and efficient planning processes for sustainable restoration in 9 landscapes (Africa, Asia & Latin America)

Safeguarding diversity of tree genetic resources as the foundation of sustainable restoration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Suitability, and threats mapping for priority species - Priority setting (forest species, agroforestry species)** 	Local restoration initiatives use high resolution maps for 300 tree species while selecting suitable species for sustainable restoration
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gene Conservation Units for sourcing appropriate planting materials 	See flagship 1 for detail
Providing tools, Planting materials and Develop capacity to deliver multiple restoration objectives at multiple scales	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve and expand the existing tools (e.g. Diversity4Restoration, Vegetationmap4Africa...) to new areas - Integrate Nutrition and Economic data into the tools - Guidelines for using natural regeneration in landscapes 	Local restoration initiatives use the tools & guidelines for sustainable restoration

Economics and Political Ecology of Restoration: *cost and benefits, for whom, how much and when? Multiple value systems. How to make it work for farmers and communities? What private and public costs/benefit & risks can be expected for a range of investments? How can long-term private finance be mobilized? building on existing strengths across all FP's + MELIA team, Sentinel Landscape + REDD+GCS datasets*

1. Assessment framework

- Typology of restoration contexts, full spectrum of 'options'
- defining what we want it to do (including scale, spatial & temporal resolution)
- critical look at what exists (top down + bottom up models) (including Lumens, Restore+, TEEB, IPBES, EQUIVAL...)
- Intended user feedback, from agricultural & FLKLR starting points
- Complementing/refining what exists

2. Data

- Stocktake of existing places and opportunities for re-use of data
- Gap filling in strategic locations

3. Evaluating 'options in context'

- Using the 'new' model for a set of case studies across the options*context typology, based on existing/gap filled data
- Discussing emerging patterns and conclusions with stakeholders, at household decision, local government and national government scale
- Specific applications focussed on 'risk'

- Specific applications related to 'motivation to stay' vs migration, youth & gender perspectives
- Specific applications bringing co-investors on board

Key Areas in Policies and governance

- Enabling Environment for Restoration (Laws, Policies and Institutions)
- Performance Monitoring of Restoration - Monitoring frameworks, case studies
- Incentives for Restoration (retrospective analysis, behavioural science)
- Possible co-investment with PIM?
- Reviews: Laws, Policies, ROAM, institutions for monitoring, Seed supply systems
- Institutional analysis
- Historical Evolution of Restoration
- Mechanisms for integrating / mainstreaming into legislation, policies and planning processes
- Governance systems vs landscape restoration
- Incentives: Frameworks, case studies, experiments

Comments and reactions to the 3 CRPs (WLE, FTA, PIM) presentations

- The whole idea of organizing the meeting is to find a way of moving the focus from tools and solutions, and look at community based bankable holistic landscapes restoration (demand driven, socially context specific - not science driven). FTA has just commenced on the community engagement work (initially starting with one, and increase so as to get more evidence across the globe).
- Do the WLE and PIM CRPs have retrospective studies/successful case studies? They are at the initial steps, starting with a synthesis of what has been done across the CRPs, and it is hoped that moving forward study will be done in a collective approach.
- Since FTA is doing work on AFR100, it should create awareness on what they are actually doing.
- Cost benefit analysis - there are lots of linkages and complementarity for FTA and WLE, as so such should prioritize monitoring as an area for connection.
- Demand driven approach - there is an enormous gap between what is happening now and the ambition (e.g. the challenge of quantity vs quality of tree seedlings that hinders achievements in land restoration). The problem is there are lots of disjointed efforts and disparities among the CRPs.

3.4. Demand Side - External perspectives on Land Restoration (IUCN, GEF)

3.4.1 International Union for Conservation of Nature

Global restoration movement - land restoration got a lot of traction from the year 2009. Restoration is not new - why the political traction at this time: It gives a message of hope (from the cynics) stemming from massive failures/lack of success e.g. in deforestation and water management.

What has happened since 2011: When IUCN started LR activities it started with 4 countries (Including US) and a budget of approximately 20M\$ with global support. It has since grown, and today there are about 48 countries with approximately 168m pledged.



Picture 3: Chetan Kumar of IUCN's gave LR perspective outside CGIAR

Global initiatives in place include programmes such as AFR100, 20/20 Asia Pacific restoration strategies. Action on land restoration has grown in the last 10 years with an average bilateral funding budget for at least 8-10 LR programmes funded every year with a budget of close to 2B\$.

Big challenge - how to engage in these processes (how are we going forward in supporting the countries in policy engagement, capacity building etc). IUCN focuses on working and engaging with the countries on tree development. It was striving to move four countries from pledge to implementation. IUCN has conducted restoration assessments in 26 countries for about 450m ha of land of which about 160m ha has potential for restoration. The popularity of Rome came about because there was no comprehensive guideline (for the stakeholders and partnerships).

Capacity on LR - IUCN has conducted about 35 training programmes in the last 5 years in 26 countries. It is important to get stakeholders organised with regards to tools and information (which is not easily available). There is need for more investment in capacity development, lesson learnt from Rome.

Restoration comes with lots of other issues/factors, concepts and people. It is important to provide evidence e.g. economic benefits to the user, make information available to the users.

Gaps - data available for use today is for 2011 (it is not current)

Demand and supply: Demand in the past 6-7 years focused on

1. How to improve planning process - methods, approaches, participation
2. Financing - move beyond simplistic capacity benefit
3. Relationships - institutions and governments

2 key issues stand out on demand - 1. the need to learn from past experiences such as REDD+ and address the key concerns (what worked, what new innovations need to be brought on board) and 2. How does new research inform the new direction of restoration.

Supply side:

- ✓ Cost effective innovations (there's opportunity for innovation and approaches e.g. use of artificial intelligence and other latest technologies for M&E in restoration of landscapes)
- ✓ Multifunctional landscapes and benefits

3.4.2 Global Environment Facility

Ulrich Appel gave GEF's perspective on land restoration as follows:

GEF is not involved in implementation of projects. GEF works in 4 cycles - every 4 years the trust funds are replenished by donors and the facility gets to embark on new directions such as climate change mitigation, biodiversity conservation and information management.

The new programmatic direction looks are land restoration as a crosscutting issue - it is therefore not a main priority. The key question is **"restoration for what?"**. Land restoration is now under the impact programme on food systems, land use and restoration whose priority focus is how do we produce food.

GEF has a scientific and technical advisory panel whose role is to screen every proposed project and programme (for scientific and



Picture 4: Ulrich Appel giving GEF's perspective on land restoration

and ethical issues). They were tasked to analyse integrated approaches and provide GEF with the latest science on integrated approaches. They come up with concrete/critical questions to be answered in the design of GEF programming e.g. in relation to land restoration: How can degraded ecosystems be restored in light of climate change degradation and mitigation; how do we measure degradation/restoration; how do we involve the private sector; how do we make it financially feasible? What does it cost (realistic cost), and what is the target? What are the

benchmarks for restoration? The field of Science of integrated approaches - provides the ToC, impact pathways and programming strategies.

In GLF discussions, examples of successful interventions are noted for Niger, Ethiopia (Tigray). The main task is to assess how successful they are and what are the lessons learnt from these success stories and how to better apply the success in future projects.

The wider field of research does not only look at scientific research such as tree spacing, it should look at the whole socio economic systems and benefits.

Tools - GEF supports the development of tools if they are global assets. Unfortunately, some tools have been forgotten e.g. the standard carbon measurement tool is very rarely used, despite lots of effort put in its development. Currently the standard tool being used by everyone is the FAO EXACT. Some successful tools that have been supported by GEF like - global forest watch - a user friendly tool.

In relations to land restoration - do we need to come up with common standards? While donors do not really see the need for development of new tools, to be able to involve the private sector, they require clear targets and measures of success on both socio economic and ecological aspects. There is a misconception of forest restoration standards. There are a group of institutions already working on this perspective.

Comments and reactions to the external perspectives on land restoration

What is the general perception of CGIAR in the public? The perception in the public domain is that CGIAR is lumped as a breeding centre, too expensive and only interested in answering research questions rather than applied science. The perception from the restoration angle - on start-up there was lots of cynism and criticism, CGIAR should therefore look at how it sits within the current agenda. CG should put more efforts in communicating and pitching what it does best.

CIFOR recently conducted a survey on its works and engagement - wide feedback is it should engage more on policy advise by providing adequate information and knowledge on the different research areas conducted by CGIAR. Results of the survey advise CIFOR to do 50% research, 25% communication and outreach and 25% capacity development.

How should land restoration be presented to the global framework? Should we have a paradigm shift in our vision? Should we only focus on adding more ha to land restoration? CGIAR needs a paradigm shift to fit in well the pledges of restoration e.g. green landscapes, integrated landscapes approaches, livelihoods.

There is fatigue now in “adding ha” So we should see how we support achievement of SDGs and other development agendas. We need to unpack land restoration and fit in the global landscapes.

At national levels, different countries have development agenda (economic empowerment and livelihoods improvement) as the entry point, CG has to look at how restoration can fit in the development agenda.

CGIAR research needs to shift to solution based evidence: what are the critical questions for CG work? CG should get the right questions. IUCN plays a key role of facilitating transformative change processes, and therefore has been accepted by users. However, the process takes a lot of time.

3.5. Solutions required from Research and Development (demands)

Arising from the above discussions that looked at both the work of CGIAR (supply) and what other partners are doing (the demands) on land restoration, participants worked in groups to come up with future implications of demand on LR R&D guided by the task in the box below.

Group work on demand
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What are the major trends at <u>global</u>, <u>national</u> and <u>local</u> levels around land restoration? Where is it going, where is the energy? (in the next 5-10 years) 2. What are the 3-5 biggest challenges for which solutions are needed? 3. What does this mean for the future demand on land restoration Research in Development (RID)?

Table 1: Output of group discussion on major trends and energy around land restoration

Global trends	National trends	Local trends
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private investments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Blended finance? ✓ First loss finance? ✓ Commodity driven? ✓ RiD: tradeoffs/safeguards • Finance/private sector involvement (accredited national implementation) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Migration and land fragmentation • Competing demands for land to be rehabilitated • Decentralized governments • Climate change adaptation concerns • Climate change mitigation • More documentation giving quantification for sub-national 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private sector engagement • Youth employment • Local disasters continue to create local demand and action on specific issues
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bigger is better - from quantity to quality • Pledges at scale 		
Climate change mitigation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Global biodiversity targets ✓ Global energy demand 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional cooperation, sharing of experiences 		

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing demand for transparency from global consumers 	restoration action (Kenya, Ethiopia)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political energy to show progress – research to bring evidence • Fatigue is already setting in – interdisciplinary needed, but complexity is not welcome 		
Integrated approaches to landscape management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multiple benefits • Short term returns 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bio-economy 		

Challenges for which solutions are needed for successful land restoration agenda

- Making technological and institutional innovations to make rehabilitating lands economically sustainable
- Monitoring success – indicators (biophysical, institutional etc.); over adequate timescale; affordability
- Taking local successes to scale (cross project learning)
- Evidence based policy support
- Decentralized implementation mechanisms needed e.g. at county level
- Controlling drivers of degradation
- Pledges:
 - From national pledges to: governance; implementation; link with national development plans
 - Pledges commitment to disbursement disconnect
 - Implementation of pledges: nothing happens on the ground
- Bio-economy – conflict for land
- Private sector:
 - Tradeoffs and need for policy safeguards for private investment approaches (marginalization of small stakeholders)
 - Blessing or curse
 - Business cases for landscapes
- Taking local success to scale cross project learning
- Clearing house for information “solutions” - whose knowledge counts

- Incentives (institutional, economic) for land restoration to make it attractive/self-propelling
- Landscape restoration to be linked to youth unemployment, migration and climate change
- Transformation in rural economies (rural urban migration) –rural exodus can help or hurt
- Evidence needs differ at global, national and local level
- Need framework for comparative analysis (build on drivers and indicators) so as to evaluate restoration successes
- Capacity Building gaps and capacity to scale up

Implications for research and development (what does it mean?)

- Aligning land restoration with sustainable intensification
- Donor demands – governance; safeguards; coherence
- Working with new/novel partners – innovation; private sector
- Support country driven processes - Packaging and synthesis of evidence base
- Adaptive management for a changing world – population growth; climate change
- Shift to transdisciplinary (Science-practicing) integrated approaches to understand real causes of degradation.
- Targeted high profile articles e.g. nature plus outreach in media (need to package information in the right way)
- Capacity development gap – on land restoration; field level collaboration
- Understand root causes of degradation and scenarios for future impacts
- Cost/benefits incentives: Incentives needed (but how do they work? economic and social incentives)
- Solid comparative research of what works, under what conditions e.g. competitive landscapes

Plenary reactions to trends, challenges and implications for R&D in land restoration

CGIAR is currently doing a top-down approach - we have to set up a bottom up approach, this will definitely bring new ideas into the debate.

CGIAR also needs to take control of the FLR discourse which is currently driven by the likes of WRI. CGIAR needs to control the discourse better, or how to do it together with the others. The 3 CRPs have a fantastic opportunity to do something visible (something out of the norm). The CRPs should pitch themselves better and get into the real debate and agenda.

CG should not downplay the issues of commitments so as to make its life easy - the countries e.g. Ethiopia are committed.

4. CGIAR actions and contributions to solving Land Restoration challenges

For the team to elaborate areas for synergies and collaboration, they have to have a shared understanding of the work done by the three CRPs, their successes and challenges, progress and gaps. This step therefore aimed to share the research and actions of the three CRPs on land restoration so as to provide a basis to evaluate that work in view to the future challenges and demands for moving land restoration forward.

4.1. Stock taking - Lessons from CGIAR work on restoration

Presentation of Meine van Noordwijk

Specific contributions of FTA, PIM and WLE to knowledge, methods, planning, action on the ground, impact evaluation and conducive policy environments through international agricultural research programs:

Of what? Land, soils, land productivity, forests, landscape, forested landscape, grazing land, riparian zones/wetlands/slopes, ex-mines, social-ecological systems, local resource management skills, motivation and sovereignty, ...

By whom? Collective action and co-investment based on tenure, rights, free and prior informed consent, gender, youth, public-private partnerships

Where? Spatial prioritization at nested scales, linked to expected effects and effect multipliers,

How? Stop ongoing degradation, tenure reform, improved market access, market segmentation (certification), transparency of poly-centric governance, fire control, controlled grazing, drainage/ rewetting, managed natural regeneration, tree planting, soil amendments, ...

Why? negative effects of past/ongoing degradation, long-term expected benefits (ecosystem services) of trend reversal, prevention, plus cure plus care, rationale for public investment/facilitation for initial phase

So what? Recovery of ecosystem structure and function as basis for 'services', time frame and scale of various benefit streams



Who cares/pays? Stakeholders (+ or -) of ongoing/past degradation, actors needed to make a change, beneficiaries of and right-holders in restored systems, polycentric governance systems, co-investors

CGIARs theory of place (where? Who? So what? How?) vs Theory of change (Tree cover transitions // Rights, Markets, Policies // Soil and water restoration) on LR for the 3 CRPs.

Defining some common terms:

Degradation: Loss of functionality of e.g. land or forests, usually from a specific human perspective, based on change in land cover with consequences for ecosystem services	Degraded lands: Lands that have lost functionality beyond what can be recovered by natural processes and existing land use practices in a defined, policy-relevant time frame	Restoration: Efforts to halt ongoing and reverse past degradation, by aiming for increased functionality (not necessarily recovering past system states)
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What is the role of CGIAR research in the restoration agenda? How does CGIAR find its niche?

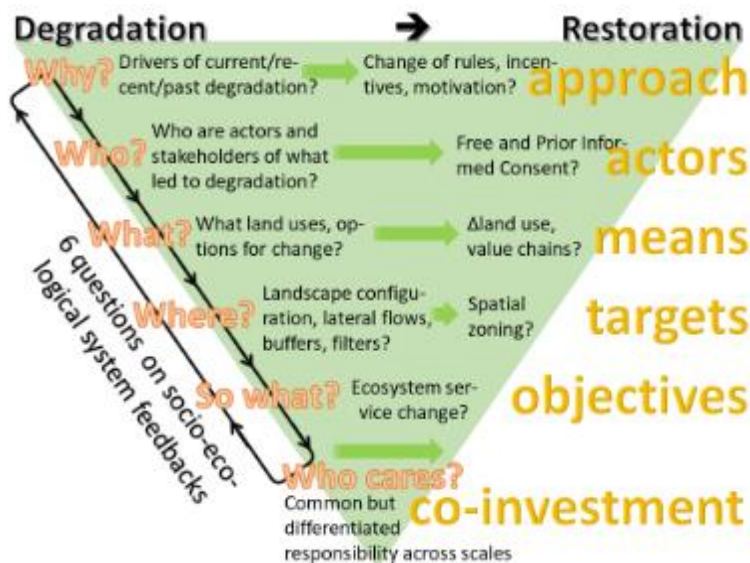


CGIAR Restoration stock take:

Where?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Location ✓ Ecozone ✓ PopDens 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Context in social-ecological systems // drivers <input type="checkbox"/> Typologies of place ~ theories of change (**transitions) <input type="checkbox"/> Databases // domain representativeness //bias 	18 generic impact pathways
Who?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Actor ✓ Stakeholder ✓ Right holder 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Process// Local~global K2A //Social & gender inclusiveness <input type="checkbox"/> Private sector roles // FPIC // Risk sharing //Consumer pressure <input type="checkbox"/> Partnership // Coinvestment //Brokerage//Facilitation skills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Process documentation, MRV, impact studies ✓ Accelerated local learning through

Why?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Function ✓ Prospects ✓ Drivers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Improved multi) functionality//Tradeoffs: Productivity, Water, Biodiv, C? <input type="checkbox"/> Market demand //infrastructure & access//consumer pressure <input type="checkbox"/> 'Avoided migration' as donor interest 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> researcher participation ✓ Facilitating K2A c Hypothesis testing (theories of place & change) ✓ hains, Public-Private Partnerships ✓ Tools and associated skill development ✓ Technology, inputs
How?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Function ✓ Form ✓ Control 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> First stop the bleeding (degradation) // prevention (fire, ΔLU) <input type="checkbox"/> Leave alone // Assisted natural regeneration // Planting // Soil <input type="checkbox"/> Tenurial reform as a <i>sine qua non</i>, but not sufficient condition 	
So what?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Function ✓ Scale ✓ SDGs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> onal recovery timeframes // succession triggers <input type="checkbox"/> SDG targets and monitoring framework for SES-change <input type="checkbox"/> NDC's (climate)//Aichi (biodiv)//Bonn challenge targets 	

Forest transition



What is the future of restoration - in 10 years?



Conclusion

- ☐ Overall - restoration is a language (let us not get bogged in it)
- ☐ Note the disconnect between top down and bottom up approaches
- ☐ Caution on cherry picking - who is doing what, where (global restoration maps)
- ☐ Look at the various ways of analyzing decisions and articulate relevance to SDGs.
- ☐ How - since FLR work talks of many approaches of what works where
- ☐ We can look at restoration from /in terms of process quality and logical consistency.

This is an interim stock taking process - it is not yet complete and therefore not fully comprehensive. There are things missing in the report at the moment, but plans are to finish the work soon and share the results with everyone.

4.2. Successes and challenges, progress and gaps of CGIAR work in view of future demands

Participants worked in mixed groups for in-depth analysis of gaps and challenges guided by the task in the box below. They assessed what CGIAR is doing and where are the opportunities for synergies.

Analysis of gaps and challenges
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Thinking about your current projects and initiatives you are involved in, what are your major lessons? (successes, failures) and why?2. What are the biggest challenges we are facing in our initiatives?3. Where do you see the greatest potential for synergies and collaboration on LR across the CRPs and wider CGIAR? (3-5 areas)4. Looking at the future demands and our collective efforts:<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. Where are we cutting edge in our contribution?b. Where are our biggest gaps to effectively address the future agenda? <p>Please put 2, 3 and 4 also on cards!</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Please nominate a group facilitator• Please appoint a rapporteur who summarises your discussions in 2-3 pages for the documentation• Please present your results electronically or with flipcharts in max 5 minutes

The results of the discussions are as presented below:

Major lessons from current projects and initiatives (Successes and failures)

• Pilot demonstration of success and governance
• Long term partnerships with partners interested in science
• Involvement of traditional institutions
• Livelihoods is the key (including sustainable management)
• Need quality propagation materials

Big success.

- Work with foundation for ecological security in India. Took on board a lot of PIM material. Then later on got resources to upscale. Long term partnership is key with partners interested in science
- Incentives, for instance linking exclosures with bee keeping and goat fattening program using hay from exclosures. Benefit sharing. Inclusive for marginalized people and women. Reducing dependance on natural resources. Ethiopia 2015-2017. Need to link exclosures to short term benefits.

- Livelihood is the key point, at the center, partnerships. Long term relationships. Links with local institutions. (Ethiopia, Kenya).
- Assessments in Columbia, Mexico, Peru of former projects. Columbian study was influential in the preparation of national plan. In Peru helped the government make a reality check. For Mexico could influence some elements of the national restoration plan. In Peru not always easy to have research results being accepted by the government. In Colombia strong environmental law. Study also used for the revised law on environmental offsets.
- On Shinyanga, Tanzania, a key thing was the involvement of the traditional institutions, and building on traditional practices. Also the fact that people see and start getting benefits really important to make the change going on. Emphasis on benefits for people is key. GCF project in Gambia, big issue is availability of seedlings of quality. Capacity to provide quality material is a huge constraint to achieve ambitious goals.
- Quick easy visible wins are essential for adoption. What do we mean by success in terms of adoption? Often linked to low productivity results, economically. What do we mean by restoration? What are the objectives? Need to integrate productivity. Need long term management plan, providing income all along. Also a key question of to whom the restored land is going to go. Issue of tenure.

Biggest challenges faced in our initiatives

• Not documenting /sharing failings and successes
• How to synchronize institution and technology based interventions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slow uptake and scaling of success stories • How to capitalize on government capacities to sustain implementation from top/bottom and through time (no regrowth plans) • Not tapping enough into development projects at larger scale • How to deal with complexity – context; mechanism; outcome (there is the risk of simplification in scaling)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land and tree tenure rights clarified and appropriate • Legal frameworks that need to be revised for management of secondary forests
• How to promote benefit sharing – safeguarding minority/capturing benefits
• How to address conflict over land/land use
• How to reconcile trade offs
• How to enhance global capacity on seed availability - we do not know about it?
• How to get traction and impact commensurate with CGIAR funds (are we managing it well?)
• How to correlate timeframes from science and political cycles and priorities

• How to bridge research - communication gaps
• Innovation (theory of change)
• Not enough economic data for building business cases ILRI
• How to establish appropriate partnerships to foster long term impact (universities, government, FTA)
• How to improve the sub-optimal level of participation (especially gender, inclusive planning, livelihoods with tenure) FTA

Where do we need to bring in house capacity and where to partner?

- There are issues where we would need at least one person to link with partners. For instance, on finance. It will be a key issue in the future.
- Restoration projects need to be considered as development projects. Need Resources.
- Need to think restoration for a context that is changing, Climate Change, demographic pressure, development. So, it may be a very different landscape. Need to be able to provide options, that integrate very diverse activities.
- For instance, because of CC and variability there are areas for instance in West Africa where croplands are going to turn to livestock.

Greatest potential for synergies and collaboration on LR across the CRPs and wider CGIAR

Joint communication approach at CGIAR
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consolidating lessons, evidence, joint messaging and communications • Synthesis of winners/losers in past restoration research – solution based approach → what works (gaps in identification) • Collation of research (results and information sharing)
• Cost and benefits of restoration by typologies (and water, ecosystem services, carbon , biodiversity)
• Complementarity of policy institutions and technologies
Collective resource mobilization
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joint fundraising (integrated participation in international calls (IKI)) • Recognizing each other strengths and facilitating entry • Global capacities, competencies on various fields, but limitation, less capacity to work together regionally (FTA.WLE,PIM)
Link the many models at different levels - “What for” needs to be clear
• Potential for linking CCAFs models (phil Thorsten)
• Value chain development (FTA/PIM) on indigenous value chains (but there are other - IDN)
• Bridging tree and agricultural restoration in landscapes – deliberate and coordinated
• Farm level economists (PIM) can complement FTA work on technical options

- Need to create a metrics of our contributions, by objectives as well as show what we have and what we need.
- Synergies on modeling work. Combining different models. How to integrate agroforestry in the IMPACT model. Performance based finance, linking finance models with household ones. Need also models to integrate intercropping, trees with the effects on both crops and trees (FTA).
- There would also be potential in exchanges of data.
- There would be also potential synergies on the way we consider ecosystem services.
- There would also be value in building local or regional synergies. For instance, how to get the value of fodder from the commons, of water, for a specific PIM project in India. There could be exchanges of services.
- There could be synergies on microeconomics, to prepare business models, look at impacts on households. PIMs has people with these skills. Also for WLE.
- PIM could provide expertise on tenure (CIFOR).
- PIM could provide expertise on games.
- There could be potential for working together with CCAFS.

How to provide cutting edge contribution by CGIAR on land restoration

• Draw lessons from diverse contexts ability to synthesize
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What works where? e.g. species sustainability modeling; options by context • Decision support tools on species for multiple benefits FTA • Tree choices FTA • Advanced techniques for multiplication FTA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated approaches for ToC • Methods for multistakeholder processes PIM • Integrating gender/ social considerations within implementation (Tigray – Ethiopia) WLE
• Future links with SDGs e.g. involve small holder farmers in LR approaches, integrate gender
• We know a lot about tenure participation/equity in decision making and governance arrangements and tools PIM
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expertise in digital soil mapping • Technical expertise in landscapes/LDN/GIS based assessments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public goods in soil –plant analytics methods • Community based rangelands management ILRI

• Business models for exclosures WLE
• Under-utilized species - hence biodiversity and new markets
• Integrating trees in agronomic modeling FTA
• Predicting floods, converting it to productive use

- FTA. Tree choices, quality of planting material. Help for more advanced techniques of propagation, vegetative propagation. That's a cutting edge that we can bring.
- Capacity to pilot case studies that can prove success and then be upscaled on bigger projects where we will provide technical assistance.
- Cutting edge contribution of PIM about tenure. Participation in decision making and governance. Participation of women, pastoralists, marginalized people. Tools, including on how to strengthen collective action.
- Capacity to support choice of species according to place and objectives, including tools. Ex in South East Asia. Works better when informed by partnerships.
- How we link restoration with development of new value chains. For instance, when using indigenous species.
- Collective rangelands management. Ecosystem modeling. Important to integrate the animals grazing in the modeling, requires link with local populations.
- Methods for multistakeholder processes (PIM).

Biggest gaps to effectively address the future agenda

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are our CGIAR fit for purpose to address the agenda - fragmented knowledge and funds • Lack of a structure to map our comparative advantages given demand and external gaps/scales FTA
• Mapping and understanding variability
• Higher impact publishing and integrated results (tradeoffs, capacity development needs) - across the CRPs there is limited publishing. (concern - there are very few young African scholars publishing)
• Linking science with public sector
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Too few human resources/scientists in the important areas (despite being great) • Behavioral economics still under represented PIM/FTA/WLE • Gaps on finance expertise to be sure we provide finance tools to visualize the option ST-Lt for sustainable management • Value chain development/financing restoration e.g. IDN is better FTA
• Linking AF into impact model

• Thinking the integration/unregulation with livestock
• Demand for models and tools vs supply of models and tools
• Funding
• Research gaps (nutrition, health, migration)
• Complex agro ecosystem modeling eg including grafting WLE
• How to deal with incentives or incentive structures given the objective to scale up WLE
• Natural regeneration species suitability modeling <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ How are we changing climatic influencing?

- Incentives, economic and other. They are different for men and women. How to advise governments on this? What types of incentives by types of restorations and situations.
- Work on going on a business model for exclosures, catalog of incentives, where to use them depending on types of exclosures and situation.
- Need more capacity to integrate economic analysis, prepare realistic business development + Need also data to build business cases.
- Make the link with markets and value chains.
- Need more skills on behavioral economics.

Conclusion

- ☐ The CRPS have cutting edge technologies addressing for what? and for whom?
- ☐ The biggest challenge for land restoration is the extremism in weather - too much rain or excessive drought.
- ☐ The demand side (feedback from GEF and IUCN) - CGIAR needs to show coherence, simplify the many parts and settle on what is realistic and practical. Come up with practical, not academic solutions or theoretical solutions to Land restoration e.g. livestock is a practical solution and approach in land restoration (even though it is challenging)
- ☐ Shift to demand driven approaches - The discussions and proposals are still “supply driven” - need to be turned around and phrased from the demand side using the different lenses (livestock, water, trees, ecosystems etc.)
- ☐ Note: since we are not getting enough research funding directly, what should we do to generate the profits to connect research and other activities we are doing?
- ☐ Agriculture is bankrupt - the revenue from agriculture is very little (compared to the funds put into it). As such work and narratives on green accounting and internalizing negative environmental impact will be in high demand.

The cutting edge therefore is to target landscapes with reduced propensity to erosion and CO2 emission reduction.

- ❑ Existing business planning within CGIAR needs a major shift - talk of things like ecological excellence

At the end of day one, the steering group did a synthesis and clustering of outputs of day one - the major trends and energy around land restoration; challenges, successes, failures, potential for synergies and collaboration, biggest gaps in effectively addressing the future agenda and opportunities for cutting edge contribution, and came up with the following main areas for synergy (see annex three for the key elements under each cluster topic).

5. Possible synergies with substantially higher impact on land restoration as CGIAR

After the in-depth analysis of the current projects and initiatives, and drawing out key lessons, gaps and cutting edge contribution of CGIAR on land restoration, this step was to identify possible synergies and bring out the crucial areas where closer collaboration and programming would lead to an enhancement of impact, visibility and contribution of CGIAR – at global, national and local levels. Four working groups were formed to analyse areas of possible synergies as follows and guided by the tasks in the box thereafter:

Group one:

1. Institutional arrangements for scaling land restoration
2. Capacity development for scaling
3. Partnerships for scaling strategy/approach

Group 2: Socio-economic benefits and incentives + business models for scaling up

Group 3:

1. Tools and models for scaling
2. Biophysical scaling needs/technologies
3. Performance monitoring and tracking

Analysis of Areas of Synergy

1. Within your chosen topics, what are the 2-3 underlying bigger questions /gaps for which solutions are required?
2. Why are your CRPs/CG the players best placed in this area/subtopic;
 - a. If yes, what is your comparative advantage?
 - b. Who are your competitors?
 - c. Who are the partners who you need to involve?
3. Is this an area of synergy across CRPs (or specific elements of it) which you want to take forward from here together (is there external demand and internal energy for it?)
4. What concrete things do you want to do then in terms of synthesis, lesson learning and documentation/communication? (prioritize low hanging fruits - what is doable)
 - a. If yes, how: what are the concrete outputs / product to be developed?
 - b. What actions does it involve and can we do it now/short term?
 - c. Who takes the lead, who will be involved?
5. Are there concrete issues / questions / gaps in this area which you want to take forward and do research together across CRPs (medium to longer term) to advance this topic? (for which we want to raise funds?)

- a. If yes, how: what would be the outputs / product to be developed? – and where?
- b. If yes, what actions would it involve and can we do it now/short term
- c. Who would take the lead, who would be involved?

- Please nominate a group facilitator
- Please appoint a rapporteur who summarises your discussions in 2-3 pages for the documentation
- Please present your results electronically or with flipcharts in max 5 minutes

As the teams were formed the following clarifications were made:

- ☐ Extension to be addressed under institutional arrangements
- ☐ CGIAR was not combined with communication because the CG group would address how to pitch it, while communications group is about how to communicate amongst ourselves (the CRPs) as there is a big gap of how to do restoration, and how CG can get into the debate
- ☐ Naivety of finance investment (Financing and costing) - while in the global debate there are discussions on financial pledges (40% - governments; 10% - donor and about 0.04% - private sector), the CG system is also guilty of making ludicrous financial budgets and demands. As such there is need to create realistic targets and budgets (achievable). There is a good case of private funds driving degradation and restoration. Note: just because the CRPS are not aware of the funds for restoration, does not mean they are not there - there are lot of serous commitments e.g. GEF and at National level, Ethiopia for example has a big ambition on restoration. And if the funds are limited for restoration - we advocate for incentives.

CGIAR should balance between national focus and global action. Most global restoration decisions and targets are done by national governments.

- ☐ Comparative advantage - should look at how to engage and respond to the demand side.

5.1. Institutional arrangements for scaling land restoration

Critical governance/institutional factors for FLR

- Tenure arrangements
- Customary institutions
- Collective action
- Links to decentralized government
- Accountability
- Effect on incentives: economic as well as social and behavioral incentives for different actors (including state, communities, and business, including CSR)

Policies: Legal and policy frameworks (and the politics of the 3).

- Mainstreaming restoration
- Private sector investment incentives
- Tenure security on restored lands (e.g. TZ, Zambia, xxx review of land tenure and effect on investment)
- Markets, value chains

3 levels:

1. Quick review of lessons, coms product
2. Case studies from existing projects
 - a. Develop a template (PIM lead)
 - b. Commission people with institutional/governance expertise to do it (including students)
 - c. Comparative analysis
3. Workshop/special issue
4. New proposal for collaborative research

Capacity development for scaling - Quick inventory of cap-dev on restoration across the CRPs

National partners

- NARS, universities (depends on the capacity of those universities)
 - Curriculum contributions, short courses
 - Involving faculty, students in projects
 - National seminars jointly among CRPs
 - RUFORUM as vehicle
- Links to extension agencies
 - What are new forms of extension that would be more appropriate?
 - Facilitation skills (ICRAF has experience in building facilitation skills to bring together actors at different scales in innovation platforms)
- NGOs

MOOCs, webinars, Distance learning: can we come together on this?

GLF

- Landscape Academy of GLF: Landscape governance course developed by CIFOR, ICRAF, now involves Wageningen Center for Development Innovation, we could contribute modules
- Digital platforms that are crying out for content

Partnerships for scaling strategy/approaches

- Implementation partners (govt or NGO)

- Political scientists/institutional analysts

Role for CGIAR: what is our comparative advantage?

- Naïve discussion of costs and benefits
- Little support from private sector, but also from government
- Meine's book on "co-investment"
- Need costs and benefits to all stakeholders (Keith Shepherd)

Plenary contributions

National engagement process - a good practise has to be tested locally, within the country for further scaling up in that country. The engagement process needs further thinking - learn from WRI who has an engagement strategy and plan engagement processes for Kenya and Ethiopia. The national systems are ahead of CGIAR in demand analysis. CGIAR also needs to simplify its technical messages/develop a coherent message.

- Becoming relevant - influencing discourse through capacity development: conduct a capacity development forum for all restoration NARs and create awareness on what CGIAR offers, how to engage and CG can do (or not do) - *Alternatively engage a consultant to carry out the assessment (for optimal engagement a workshop/forum is better than hiring a consultant)*
- Shift from supply side thinking to demand driven solutions - with complexity management as an entry point
- Capacity development gaps - finance for capacity development as well as skills are limited.
- Cross-cutting themes: gender, M&E, knowledge management

The 3 directors will analyse the synergies and communicate back what can work/what cannot.

5.2. Socio-economic benefits + incentives + Business models for scaling

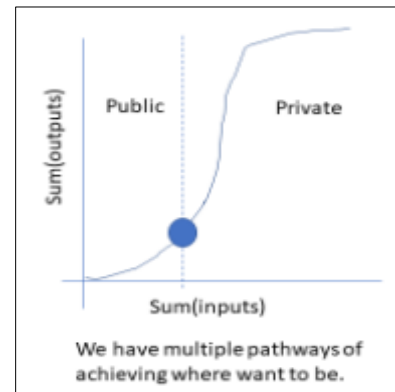
Our Comparative Advantage

The 3 CRPs know how to manage complexity within which restoration happens - Evidence, models, cases studies. **Key message:** If we want to be successful, we need to embrace with complexity as an opportunity for success!!! We need to move beyond cherry picking for restoration!

Potential Topics

Big question: How do we make this understanding of complexity work for holistic BMs, CBAs, Incentives, etc.

- Understanding and addressing the complexity to reduce risk on investments (Probabilistic analysis)
 - Integration of biophysical, social, economic and institutional aspects
 - Systems approach
 - Participatory approaches
- Business models (What kind of BMs and why, what kind of incentives fit properly)
 - Need for simplifying the complexity to scale for governments or communities to understand
 - Public-private investment models
 - Incentives for changing
- Cost-benefit analysis (how to value ESs)
 - Holistic risk return analysis (building block for a business model)



COMPETITORS, their weaknesses and our opportunities

Who are they?	WRI, IUCN, Universities, Consultancy groups
'Weakness' of our competitors -	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Simplicity - No risk considerations - Fast results <p>The competitors are moving faster than we are. We need to focus on how to speed up!</p>
What to do -	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Synthesize evidence and knowledge - Opportunities of including diversity and complexity in the ongoing processes - Deploy networks of scaling - Simplifying complexity
Players to focus on	- Government; Investors; Big players

Concrete steps

- ☐ Synthesize knowledge, evidences and experiences
- **Current engagement** - Database; Cases studies of where it is applied and how much it costs
- **What we can do** - Risk return analysis for landscape restoration; Probabilistic databases of cost-benefits for different contexts
- ☐ Engage partners and key players
- ☐ Paper on evidence of complexity and risk in landscape restoration (Should shift focus from degrading contexts to restoring options)
- ☐ Paper on review of existing business models
- ☐ Software for risk analysis (Database for CBAs, guide, tool, capacity development)
- ☐ Review of existing tools related to restoration
- ☐ Assessment of demands from key players (Gov., NGOs, Firms, ...)
- ☐ Typology of risks in restoration - Biodiversity, conflict, Tenure/ governance, no complexity, participatory decision making challenges)

Plenary contributions

- Managing complexity is the key message
- Need to bring out clearly/explicitly incentives and cost benefit analysis. Moving to business models that are people focused such as economic incentives, tenure rights etc

5.3. Tools, Biophysical scaling needs/technologies and performance monitoring

Summary: *The team first tackled the issue of performance monitoring because an explicit need from the GEF was on methods for performance monitoring. We identified a set of related outputs to inform decision making by those who monitor land restoration. We then moved to the topic of whether we have enough tools (these are largely ex ante tools for land restoration decision making). We again identified a similar set of concrete outputs. We then moved on to look biophysical technologies and could not come to an agreement of how to bound this category around a set of technologies.*

	underlying questions /gaps	Comparative advantage	Synergy	Low hanging fruits	concrete issues/long term gaps
Performance Monitoring	<p>Need for monitoring tools – some tools for monitoring exist, but many are top down and there are gaps at some scales. There are needs at all scales: global, national and local. It was identified that the biggest gap was indicators and methods at the landscape scale.</p> <p>There was some discussion on whether methods were universally applicable and the group felt that context did make a difference – local context as well as type of restoration.</p> <p>Typologies of success – there are different initiatives that require different indicators and methods.</p>	<p>CGIAR does work on global approaches (soil quality, trees on agricultural land) but others are more active in this space (WRI, FAO).</p> <p>Our comparative advantage is to support integrated monitoring (integrated in the sense of covering policy and legal aspects, social and economic factors, biophysical factors) at other spatial scales.</p> <p>At the global scale, we have some tools but not as strong as at other scales.</p> <p>Our key audience would be actors in the national or local space (e.g. countries and NGOs), though other players like WRI and IUCN are also active in these spaces.</p>	Yes	<p>Related outputs preceded by two assessments:</p> <p>a. An internal stocktaking is needed among the CG centres and other partner institutions. What monitoring tools exist, for what facets of restoration, for whom were they developed, how can they be accessed?</p> <p>b. Demand analysis. Assess more carefully what the demand would be for performance monitoring methods and for a product that we might produce.</p> <p>c. Conducting a gap analysis of different scales, different biophysical and socioeconomic dimensions and then methods to see what the gaps are (with respect to land restoration). And pay attention to the</p>	<p>An analysis of what methods and models will be useful in different situations. UNCCD is asking for this before the next COP.</p> <p>Framework for monitoring – which indicators are required to collect at different scales. Based on typologies of restoration.</p> <p>Position paper on good practice in M&E. Validated at the UNCCD and UNFCCC and other initiatives like AFR100 and 20 x 20.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do this before next COP: Stocktaking, Synthesis, Decision Support • Who takes the lead? This will require funding and about a half year staff time. • WRI is undertaking some analysis of existing tools that is expected to be out in a couple of months.

				demand to make sure we address real needs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Already exists a synthesis on participatory monitoring of community forestry management (CIFOR).
Do we need more tools and models (ex ante – decision)	There was some discussion and disagreement as to whether we need more tools. It turned out that a reason is there is not a good understanding of the full suite of tools being used in restoration related initiatives.	same as above	Yes	<p>Specific syntheses that could be done:</p> <p>This was a similar set of activities as above and in fact could be implemented in tandem.</p> <p>Demand assessment.</p> <p>Need a stocktaking/listing of what we have (globally).</p> <p>A gap analysis of different scales, different biophysical and socioeconomic dimensions and then methods to see what the gaps are (with respect to land restoration). And associate to the demand to make sure we address real needs.</p> <p>It wasn't clear whether we should go beyond this. The tools are for very diverse purposes and we will have to evaluate what we find before moving onto understanding how to disseminate the synthesis or identifying new areas for work..</p>	Do we have models that can handle the different approaches to restoration or can we get the existing models to talk to each other?
Biophysical scaling needs/technologies	Big questions: What technologies or management practices or other		Yes, although perhaps not		More discussion is needed. A revised of "technological

	<p>interventions work and where for restoration at scale?</p> <p>Big discussion on whether we should do this because there are many relevant technologies for land restoration. For example, do we include propagation of germplasm (FTA 1, led by Ramni Jamnadass).</p> <p>However, there continue to be big gaps between the scale at which technologies have been developed, and the much bigger scale of the restoration commitments.</p> <p>We agree that the technologies are important but can't agree on where to draw the line around key ones for restoration or which ones are for cross-CRP work or specific to individual ones.</p>		<p>in all the technologies. We talked at length about whether the different technologies represent areas for cross-CRP work on land restoration or not.</p>		<p>bottlenecks for upscaling" was proposed.</p>
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Technology out scaling - before scaling out or down, you need to test the technologies, validate them and then upscale or out scale

6. Actualising the synergies

At this point the team was now ready to concretise further how in reality a more synergistic approach could look like and what it would entail in terms of processes, arrangements and modalities. Several groups looked at concrete ways to work more synergistically - initiatives where the CRPs can work together; how to communicate as a group and how to effectively pitch CGIAR in the land restoration debate.

6.1. Champion initiatives to work together

Champion initiatives to work together

- If you have an initiative /opportunity in the pipeline to move forward together, please write it on one flipchart, present it and invited people to join.
- Then discuss with the people who want to join and come up with some next steps

Foundation for Ecological Security, and Indian NGO

Presentation by Ruth Meinzen-Dick of IFPRI

Foundation for Ecological Security, an Indian NGO, invites CGIAR input to their “Promise of Commons” initiative, which aims to scale up their work from 12,000 to 74,000 habitations; 5.5 to 13 million ha. They will be working on different types of commons, including forests, rangelands, and water systems, with three major emphases: tenure, governance, and technical inputs on restoring resources. They need substantive resources/resource products to:



- ☐ Monitor their reach
- ☐ Assess their impact (benefit)
- ☐ Estimate valuation of ecosystem services and social benefits - Water, rangelands/livestock, forests, governance
- ☐ Training for NGOs
- ☐ Village-level tools
- ☐ Action research

Landscape doctor (clinic)

A framework by WLE that unites and brings together all tools for diagnosis and develop a catalogue of tools: for diagnosing, impact assessment, catalogue of options and tools to do restoration as well as monitoring. Useful for assessing and prescribing solutions



Integrated CRP approach

Presentation by Ravic Nijbroek of CIAT

Development of a project for PIM, FTA and WLE to integrate some of their work. It would develop a “showroom” that exemplifies why a holistic approach is better than a sectoral approach, that three CRP’s together become greater than the sum of their parts. This pilot would therefore have included forest restoration (FTA expertise), institutions (PIM expertise), and water and ecosystems (WLE).



- What is in it for CGIAR (us)?
- What is in it for communities - risk analysis and decision making
- What is in it for the public and private sector
- How do we know we are successful?
 - When private and government institutions make an investment?
 - Regular M&E services
 - Demand for more hack a phone increases

6.2. Pitching land restoration as CGIAR - the why

For CGIAR to get into the land restoration debate at various levels, it has to communicate what it does very well. “

Pitching land restoration as CGIAR - the why

How do we as CRPs want to pitch and “sell” land restoration as a long-term focus going beyond the present “hype”?

Please come up with a “communication piece”/ concept/framing

The groups discussed at their tables and these are the insights that came out:

Part of the problem in providing solutions to land restoration is the high demand, that leads us to “over promise” - we want us to all be successful, and that means we should have data that will enable us make the right decisions on complexities of restoration

Restoration as it is happening now is a hype, but we want to sell you value for money, we want to help you buy a “holistic approach to restoration that embraces complexities” “Restoration is only an entry point, we understand there are other factors including nutrition, health, jobs, economic development and the people in these landscapes.

Key terms - we offer solutions on *natural resources, resilience, enabling sustainable land use economies, rural economies, sustainable land use, protecting, adaptable, managing externalities*

- Enabling sustainable land use economies
- Protecting and regenerating landscapes for sustainable rural economies
- Sustainable land use economies

CGIAR offers long term sustained processes to SDGs because land restoration is a long process.

- Risk investment through sustainable management
- We work in all continents - so we have a global scale and national presence; We work with people and livelihoods diversification; We have a strong component on diversifying livelihoods and youth unemployment
- We play a key role in monitoring and continuous learning for adaptive management
- We offer partnerships for land restoration; We have a tailored approach for different stakeholders
- Not acting is not an option - applying research for restoration in the next decade
- We are adaptable - we tailor needs at different scales; we offer evidence based solutions and innovations for resilience landscapes
- Multi-disciplinary approaches - social, biophysical, economics, institutional

Conclusion on improving the pitches

- **What is the real niche for CGIAR?** It is about what we do and stand for - therefore if we insist on using restoration we limit CGs agenda
- The pitches don't make us stand out (WRI could make a similar pitch or even better) - we need to get basic training on how to pitch so that we come out different and clear (Do we need a communications expert to help get the right pitch?)
- Restoration is on the donor's agenda - we should talk of why landscapes and their contribution to SDGs
- The pitches have to be people centred - restoration for people
- Link land restoration with investments (bring out the economic incentive/viability)

- Alternative to restoration is regeneration: bring new life into; regenerate (which is already crowded) - *restoration is a means to an end*

The CRP directors need to make the pitch for the special initiative

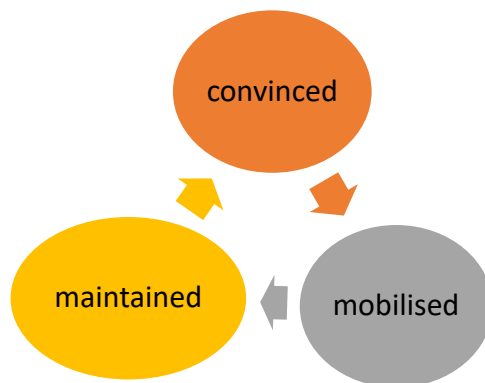
6.3. Communication as a group

The group exercise looked at how to communicate better guided by the following questions:

1. How can we communicate better what we do/have in the LR as a group?
2. How can we improve our internal communication across CRPs and centres and with key partners?

Below are the proposals floated by the group:

- Audience analysis and mechanism - ourselves, CRP centres, partners



- Identify target audience and package what to communicate
- Build internal capacity on communication and tools - there is an internal block only visible to CG but not seen by the external world
- Establish a group email for the 3 CRPS
- Technology (internet/phones) are not default means of communication - employ use of radio messaging, TVs and other media
- Use infographics with highlights - big story and little story (put catchy things). develop condensed messages for donor and policy makers
- Have face to face meetings in big events (meet face to face at conferences and other events)
- Wiki communication - it may not be sustainable
- Webinar (internal communication)
- Joint web page for the 3 CRPs and partners (or the different websites to co-link. Incorporate key partners' stories/information)

- Social media - twitter (create a CG restoration tweet during big events and make use of the # tags)
- Side events in big meetings
- Learn from the communication team
- Scientists don't have time for communications people - so what ends up being published is not holistic. share communication materials with CRP communications team and take time to make them understand
- GLF - the agro-forestry information booth
- Typology of communication:

Improve → Across ↓	Message	Means
LR group		
CRP + centres		
Key partners + donors		

@cg-restoration

Plenary contributions

- CG internal communication requires re-looking into, while external communication is complex. Do we therefore need communication experts? We have to address communication at all levels and come up with the right pitch and market for visibility.
- The communications budget in the CRPs are very stretched - from 2019 will plan on how much to allocate for communications
- Engagement - the next GLF should include external stakeholders and state actors.
- Volunteers for communications (a small support group) - FTA; PIM - Frank; WLE - Anthony

6.4. Opportunities to Work Together in land restoration

A 2nd group looked at the available opportunities for working together guided by the task below:

Capturing Opportunities to Work Together in land restoration
1. What opportunities are there to work together in certain locations?
2. What opportunities are there to mobilise together in Land restoration?
3. How do we take this forward: concrete steps + action + Who?

Below are the proposals floated by the group:

Build on on-going projects:

Areas where learning would take place: **Kenya**, Indonesia, **India**, **Ethiopia**, **northern Amazon** and other ongoing work by CATIE and CIRAD

- Projects to select - have bottom up approaches with real community participation, available funding, national partners
- Focus on ideas raised in the Joint CRP Workshop (FTA-WLE-PIM) on Land Restoration meeting - outputs of the first day. *Put together a concept note from the issues highlighted in the meeting as well as gains from Wageningen university tools.*
- Games and behavioral economics

Funding opportunities:

- BMZ/BMUB, GEF, GCF
- Adapted to donor priorities and language

Way forward

- Characterize current work in CRPs based on Meine's compilation, taking specifics of donor requirements into account
- Develop concept notes/ideas on the above 3 donors' specific needs - we should not talk of research, but rather bring it out as learning
- WHO - Let's hear from the 3 CRP directors on the best way forward to take up the concept notes

Plenary contributions and conclusions to actualizing the synergies

- GCF is a complicated donor - mainly government partners apply for their funding
- Respond to concept by Monday 3rd September 2018
- Report back of meeting to other CRP directors
- This meeting did not have all the relevant persons on board - recommend a forum/initiative on land restoration and bring others on sustainable intensification on board.
- Budget implications - many ideas with budget implications (tools, technologies, business cases, cost benefit analysis) have been proposed - will synthesise the workshop report to identify distinct products and prioritise as well as have dialogues
- Will start elaborating initiatives and financial requirements for the year 2019
- May support attendance to Foundation for Ecological Security, and Indian NGO "Promise of Commons" initiative event.
- Fundraising - the CRPs have to start engaging funders: will immediately commence to develop brief profiles that will be used in pitching and for visibility
- All the 3 CRPs can set aside a budget to advance good ideas that came up during the meeting

- Resource mobilisation is key and should be supported by a costed plan, as well as differentiate the additional benefits and outputs expected. The costed plans have to show the synergies and alignment to existing CRPs (special initiatives have to show clear added value)
- The new initiatives should not come up with new structures, but should build on what is already in existence.

7. Way forward

7.1. Next steps in this process

The concrete activities to be implemented as a follow up of the meeting were discussed and the steps are outlined below:

What	When	Who
Workshop documentation	10/9/2018	Jürgen + Anita
Prioritized set of outputs based on discussions of the meeting (circulate low hanging fruits)	End of September/beginning of October 2018	3 CRP directors
Stock take exercise - next draft	End of November 2018	Meine
Funding scan	End of October 2018	Peter
Prioritization of communications action	10/9/2018	Isabelle
Stakeholder engagement at GLF - demand	1-2 December 2018	Vincent
Meeting in India	5-6 December 2018	Ruth
Makueni county follow up - Kenya	November 2018	Ravic
CoP24	3-17 December 2018	
Special session on restoration	24 th September 2018	Anthony
World AgroForestry congress, Montpellier	10 th May 2019	

7.2. Workshop evaluation

At the end of the workshop quick feedback was sought from the participants on what they liked in the meeting, what they did not like and the key message they were taking home from the

meeting. The evaluation is important feedback to the facilitator, participants as well as the organisers for improvement of future meetings. Below is a summary of the evaluation results:

- ***What we liked in the meeting***

- Coming closer in identifying areas to work together and improved clarity.
- The external perspectives were an eye opener on the big gap CGIAR has to fill, hence need for collaboration.
- Good facilitator and facilitation method which guided the process to realization of key outputs and easy navigation through complex issues and quickly move forward.
- The facilitation style enabled active, enthusiastic and open interaction of participants. This was important for making the face to face engagement fully productive.
- Bringing the group together and moving forward
- The team was able to get out of territorial silos and got to appreciate and learn what each other is doing.
- This was a timely initiative of bringing the 3 CRPS together

- ***What did not work well***

- The stock taking exercise was long and the outcome not very comprehensive.
- At the beginning of the workshop we should have presentations on what the CRPs are doing in science.
- Understanding the demand side – only got 2 representatives to talk about the demand side, as such the meeting was more or less supply driven. Need more insights on demand.
- Still not very clear on how to work together, and did not get to fully understand what each CRP is doing.
- There still are lots of complexities in what we are talking about – we need more meetings and collaborations
- The issue on tools was not adequately addressed
- Need to hear and have the presence of the demand side throughout the workshop – the external representatives were not available on the 2nd day.

- ***Key take home messages***

- There is a lot of voluntary work,
- We are still not quite there yet as the process is still demand driven. We need to work harder to bring on board the grass root stakeholder especially farmers and community

- Messages on demand are important, but there is need to understand what it means for the consortium – what is happening at the bottom.
- We should be aware the big frameworks are moving forward without CGIAR – and must quickly get into this agenda.
- The big frameworks have not had much input from CGIAR – there is need for strategy to penetrate the agenda.
- We need compilation of what CGIAR is doing on restoration
- How do we collaborate effectively moving forward in spite of the different institutional mechanisms?
- There still are a lot of complexities in land restoration and there is need for more collaboration

7.3. Workshop Closing

Robert Nasi thanked the whole team who was in charge of logistics for their efficiency. He expressed the teams gratitude to the facilitation team and concluded by appreciating all the participants for staying to the end of the workshop to ensure the realisation of key output from the workshop.

Annex one – Workshop Participants

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Annex two – Photo gallery



Presenting workshop expectations



Standpoints on burning issues on land restoration



Plenary reporting of group works



Champion initiative discussions

Annex three- key elements of areas for collaboration and synergies

Socio-economic benefits and incentives + business models for scaling up

Key elements:

- Cost/benefits incentives
- Multiple benefits
- Benefit sharing – safeguarding minority/capturing benefits
- Incentives needed (but how do they work? economic, social)
- How to deal with incentives or incentive structures given the objective to scale up (WLE)
- Incentives (institutional, economic) for land restoration to make it attractive/self-propelling
- Value chain development (FTA/PIM) on indigenous value chains (but there are other - LDN) –
- Land and tree tenure rights clarified and appropriate
- Slow uptake and scaling of success stories
- Cost benefits of restoration typologies (and water, ecosystem services, carbon, biodiversity)
- Business cases for landscapes
- Business models for exclosures (WLE)
- Not enough economic data for building business cases
- Reconciling trade offs
- Tradeoffs and need for policy safeguards for private investment approaches (marginalization of small stakeholders)
- Farm level economists (PIM) can complement FTA work on technical options
- Short term returns
- Legal frameworks that need to be revised for management of secondary forests

Institutional arrangements for scaling

Key elements

- Decentralized implementation mechanisms needed e.g. at county level
- Making technological and institutional innovations to make rehabilitating lands economically sustainable
- Synchronizing institution and technology based interventions
- Complementarity of policy institutions and technologies
- Taking local successes to scale (cross project learning)

- We know a lot about tenure participation/equity in decision making and governance arrangements and tools
- Community based rangelands management
- Involvement of traditional institutions
- Pilot demonstration of success and governance
- From national pledges to: governance; implementation; link with national development plans
- Implementation of pledges: nothing happens on the ground

Capacity development for scaling

Key elements:

- Capacity Building gaps
- Capacity to scale up
- Global capacity on seed availability - we do not know about it?
- Capacity development gap – on land restoration; field level collaboration
- Government capacities to sustain implementation from top/bottom and through time (no regrowth plans)

Partnerships for scaling strategy/approach

Key elements:

- Appropriate partnerships to foster long term impact (universities, government, FTA)
- Support country driven processes
- Level of participation is sub-optimal (especially gender, inclusive planning, livelihoods with tenure)
- Private sector - blessing or curse
- Working with new/novel partners – innovation; private sector
- Linking science with public sector
- Lack of a structure to map our comparative advantages given demand and external gaps/scales
- Long term partnerships with partners interested in science
- Not tapping enough into development projects at larger scale
- Value chain development/financing restoration e.g. IDN is better
- Donor demands – governance; safeguards; coherence
- Timeframes from science and political cycles and priorities

Do we need more tools and models? For scaling

- Linking AF into impact model
- Linking the many models at different levels – “what for” needs to be clear
- Potential for linking CCAFs models (phil Thorsten)
- Complex agro ecosystem modeling e.g. including grafting
- Decision support tools on species for multiple benefits
- Thinking the integration/unregulation with livestock
- Demand for models and tools vs supply of models and tools

Biophysical scaling needs/technologies

Key elements:

- Natural regeneration species suitability modeling
- How are we changing climatic influencing?
- Need quality propagation materials
- Tree choices - ability to document and advise on right tree choices
- Advanced techniques for multiplication
- Public good in soil –plant analytics methods
- Under-utilized species - hence biodiversity and new markets
- What works where? e.g. species sustainability modeling; option by context
- Predicting flood, converting it to productive use
- Typologies of restoration

Performance monitoring and tracking

Key elements:

- Monitoring success at different scales – indicators (biophysical, institutional etc.); over adequate timescale; affordability
- Expertise in digital soil mapping
- Technical expertise in landscapes/LDN/GIS based assessments
- Evidence needs differ at global, national and local level
- Evidence based policy support
- Pledges commitment to disbursement disconnect

Review and synthesis of successes and lessons

Key elements:

- Consolidating lessons, evidence, joint messaging and communications
- Collation of research results and information sharing
- Drawing lessons from diverse contexts ability to synthesize
- Mapping and understanding variability
- Synthesis of the big picture - winners/losers in past restoration research – solution based approach → what works (gaps in identification)
- Solid comparative research of what works, under what conditions eg competitive landscapes
- Need framework for comparative analysis (build on drivers and indicators)

Communication and presentation – access to knowledge

Key elements:

- Joint communication approach at CGIAR
- Bridging research - communication gaps
- Packaging and synthesis of evidence base
- Targeted high profile articles e.g. nature plus outreach in media
- Clearing house for information “solutions” - whose knowledge counts

CGIAR internal gaps and challenges

Key elements:

- Behavioral economics still under represented PIM/FTA/WLE
- Global capacities, competencies on various fields, but limitation, less capacity to work together regionally (FTA.WLE,PIM)
- Are our CGIAR fit for purpose to address the agenda - fragmented knowledge and funds
- How to get traction and impact commensurate with CGIAR funds (are we managing it well?)
- Higher impact publishing and integrated results (tradeoffs, capacity development needs) - across the CRPs there is limited publishing. (concern - there are very few young African scholars publishing)
- Recognizing each other strengths and facilitating entry
- Collective resource mobilization
- Synergies in colocation of research
- Joint fundraising (integrated participation in international calls (IKI))
- Gaps on finance expertise to be sure we provide finance tools to visualize the option ST-Lt for sustainable management

- Innovation (theory of change)
- Research gaps (nutrition, health, migration)

The why - reasons/pitching land restoration

Key elements:

- Future links with SDGs
- Transformation in rural economies (rural urban migration) –rural exodus can help or hurt
- Land abandonment if rural urban migration
- Understand root causes of degradation and scenarios for future impacts
- Controlling drivers of degradation
- Landscape restoration to be linked to youth unemployment, migration and climate change
- Success of agricultural landscapes - intensification and diversification
- Aligning land restoration with sustainable intensification
- Bridging tree and agricultural restoration in landscapes – deliberate and coordinated
- Adaptive management for a changing world – population growth; climate change
- How to address conflict over land/land use
- Demand from stakeholders in the field
- Livelihoods is the key (including sustainable management)