OFFICE OF THE FIRST LADY
STATE HOUSE
REPUBLIC OF KENYA

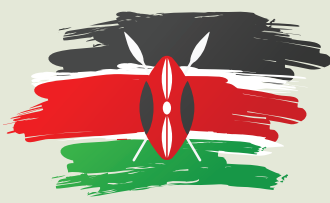**MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, CLIMATE CHANGE & FORESTRY**
REPUBLIC OF KENYA

A STRATEGY AND IMPLEMENTATION PLAN TOWARDS ACHIEVING 500 MILLION TREES BY 2032

[A CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS THE ACHIEVEMENT OF 30% TREE COVER BY 2032]

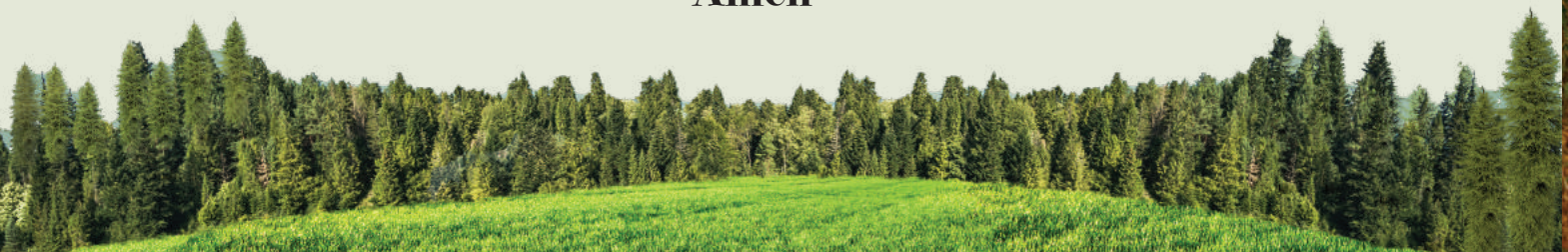### OFFICE OF THE FIRST LADY

2022-2032

A Prayer from the Planters in The Land of Kenya

Our **Heavenly Father,**
Builder of our **Nation**
And Establisher of **Kenya,**
Look down from thy Holy habitation, from heaven,
And **bless** thy people **Kenya**
And the land which thou hast given us
As thou swarest unto our fathers.

Be pleased, oh **Lord**, with **thy land**
And let some of the goodness of thy mercy flow over her
Let blessed dew fall
And bring down generous, **heavy rain** during the right season
To quench the thirst of the **mountains** of Kenya and her **Valleys**
And to water each **plant** and **tree** there growing.
And these **seedlings** which we plant before thee today
Deepen their roots and raise up their glory
That they may **bloom blessedly**
Among the other **trees** of **Kenya**
That they may be **blessed** and **majestic**.

And **strengthen** the hands of all our brothers
Who labor in farming the **holy soil**.
And in bringing forth **flowers** in her wilderness.
Bless all their skills, **Lord,**
And be pleased with the work of their hands.
Look down from thy holy habitation, from heaven,
And **bless** thy people **Kenya**
And the **land** which thou hast given us
As thou **swarest** unto our **fathers.**

Amen

STRATEGY AND IMPLEMENTATION PLAN TOWARDS ACHIEVING 500 MILLION TREES BY 2032

[CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS THE ACHIEVEMENT OF 30% TREE COVER BY 2032]

OFFICE OF THE FIRST LADY OF THE REPUBLIC OF KENYA

2022-2032

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List of Acronyms

ACA	Alliance for Climate Action
CCAPs	County Climate Action Plans
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CEAPs	County Environment Action Plans
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CFAs	Community Forest Associations
CIDPs	County Integrated Development Plans
CIFOR-ICRAF	Centre for International Forestry Research and World Agroforestry
COP	Conference of Parties
CSO	Civil Society Organisations
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FLR	Forest and Landscape Restoration
FOLAREP	Forest and Landscape Restoration Implementation Plan
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GOK	Government of Kenya
ICT	Information Communication Technology
KALRO	Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Research Organization
KCSA	Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture
KEFRI	Kenya Forestry Research Institute
KFS	Kenya Forest Service
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MECCF	Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Forestry
NDC	Nationally Determined Contributions
NTFP	Non-Timber Forest Products
OFL	Office of the First Lady
PES	Payment of Ecosystem Services
PESTLEG	Political, Economic, Social, Technological, Legislative & Governance
PFMP	Participatory Forest Management Plans
PMER	Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PPPP	Public-Private-People Partnership
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation
SAP	Strategy and Action Plan
SWOT	Strengths , Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
TNC	The Nature Conservancy
TOF	Trees Outside Forests
WWF-Kenya	World Wide Fund for Nature - Kenya

List of Figures and Tables

Foreword

In Kenya, trees and forests play a significant role in providing both immediate and long-term socio-economic and ecological benefits to the population. In spite of these tangible and intangible benefits from forests, rampant deforestation and forest degradation contribute to the continued loss of biodiversity and disruption of the natural ecosystem.

Kenya's current forest cover stands at approximately 8.83% of the country's total land area, which falls short of the recommended minimum forest cover of 10%. In addressing the forest cover deficit and accelerating tree cover to at least 30% by 2032, the Kenya Kwanza government through the Presidential Landscape and Ecosystem Restoration Programme has set an ambitious target of growing 15 billion trees, an equivalent of restoring 10.6 million hectares of degraded forest and landscapes. This requires public private partnerships to achieve the overall goal of tree growing, which includes addressing the challenges of climate change that Kenya is facing.

In view of this, my office has established this Strategy and Implementation Plan to contribute to the National Government commitment to attain 30% tree cover by 2032. My office commits to grow 500 million trees within the same period.

This is expected to be achieved through three Programmatic Areas, namely; **Mama na Misitu** whose objective is to promote and upscale best practices for restoration of degraded forest and landscapes. The realization of the Programmatic Area will commence with piloting 200 hectares of the forest adoption model at Kakamega rainforest in western Kenya whose success will be up-scaled nationally within a 10-year period.

The second Programmatic Area is **Mama na Miti Mashinani** whose objective is to promote locally-led restoration efforts, expand livelihoods and income opportunities at the household level, with a specific emphasis on promoting sustainable livelihoods for women and youth through nature-based value chain enterprises. This is expected to restore degraded farmlands, improve productivity and enhance resilience of women and youth to the impacts of climate change and climate variability.

The third Programmatic Area is Mama na **Mabadiliko ya Tabia Nchi** with an objective of strengthening implementation of forest and tree- based climate change mitigation and adaptation options in various types of forest and landscapes. This will be achieved through capacity building, outreach, innovative climate financing and addressing data gaps on impacts of climate change to biophysical and social systems to inform policy and decision making. This will also focus on convening strategic engagements and alliances to advance climate change actions locally, regionally and internationally.

The realization of this Strategy and Implementation Plan will require effective multi-stakeholder partnerships and financing. I call upon Kenyans, the private sector, development partners and other well-wishers to support the implementation of this ambitious commitment.

H.E. Rachel Ruto, E.G.H.
The First Lady of the Republic of Kenya

Acknowledgement

It is with great gratitude that we present this Strategy and Implementation Plan to the public for achieving and growing 500 million trees by 2032. The development of this Strategy was through multi-stakeholders' consultation by engaging technical experts from both public and private/ Civil Society institutions such as: The Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Forestry; Kenya Forestry Research Institute (KEFRI); Kenya Forest Service (KFS); Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development; Kenya Agricultural Livestock and Research Organization (KALRO); World Wide Fund for Nature-Kenya (WWF-Kenya); The Nature Conservancy; Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations; The Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR)-The World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF) among others.

We also express our heartfelt gratitude to the State Department of Forestry who consistently guided the development of this strategy to ensure that it aligns with national targets of raising and growing 15 billion trees by 2032.

We as well express our sincere appreciation to WWF-Kenya, especially through the coordinationn of Mr. Jackson Kiplagat and his team and the financial support received in facilitating stakeholders and technical experts' workshops that resulted in useful inputs for developing this Strategy. This formed a strong basis of partnership that we strongly cherish now and moving forward in the implementation of this Strategy. In the same breath, I take special recognition of our team, especially the Directorate staff of the Environment and Climate Action headed by Mr. Julius Rotich and Mr. Arnold Kipchumba in spearheading the coordination and development of this Strategy's Implementation Plan by ensuring that the vision of Her Excellency, the First Lady, was captured.

Consequently, the Office of the First Lady would like to extend special recognition to Dr. Vincent O. Oeba and Ms. Rose Akombo from the National Landscape and Ecosystem Restoration Secretariat for providing leadership and guidance in the development of this Strategy and Implementation Plan.

Finally, I would like to express my heartfelt gratitude to the dedicated technical team, esteemed institutions, and all stakeholders who have made significant contributions to the realization of this Strategy. Your collective efforts and expertise have been instrumental in shaping this comprehensive plan. With your continued support, we are confident in the successful implementation of this Strategy and Implementation Plan and the positive impact it will have on our shared goals.

Ms. Nancy Salamba

Chief of Staff - Office of the First Lady

List of Technical Team

NO	NAME	INSTITUTION
1.	Dr. Vincent O. Oeba	Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Forestry
2.	Ms. Rose Akombo	Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Forestry
3.	Mr. Oscar Simanto	Kenya Forest Service (KFS)
4.	Mr. Jackson Kiplagat	World Wide Fund for Nature - Kenya (WWF-Kenya)
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8.	Mr. Arnold Kipchumba	Office of the First Lady
9.	Ms. Ruth Moraa	Office of the First Lady
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INTRODUCTION

1.0 Background

Forests and trees outside forests (TOF) play a significant role in varied ways and play a key role in the Kenyan economy providing a substantial source of employment and economic growth as well as contributing to climate risk reduction and resilience strategies. Forests play a key role in broader watershed protection, protection of coastlines, and climate regulation through carbon storage. In addition, they provide a range of non-timber forest products including fruit, nuts, oils and medicinal plants. These have commercial value but can also provide basic food needs in times of drought. Forested landscapes support wildlife, tourism, biodiversity, and hold social and cultural importance.

In Kenya, forests are a source of biomass energy to over 80% of rural dwellers. Equally in urban areas, slum dwellers and food-based business enterprises rely mainly on wood fuel energy in the form of firewood and charcoal. These forests and tree-based products, therefore, provide a source of income, employment and livelihoods to many people in Kenya. Consequently, forests and TOF provide broad-based ecosystem services that are crucial in enhancing crop production and well-balanced nutritious diets and are safety nets when agricultural production systems fail.

In addition, when food prices fluctuate accompanied with crop failure and other livelihood strategies confronted with economic, environmental, and political shocks, especially to local communities, they turn to forests and tree resources for provision of food and livelihoods.

However, these forests and tree-based benefits to people and the planet are declining due to deforestation and forest degradation across Kenya. The end result for communities, who are heavily dependent on forests and tree resources, is increased vulnerability and rise in poverty levels. Therefore, there is a need to reverse forest degradation and deforestation in line with global, continental and national goals on landscape and ecosystem restoration.

These urgent needs to reverse negative and devastating trends prompted African leaders to commit to the restoration of the continent's ecosystems. Through its roadmap for development, Agenda 2063, the African continent committed to ecosystem restoration by protecting, restoring and promoting sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably managing forests, and combating desertification. In 2015, the African Forest Landscape Restoration Initiative (AFR100) was launched to restore 100 million hectares by 2030. In 2019, the United Nations General Assembly declared 2021–2030 The UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration. All these efforts are expected to massively scale up the restoration of degraded landscapes as a proven measure to fight climate change and enhance food security, water supply and biodiversity, in the continent and globally.

It is in this regard that Kenya committed to restoring 5.1 million hectares by 2030. In view of this, the country developed the Forest and Landscape Restoration Implementation Plan (FOLAREP) 2023-2027 targeting to restore 3.5 million hectares by 2027. In 2022, the President of the Republic of Kenya, H.E. Dr. William Ruto scaled up the initial commitment of restoring 5.1 million hectares to 10.6 million hectares through the National Landscape and Ecosystem Restoration Strategy. This will translate to increasing Kenya's tree cover from the current 12.13% to at least 30% by 2032 by growing 15 billion trees.

This is expected to contribute to Kenya's efforts towards climate change mitigation and improving resilience of people and ecosystems to provide required goods and services in order to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

It is with this understanding that the Office of the First Lady of the Republic of Kenya has made a commitment to grow 500 million trees in support of the Special Presidential Directive on the National Landscape and Ecosystem Restoration Programme that aims to achieve at least 30% tree cover by 2032.

The Office will work with various stakeholders and espouse different strategies to achieve this ambitious commitment. These include; forest adoption;

promoting establishment of women and youth-led tree nurseries; promoting tree growing through agroforestry for improved livelihoods; growing of forests and fruit trees within institutions and schools; and catalyzing access to finance to accelerate locally-led land restoration efforts and climate action.

1.1 Role of the Office of the First Lady in Forest and Landscape Restoration

The Office of the First Lady seeks to compliment, leverage and support the priorities of the National Government, the Kenya Kwanza Plan and the successful implementation of the National Landscape and Ecosystem Restoration Plan. With regard to its guiding roles to convene, connect, collaborate, catalyze and celebrate (Figure 1), the Office seeks to contribute to the 15 billion trees growing strategy by growing 500 million trees by 2032.

Her Excellency, the First Lady of Kenya is keen to empower a women, youth and learner-led action in forest and landscape restoration, with specific focus on the following amongst others:

Figure 1: Role of the Office of the First Lady

- Forest adoption and rehabilitation of degraded ecosystems;

- Promotion of tree growing through agroforestry for improved livelihoods;

- Promotion of establishment of women and youth-led tree nurseries as part of nature-based enterprises;

- Promotion of green and circular enterprises, including briquette making, aiming at promoting renewable energy as a business among women groups; and

- Environmental awards scheme dubbed First Lady's Mazingira Awards (FLAMA) which will ensure enhanced awareness, knowledge, skills and engagement in environmental conservation and climate action.

- Promotion of green financing as an incentive to restoration initiatives. Green financing will help close the funding gap in restoration activities by availing funds to: empower restoration champions, establish tree nurseries and enhance alternative livelihoods for people living around the forest through the financing of nature-based enterprises

The three programs of MaMa Doing Good are, in a way, the journey of life and motherhood. Being the First Lady of the Republic of Kenya, role of The Office of the First Lady of Kenya is to support the President and his Government in delivering on the Kenya Kwanza Plan, and delivering on key strategic initiatives that are in line with the Governments' manifesto.

1.2 Approach in Developing the Strategy

The development of this strategy used a consultative approach where various stakeholders from forestry, agroforestry, agriculture, climate change, livestock, advocacy, civil society organizations and forest-adjacent communities in public and private institutions were drawn. The invited stakeholders provided their views and contributed to different sections of this strategy through consultative sessions. This strategy was validated by a group of experts and relevant stakeholders.
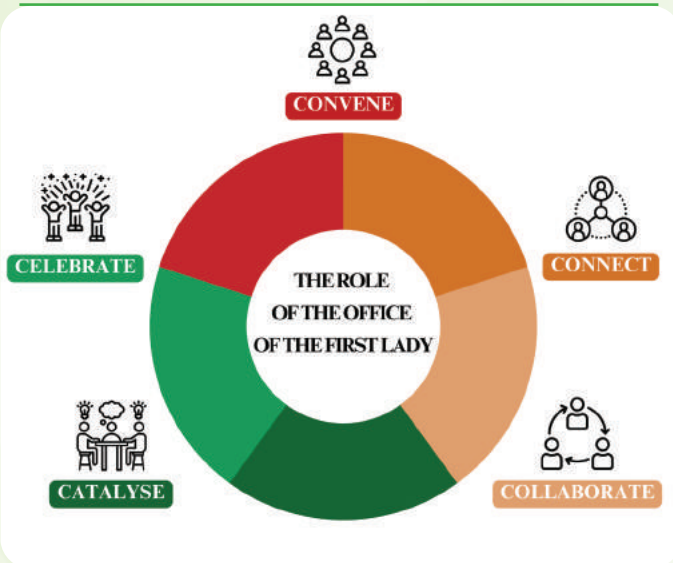
2.0 Introduction

Kenya has continued to monitor her forest cover change over the years and provide periodical statistics to the general public. The updates on forest cover change shows that Kenya is on a positive trajectory where in 2013 the forest cover was at 6.99% which increased to 8.83% in 2022, a figure slightly below the 10% forest cover recommended by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

The country's first tree cover assessment in 2021 revealed a 12.13% tree cover which is slightly above the 10% constitutional requirement. This has provided new impetus to the country to keep up the improvement of forest and tree cover to meet Kenya's development agenda. In this regard, the Government of Kenya has revised its new ambitions to increase tree cover to at least 30% by 2032 by growing 15 billion trees and improve forest cover to at least 10% by 2030. To achieve this, the country has developed relevant strategies and policies to aid the realization of the new targets which require public-private partnerships.

Further, the country is experiencing serious consequences of climate change across various sectors of social economic development. To address the impacts of climate change, Kenya has put in place the Climate Change Act 2016, National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP) 2023-2027, Green Economy Strategy and Implementation Plan (GESIP) 2016-2030, and the Updated Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) that have outlined specific actions for each sector in addressing climate change mitigation and adaptation.

The forest sector is expected to contribute to emission reduction of 20.1 MtCO2e by 2030. This will be realized through afforestation, reforestation, rehabilitation of degraded forest landscapes and addressing drivers of deforestation to enhance resilience to climate change by providing various alternatives to cope with the impacts of climate change and climate variability. This way, forests and TOF provide both mitigation and adaptation benefits that have led African countries in their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)

to identify different forest and tree-based strategies and mechanisms in addressing the vulnerabilities to climate change in various biophysical and social systems.

Some of the mechanisms that have demonstrated climate change mitigation benefits and co-adaptation benefits include forest-based Clean Development Mechanisms (CDM) and reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries (REDD+). REDD+ contributes to mitigation through enhancement of carbon stock by afforestation and reforestation of deforested and degraded landscapes. It also strengthens the resilience of an ecosystem by improving local livelihoods, enhancement of biodiversity, conservation of ecosystem services and strengthening local institutions responsible for management and wise use of forest and tree resources.

Kenya has put in place policies across various sectors on gender mainstreaming and inclusion of the differently-abled persons that require involvement of all stakeholders to facilitate their participation and involvement in national development. It is with this understanding that the Office of The First Lady seeks to complement the government priorities on forest and landscape restoration towards the realization of the set target by 2032.

2.1 The Constitution of Kenya, Policy, Legal and Institutional Arrangements for Improvement of Forest and Tree Cover

This Strategy and Implementation Plan is in line with the Constitution of Kenya, 2010, Vision 2030, National Forest Programme 2016, Forest Conservation and Management Act (FCMA, 2016), Draft National Forest Policy 2020, Climate Change Act 2016, Draft Agroforestry Strategy, GESIP 2016-2030, the National Landscape and Ecosystem Restoration Plan for achieving and maintaining over 30% tree cover by 2032, Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Strategy 2017-2026 and other National Government policies and legal frameworks.

[1] National Forest Resources Assessment Report 2021

Overall, Kenya has established various policies, legal, and institutional arrangements aimed at improving forest and tree cover. These policies aim to promote afforestation, reforestation, and sustainable forest management practices while also ensuring that communities are involved in the management of forest resources. They recognize the important role of forests in promoting environmental conservation, enhancing ecosystem services, and mitigating climate change.

2.1.1 The Constitution of Kenya, 2010

This Strategy and Implementation Plan draws its inspiration from the Constitution of Kenya, 2010, with specific focus of the following: Article 60 on Principles of land policy; Article 61 on Classification of land (public, community or private); and Article 69 on Obligations in respect of the environment that outlines for the State to ensure sustainable exploitation, utilization, management and conservation of the environment and natural resources; and work to achieve and maintain a tree cover of at least 10% of the land area of Kenya, among others. This provision implies that the government is obligated to involve the public in its efforts to improve forest and tree cover in the country. In addition to the Constitution, Kenya has also enacted various laws and policies aimed at improving forest and tree cover, including the Forest Conservation and Management Act, 2016, and the National Forest Policy 2015.

2.1.2 Policies for Improving Forest and Tree Cover

Kenya's Vision 2030 places the environmental sector in the social pillar and emphasizes the need to conserve natural resources to support economic growth. For forests, the goal is to increase the area under forest to 10% by 2030 and sustainably manage natural forest resources for environmental protection and enhanced economic growth. In the Medium Term Plan IV (2023-2027), the government has committed to protect natural forests in the water towers and continued rehabilitation of landscapes to increase and sustain water flow and ecological integrity.

The country also has a Draft National Forest Policy 2020, aiming at addressing the challenges facing the forestry sector such as deforestation and forest degradation, governance, impacts of climate change and inadequate funding through putting in place robust measures and actions. The primary focus of this policy and other related legal and institutional arrangements include the following:

- Maintaining environmental stability and conserving biodiversity through preservation and conservation of indigenous forests;

- Reversing forest degradation and deforestation by rehabilitating forests without compromising the natural profile of the forest;

- Increasing substantially and maintaining forest cover of at least 10% of the land area of Kenya through afforestation and reforestation programmes on all denuded and degraded forest lands and areas outside forests;

- Incentivizing the establishment of forest plantations, agroforestry and farm forestry and promoting public, private and community participation and partnerships in forest sector development;

- Improving livelihoods for people based on sustainable use of ecosystem services;

- Contributing towards achieving Kenya's NDCs targets;

- Safeguarding forest land by exercising strict restraint on non-forestry land uses in forests, and strict oversight over enforcement of and compliance with the conditions;

- Maintaining healthy forests for augmenting water supplies through recharge of underground aquifers and regulation of surface water flows;

- Checking denudation and soil erosion in water catchments through integrated forest management techniques and practices;

- Enhancing management of forest resources for conservation of soil, water, biodiversity, environmental stability and enriching other ecosystem services;

- Conserving and sustainably managing mountain, dryland and coastal forests to ensure continuous flow of ecosystem services, including watershed, biodiversity, cultural and spiritual services to people living in or adjacent to the forests;

- Integrating valuation of ecosystem services, natural resource capital and green accounting and climate change concerns into forest planning and management;

- Integrating climate change mitigation and adaptation measures in forest management through REDD+ mechanisms to minimize the impacts of climate change;

- Incentivizing sustainability in private and community-owned and managed forests by promoting investment in commercial tree growing, forest industry and trade and facilitate assured returns, with enabling regulations;

- Managing and expanding green spaces in urban and peri-urban areas to enhance citizens' wellbeing;
- Promoting devolution of forest planning and management;
- Supporting forestry research, education, training, information generation and dissemination, and technology transfer and use for sustainable development; and
- Ensuring effective translation of this policy into action through an implementation framework with periodic review; establishing a credible measuring, monitoring and evaluation framework; ensuring good governance through an enabling legislative and institutional framework; and providing commensurate financial support for the development of the forest sector.

2.1.3 Legal and Institutional Arrangements Towards Improving Forest and Tree Cover

Kenya enacted the FCMA Act, 2016, that guides forestry development in the country. Specifically, Section 6(3)(a)(iii) of this Act highlights the need to develop "programmes for achievement and maintenance of tree cover of at least 10% of the land area of Kenya". Section 37(1) requires every County Government to establish and maintain arboreta, green zones or recreational parks for use by persons residing within its area of jurisdiction. In this regard, every County shall cause housing estate developers within its jurisdiction to make provision for the establishment of green zones at the rate of at least 5% of the total land area of any housing estate intended to be developed.

The Environmental Management and Coordination Act (CAP 387) and Amendment Act, 2015, provides for protection of forests and environmental impact assessments of forest-related developments. Section 9(2)(r) of the Act requires the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) to work with other lead agencies to issue guidelines and prescribe

measures to achieve and maintain a tree cover of at least 10% of the land area of Kenya. Section 44 of the Act requires that NEMA, in consultation with other relevant lead agencies, to develop, issue and implement regulations, procedures, guidelines and measures for sustainable management of wetlands.

2.1.4 National Forest Programme 2016-2030

The National Forest Programme (NFP) of the Republic of Kenya is the main government blueprint in line with the Vision 2030 that addresses the role of forest

and trees for carbon sequestration and adaptation to climate change.

The NFP emphasizes generating strategies and action plans that will protect forest landscape and enhance the provision of goods and services that will build resilience of the people and biophysical systems in response to the impacts of climate change and climate variability. It also covers the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation.

It recognizes the challenges of forest and climate change. These include: weak forest sector governance; unsustainable use of forest products; decreased potential to mitigate effects of climate change due to loss of forest cover; uncontrolled erosion and land use changes; and increased exposure of risks to climate change extremes like droughts, floods and landslides, fragmentation of natural forests among others.

NFP stresses on the need for integrating climate change actions in forest programmes to: reduce deforestation and forest degradation; diversify livelihood options and energy sources; reduce emissions from forest land cover change; increase resources from well-managed, productive forests and operationalization of climate resilience programmes. The NFP also recognizes the expected synergies from REDD+ implementation towards climate change mitigation and adaptation.

It underscores the importance of tree planting, reducing degradation and restoring forests to build up carbon stock within and outside public forests. The key climate change mitigation interventions prioritized in the NFP include enhancement of law enforcement and management, promoting joint forest management systems and best practice through community forest associations (CFAs), private sector groups and other community groups, restoration of degraded forest areas and promoting clean energy technology.

2.2 Relevant Strategies and Implementation Plans

This section provides key highlights of selected strategies that provide a strong foundation in the development of this Strategy and Implementation Plan

2.2.1 Forest and Landscape Restoration Implementation Plan (FOLAREP)

Kenya has developed a forest and landscape implementation plan that aims to accelerate actions towards restoring 5.1 million hectares of deforested and degraded landscapes by 2030 and contribute

to the achievement of national aspirations and international obligations. It is structured into a five- year plan of two phases with an objective of restoring 3.5 million hectares of degraded landscapes through integrated forest and landscape restoration approaches for improved ecological functionality and social economic benefits by 2027.

FOLAREP addresses strengthening policy and legal frameworks and enhancing coordination of FLR; restoration of degraded forests and landscapes;

resource mobilization for FLR; promotion of inclusive nature-based value chains for improved livelihoods and strengthening FLR research, monitoring, evaluation and knowledge management.

In its implementation, the National Government through mandated Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Forestry will liaise with the County Governments to facilitate FLR priority setting, action planning, mainstreaming the plans in the county planning processes including the County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs), implementation and monitoring. In this arrangement, The Office of The First Lady will plug in with other non-state actors implementing FLR actions as a way of contributing towards achieving at least 30% tree cover by 2032.

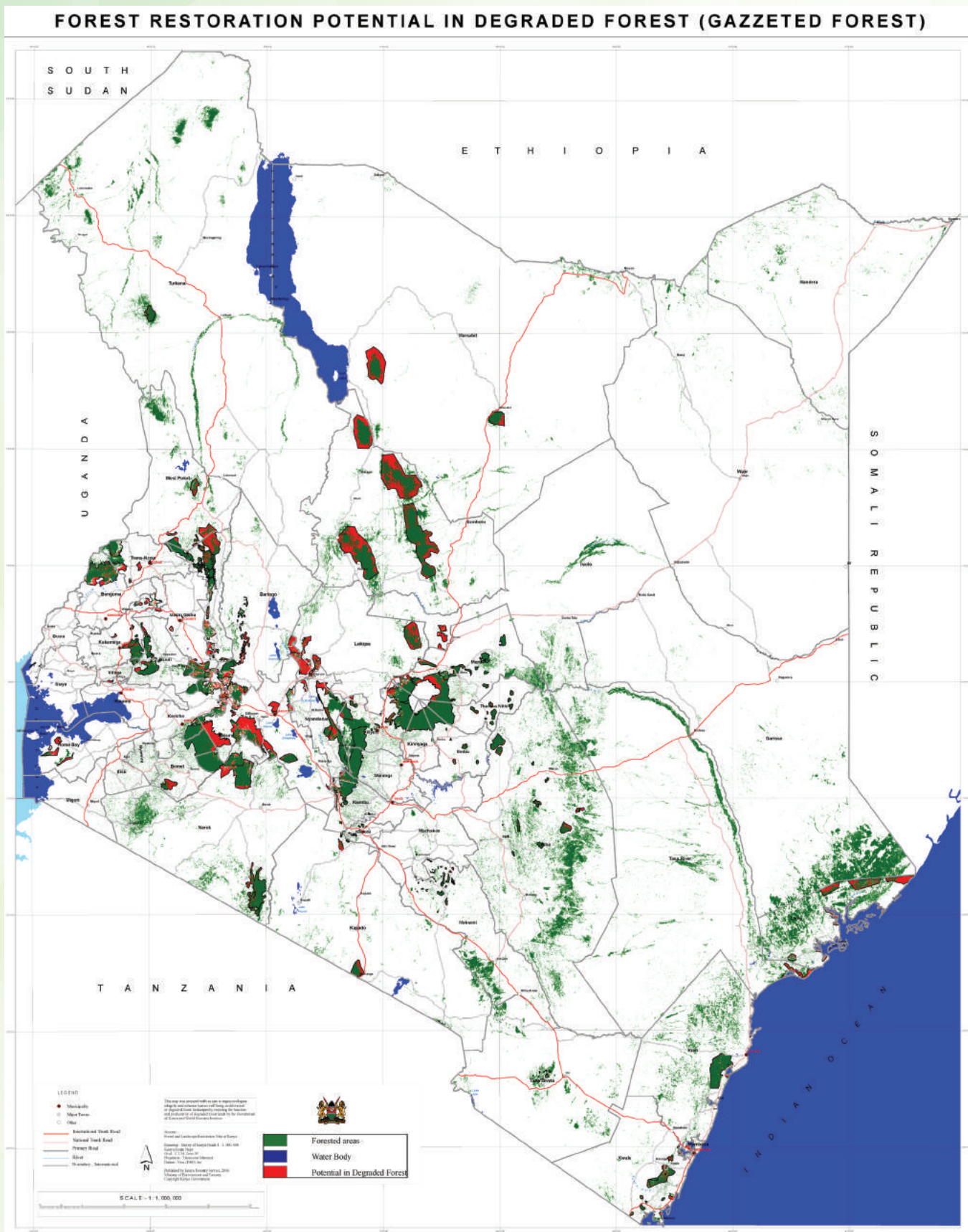## FOREST RESTORATION POTENTIAL IN DEGRADED FOREST (GAZZETED FOREST)

Figure 2: Potential areas for forest and landscape restoration in Kenya (MENR, 2016b) .

2.2.2 National Strategy for Achieving and Maintaining over 30% tree cover by 2032

This is a special Presidential National and Ecosystem Restoration Programme aiming at accelerating the achievement of at least 30% tree cover by 2032 to enhance climate reliance, national economic growth and development goals within the context of Vision 2030 and contribute to Kenya's commitments at regional and global conventions by 2032.

The overall objective of the strategy is to increase the national tree cover to 30% by growing at least 15 billion trees, an equivalent of 10.6 million hectares for climate resilience and mitigation as well as improved livelihoods. Specifically, the strategy addresses the following:

  i. Increase the national tree cover by 17.7% (10,579,062.51 Ha) on public, community and private lands in the country by 2032, through multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral engagements;

 ii. Enhance community livelihoods resilience to climate change through nature-based enterprises;

iii. Promote sustainable land management practices in forest landscapes and rangelands;

 iv. Improve forest sector governance and strengthen policy, regulatory and institutional frameworks for sustainable forest management; and

  v. Establish sustainable financing mechanisms and private sector investments in forest and rangelands restorations.

2.2.3 Agroforestry Draft Strategy 2021-2030

This Strategy aims at averting land degradation while improving farm productivity, mitigating climate risks, increasing carbon storage capacity of agricultural lands, providing multiple and profitable market products that increase farmers' income and nutritional security and several other benefits. This Strategy will create a mechanism that can accelerate adoption of agroforestry and enable many smallholder farmers to sustainably derive direct benefits and build their resilience against climate impacts.

The primary objective of this strategy is to restore productive capacity and build resilience of the agricultural resource base while contributing to climate change adaptation and mitigation through enhanced agroforestry practices in the country. Specifically, it addresses the following:

  i. Improving resourcing and coordination of agroforestry development in the country through harmonization of the institutional framework at both National and County levels and establishment of robust partnerships;

 ii. Enhancing competence and coordination in agroforestry knowledge creation, management and communication system for adoption of context-appropriate agroforestry practices at scale;

iii. Incentivize investment in agroforestry through strengthening of agroforestry-based value chains and enhancing appreciation of multiple agroforestry services;

 iv. Creating an enabling environment for enhanced participation of women, youth and marginalized groups in agroforestry-based value chains; and

  v. Developing a national-wide participatory monitoring, evaluation and learning framework to track agroforestry development/practices in the country.

The focus of this strategy is in tandem with achieving the target of 500 million trees that will be grown on public and private lands, including farmlands.

2.2.4 Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Strategy 2017-2026

The focus of this Strategy is to build resilience and minimize emissions from agricultural farming systems for enhanced food and nutritional security and improved livelihoods. This is because the agriculture sector is the largest contributor to Kenya's Gross Domestic Product (GDP), contributing about 33% and 27% directly and indirectly, respectively, through linkages to agro-based industries, the service sector and employing more than 40% of the total population and about 70% of the rural population. To achieve agriculture's contribution to the GDP, the Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Strategy 2017-2026 recognizes the importance of the forestry sector in supporting agricultural productivity and the need for addressing the impact of climate change and climate variability that the current strategy will draw from in achieving 500 million trees by 2032.

The emissions from forestry sector associated with deforestation and forest degradation need to be halted through conservation and sustainable management of forest and tree resources in order to support rain fed agriculture in Kenya. In view of this, the strategy embraces The Agriculture (Farm Forestry) Rules, 2009, which emphasizes 10% tree cover on agricultural land in order to enhance: conservation of water, soil and biodiversity; protection

of river banks, shorelines, riparian and wetland areas; sustainable production of wood, charcoal and non-wood products; provision of fruits and fodder; and carbon sequestration and other environmental services aiming at promoting forest and tree-based climate change mitigation and adaptation options in different landscapes.

2.2.5 National Adaptation Plan (NAP) 2015-2030

This plan focuses on mainstreaming climate change adaptation in all sectors including the forestry sector in Kenya. Specifically, it emphasizes undertaking of climate vulnerability and risk assessments on ecosystems and provide guidance on relevant adaptation actions; development of a forestry adaptation strategy; strengthening tree-planting and conservation initiatives; rehabilitation of water catchment areas in order to provide sustainable ecosystem services; and strengthening capacity of National and County institutions to effectively coordinate and implement climate change adaptation actions.

These proposed areas have a significant contribution to mitigation of climate change, for example, rehabilitation, tree planting, awareness creation and research for development. Some of the initiatives in Kenya towards this plan include implementation of a resilience framework to support climate change adaptation in the Mt. Elgon Region of the Lake Victoria Basin, Lake Victoria Environment Management Programme, Planning for Resilience in East Africa through policy, adaptation, research and economic development programme, catalyzing forest and landscape, rehabilitation for climate resilience and biodiversity conservation in East Africa, and global early warning systems for climate change.

MaMa Doing Good will synergize with outlined NAP interventions, especially on the promotion of forest and tree-based climate change mitigation and adaptation options.

2.2.6 Green Economy Strategy and Implementation Plan (GESIP) 2016-2030

The Green Economy Strategy and Implementation Plan (GESIP) 2016-2030 is geared towards enabling Kenya to attain a higher economic growth rate consistent with the Vision 2030, which firmly embeds the principles of sustainable development in the overall national growth strategy. This strategy builds

on the implementation of the first Medium Term Plans towards the achievement of Vision 2030.

The GESIP identifies enabling conditions necessary for a rapid transition to Green, namely: maintaining macroeconomic stability for green growth; human development and capacity building; prioritization of green economy implementation within the devolved government system; governance and sustainable structural transformation; sustainable financing; reduction in cost of doing business; establishing a framework for extractive industries; sustainable trade regime through exploring market opportunities associated with the transition to a Green Economy; and creation of green, decent jobs.

The proposed policy mix is aimed at aligning national policies towards supporting and accelerating the process of greening the economy by addressing vulnerability to shocks. The Strategy is aligned to the green economy strategy as it addresses the drivers of natural resources degradation that requires interventions in land management. This will include pursuing strategies that create conditions that promote tree growing among other interventions.

2.2.7 Gender Mainstreaming Strategy and Action Plan for Environment and Natural Resources in Kenya 2015-2018

The Gender Mainstreaming Strategy and Action Plan for Environment and Natural Resources in Kenya 2015-2018 aimed at ensuring that women and men have equal access to and benefit from natural resources in Kenya. The document outlines a plan to incorporate gender equality and women's empowerment into environmental and natural resource management. The plan recognizes that women and men have different roles and responsibilities in natural resource management and seeks to promote gender equity and equality in this area. The plan includes strategies such as capacity building, policy and legal reforms, advocacy, awareness-raising, and mainstreaming gender in project design and implementation.

2.3 Drivers of Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Kenya

There is a wide range of documentation of drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in Kenya. Efforts also have been made on how to address the drivers which this Strategy will leverage in supporting national efforts towards restoration of degraded forest landscapes.

2.3.1 Drivers of Deforestation and Proposed Solutions

Some of the identified drivers and threats of deforestation, degradation and proposed solutions that this strategy will address through innovative models in various ecosystems and forest landscapes are presented in Table 1-3.

Table 1: Drivers of deforestation and proposed solutions

DRIVERS OF DEFORESTATION	PROPOSED SOLUTIONS
Inadequate capacity of communities/their associated organizations to participate in forest management	• Empowering communities in forest resource management and co-ownership through the community forest associations (CFAs). • Strengthen the role of Civil Society Organizations in forest and tree resources. • Education and increased awareness on the importance of sustainable forest management, importance of forests etc. • Enforce policies around forest use and management.
Increased demand of biomass energy and its illegal production	• Promote farm forestry. • Promote use of efficient and clean cooking technologies e.g. improved cook stoves and fuels e.g. bioethanol, briquettes etc. • Promote cheaper energy sources and other alternatives. • Establish woodlots and trees on farms for fuelwood and train farmers. • Promotion of alternative sources of energy such as liquid petroleum gas (LPG), briquettes, bioethanol, biogas. • Promotion of efficient cooking stoves. • Enhancing research on alternative energy sources. • Strengthening research-extension-farmer linkages. • Education and awareness. • Participatory forest management.
Overgrazing	• Promote sustainable grazing options e.g. cut and carry, zoning, CFA internal control, enforcement of rules. • Reduce livestock carrying capacity. • Establish fodder tree corridors around the frontiers of the forest and sensitize grazers.
Overexploitation of forest resources	• Promote sustainable management options of forest and tree resources. • Up-scale best value addition options for forest products. • Avail alternative sources of livelihood. • Incentivise the farmers with best sustainable land management practices to improve land productivity.
Encroachment of forest land	• Improve enforcement and monitoring, and environmental education. • Promote land use planning. • Fencing of the forest. • Boundary marking.
Inadequacy policy and legal issues	• Review and revise existing policies • Implement revised policies
Agricultural expansion (Crop and livestock production)	• Enhance monitoring of forests. • Promotion of agroforestry practices. • Agricultural diversification.
Infrastructure development and urban expansion	• Promote land use planning. • Explore alternative uses e.g. underground channels.
Resettlement	• Enhance forest governance and enforcement. • Respect of land rights and tenure. • Implement recommendations of environmental and social impact assessment. • Zoning and land use planning
Poaching of fauna/wildlife	• Awareness creation to the community on importance of wildlife in the ecosystem. • Enforcement of existing laws.

Table 2: Drivers of degradation and proposed solutions

DRIVERS OF DEGRADATION	PROPOSED SOLUTIONS
Illegal charcoal production and firewood harvesting	• Establish woodlots and trees on farms for fuelwood and train farmers. • Promotion of alternative sources of energy such as liquid petroleum gas (LPG), briquettes, bioethanol, biogas. • Promotion of efficient cooking stoves. • Enhancing research on alternative energy sources. • Strengthening research-extension-farmer linkages. • Education and awareness. • Participatory forest management.
Overgrazing	• Establish fodder tree corridors around the frontiers of the forest and sensitize grazers.
Urbanization and increased settlements	• Enforce land use planning policies
Poor land management practices	• Promote the adoption of sustainable land and forest management practices.
Invasion of exotic species	• Partial physical removal • Aggressive reforestation of degraded areas. • Utilization of the invasive species. • Promotion of biological control methods
High dependency on biomass energy	• Promotion of renewable energy. • Diversification into alternative sources of biofuels (briquettes). • Community forest management.
Illegal logging	• Livelihood diversification. • Review offender policies and enforce penalties. • Capacity building of stakeholders on importance of forest management and conservation. • Participatory Forest Management
Illegal forest resource extraction – hunting, gold mining, sand harvesting	• Education and awareness. • Support alternative livelihoods. • Enforce policies on land use. • Land use planning.
Limited political and community goodwill	• Education and increased awareness on the importance of sustainable forest management, importance of forests etc. • Enforce policies around forest use and management.

Table 3: Threats of deforestation and proposed solutions

THREATS OF DEFORESTATION	HOW THEY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED
Population growth	• Improve healthcare. • Women empowerment. • Improving economic growth and food security. • Improving food security and sources of livelihoods.
Urbanization	• Spatial land use planning. • Improve rural social and economic infrastructure.
Unemployment	• Creation of local enterprises. • Creational of digital jobs. • Improve social inequality.
Economic recession	• Increase of economic opportunities. • Creation of alternative livelihoods. • Increase of investment opportunity.
Poverty	• Improving financial access to women, men, youth and persons abled differently. • Improving literacy.
Food insecurity	• Diversification of food sources. • Implementation of good agricultural practices.

THREATS OF DEFORESTATION	HOW THEY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED
Pests diseases and invasive species	• Promote integrated pest management. • Improve surveillance • Management by utilization
Overdependence on forest resources	• Improve alternative Livelihoods
Climate change	• Promote climate-smart interventions e.g nature based solutions
Forest fires	• Institute forest information management systems surveillance
Illegal trade and market of forest products	• Illegal trade and market of forest products • Promote good forest governance and implementation of land based policies Law enforcement.

2.4 SWOT-PESTLEG Analysis on Forest and Landscape Restoration

The strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats in forest and landscape restoration in the context of political, economic, social, technological, legislative, environmental and governance are presented in Table 4.

Table 4: SWOT - PESTLEG Analysis in forest and landscape restoration

PESTLEG	STRENGTHS	WEAKNESESS	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
Political	• vailability of County Transition Implementation Plan (TIP). • Supportive policy and legislative instruments emphasis in the Constitution of Kenya, 2010. • Strong national and international • support on landscape restoration. • Political goodwill for restoration and tree growing programs and initiatives. • Community land adjudication process in the country.	• Low prioritization of forestry and land restoration in programs ranking. • Inadequate knowledge management that can influence accurate political decision making.	• Enabling political environment for private sector and development partners engaged in restoration and tree growing initiatives. • Favorable national, regional global political agenda on land-based issues.	• Bureaucracy in governance. • Slowed project implementation during political transition.
Economic	• Increased interest in carbon trading, non-timber forest products (NTFP) and payment for ecosystem services. • Enhanced financial support from development partners in forestry, tree growing agriculture and other land-based sectors. • Growing bio-enterprise and bio-energy development and entrepreneurial culture timber and non-timber products. • Increased awareness of ecosystem benefit sharing models.	• Unstable national and global economic performance cycles. • Inadequate financial resources for restoration of degraded lands and tree growing. • Competition for forest and land resources for development. • Weak linkages of forest and land-based products to markets in order to spur development in a sustainably managed environment.	• Increasing national and global demand for forest products from sustainably managed landscapes including nature-based solutions. • Emergence of green, blue and circular economies to incentivize stakeholders on environmental activities.	• Unpredictable exchange and inflation rates. • Uncertain monetary and fiscal policies (i.e., reduction of exchequer funding to government entities). • High demand for forest goods and services driving degradation. • Global recession adversely affecting resources • available for restoration. • Emergence of pandemics and epidemics.
Social	• Favorable cultural practices and beliefs in conservation and management of natural resources.	• High dependency on forest-based products leading to unsustainable forest related products. • High rates of rural unemployment and poverty levels.	• Many stakeholders participate in FLR. • Improved uptake of nature-based interventions.	• High population growth putting strain on landscapes targeted for restoration activities. • Prevalent poverty levels.

PESTLEG	STRENGTHS	WEAKNESESS	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
	• Community engagement in participatory forest management and tree growing. • Willingness of stakeholders to participate in forest and land restoration programmes and projects.	• FLR approach has low inclusivity which limits ownership of the process at the community level. • Inadequate knowledge on the importance and impacts of • FLR among the communities.	• Vast land resources in the communities, private and arid and semi-arid for restoration and tree growing. • Increasing interest in formation of organized groups for conservation and management of forest and tree-resources e.g table banking.	
Technological	• Technologies for land and forest restoration and tree growing initiatives. • Existence of research institutions. • Availability of trained workforce in the market for landscape restoration. • Upgraded forest information center. • Existence of restoration and tree growing related infrastructure for mapping, forecasting etc.	• nadequate information dissemination on best practices for • landscape restoration. • Low uptake on ICT technologies. • Low level use of technology in marketing of forest and other land-based products. • Limited profiling of empirical evidence and most recent information to influence policy on landscape restoration. • Weak investment on ICT in forestry and land-based sectors.	• Emerging technologies in forest and land restoration. • Favorable policies on ICT and establishment of ICTA to automate government services for improved efficiency and effectiveness. • Existence of institutions investing in technology development for FLR.	• Cyber-crime. • System outage. • Capacity to respond to rapid digital advancement.
Legislative	• Entrenchment of management of conflicts. • Community Forest Association and other legislations in conservation and management of forest resources. • Supportive policy and legislative Instruments.	• Conflicting policies and laws both at national and sectoral levels. • Weak policy formulation and implementation framework. • Weak linkages between science and policy development on natural resources management.	• Existence of government blue prints such as Vision 2030, Agenda four, National Forest Programme. • Favorable constitutional dispensation. • Existence and functional County Assemblies.	• Lengthy process on formulation and legislation of laws and policies governing the sustainable use of • forest resources and other land-based sector goods and services. • Legislation of laws that have negative impacts on forest conservation and management.

PESTLEG	STRENGTHS	WEAKNESESS	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
Environmental	• Domesticated Multi-lateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs). • Existence of national protocols and Agreements. • Recognition of forests and trees in climate change mitigation and adaptation options.	• Weaknesses in implementation and monitoring of environmental Laws and policies. • Low level of awareness on nature-based income generating opportunities e.g. carbon. • Poor species site matching	• The call for action by UN Decade of Ecosystem Restoration. • Emerging of payment of ecosystem services (PES). • Availability of funding opportunities. • Existence of regional framework for sustainable forest management.	• Inadequate disaster recovery plans and conflict resolution mechanisms on environmental issues. • Impacts of climate change on forest and tree resources.
Governance	• Two-tier level of governance at National and County for coordination and strengthening implementation of restoration and tree growing. • Existence of national institutions responsible for forest to promote management, conservation and research. • Existence of Acts and regulations that guide participation of the community in restoration activities. • Participatory forest management through CFAs.	• Bureaucratic layering of governance. • Low capacities of the county governments to implement devolved forestry and agriculture functions. • Conflicting and overlapping Institutional mandates. • Limited capacity to strengthen enforcement • of County and community managed protected areas. • Limited public private partnership frameworks on forest and other landscape • restoration initiatives. • Limited data to inform decision making.	• Restructuring/ changes in land governance. • Increased funding from Government and development partners. • Existence of mechanism for fundraising for restoration activities. • Presidential directive on forest and rangeland restoration. • Existence of REDD+ strategy, benefit sharing mechanism framework and environmental safeguards.	• Dilemma of gazetted land protection and alternative livelihood provisions. • Punitive global environmental policies that disadvantage the developing countries.

2.5 Prioritised Intervention Areas and Estimated Number of Seedlings

A summary of restoration targets by intervention areas and expected number of seedlings to be planted over 10 years that the Office of the First Lady will be contributing to achieve 15 billion trees by 2032 is presented in Table 5.

Table 5: National restoration targets by intervention areas and expected number of seedlings

NO	INTERVENTION AREAS	AREA (HA)	EXPECTED NO. OF SEEDLINGS	%
1	Rehabilitation of degraded dryland landscapes	5,190,556	7,785,834,000	49.4
2	Growing of agroforestry trees on farmlands	3,000,000	4,200,000,000	26.6
3	Establishment of commercial Private Forests Plantations	750,000	1,200,000,000	7.6
4	Rehabilitation of degraded water towers, wetlands, and riparian areas outside gazetted forests	500,000	750,000,000	4.9
5	Greening of infrastructure (Roads, railway lines, dams) and tree planting by corporates and Ministries Departments and Agencies	450,000	675,000,000	4.3
6	Rehabilitation of degraded natural forests in gazetted forests and water towers	350,507	525,761,175	3.3
7	Establishment of Bamboo woodlots and plantation	150,000	225,000,000	1.4
8	Rehabilitation of degraded mangrove ecosystem	14,000	140,000,000	0.9
9	Growing of fruit trees and woodlots in schools, colleges, universities and other institutions	70,000	105,000,000	0.7
10	Restocking of forest plantations in gazetted forests	50,000	86,400,000	0.5
11	Establishment of urban forests, arboreta, green spaces, roadside plantings in wards and sub-counties	50,000	75,000,000	0.5
	TOTAL	**10,579,063**	**15,937,493,675**	**100**

Source: 15 Billion Tree Growing Strategy 2023-2032 (MoECCF)

2.6 Opportunities for Scaling up Forest and Landscape Restoration in Kenya

Some of the opportunities that this strategy will leverage on, in scaling up forest and landscape restoration are:

- Guidelines for "adopt a forest initiative" have been developed and made available;

- Forest restoration potential mapping for the country has been undertaken and documented;

- Potential areas for restoration have been mapped and segmented based on degradation levels and information packaged;

- National Strategy for achieving and maintaining a minimum 30% tree cover has been developed; and

- Global focus on climate change adaptation and mitigation agenda.

2.7 Stakeholders Roles in this Strategy

This strategy has placed stakeholders centrally in its implementation. Some of the key stakeholders targeted include the Government of Kenya through the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Forestry, National Government Constituency Development Fund, County Governments, Private Sector, Learning Institutions, Community Based Organisations, Faith Based Organisations, National and International Non-governmental Organizations, Development Partners, Commercial banks, media and communities among others

Some of the specific roles expected to be undertaken by the stakeholders in the context of this strategy have been highlighted in Table 6.

Table 6: Stakeholder roles in strategy implementation

ENTITY	ROLES IN THIS STRATEGY AND CLIMATE ACTION PLAN
Private Sector	• Financing • Capacity building • Provision of technical capacity and knowledge transfer • Creation of green jobs and enterprises • Catalyzing innovation and technology • Establishing supporting infrastructure • Implementation of good practices and technologies • Influencing consumer behaviour
Civil Society Organisations	• Advocacy (awareness creation, sensitization, influence policy) • Capacity building and knowledge transfer • Resource mobilization • Research • Promotion of safeguards and benefit sharing mechanisms on climate interventions • Certification and standards • Community engagement
National Government	• Regulation and policy framework • Enforcement • Political good will • Mainstreaming of global agreements and decisions into climate action • Ratification of MEAs related to climate change • Infrastructure for implementation of the strategy and climate actions • Providing platforms for public private partnership • Capacity building • Knowledge creation and transfer • Convening • Provision of land for climate action
County Governments	• Legislation on forestry and climate actions • Local implementation of locally led climate actions • Community empowerment • Provision of land for implementation of the strategy and climate actions

Faith-based Organizations	• Divine interventions • Mobilization and advocacy • Influence behavioural change • Provision of land for implementation of the strategy and climate action • Resource mobilization
Community	• Provision of land • Provision of tree and fruit seedlings for rehabilitation of degraded forest and landscapes • Provision of social fencing and security • Up-scaling of organized table banking groups focused on restoration of forest and degraded landscapes. • Monitoring and reporting on success of restoration • Support capacity building interventions
Public Benefit Organizations (PBOs)	• Advocate for wider stakeholder engagement and participation of strategy implementation. • Support sector wide intervention benefiting communities. • Sensitization and capacity development in partnership with public service.
Media	• Develop and disseminate content on best practices.
Development Partners	• Knowledge generation on forest and landscape restoration in the context of this strategy • Technology development for up-scaling • Capacity building • Resource mobilization • Innovations in forest and landscape restoration • Dissemination of information

3

OFFICE OF THE FIRST LADY STRATEGY FOR ACHIEVING 500 MILLION TREES BY 2032

3.0 Introduction

This chapter highlights the strategic goal, objectives, initiatives and targets towards growing 500 million trees by 2032.

3.1 Strategic Objectives

3.1.1 Overall Objective

The overall objective of this Strategy and Implementation Plan is to empower women, youth and learners to contribute to increasing the national forest, tree cover and household incomes through restoration of degraded forests and landscapes as well as participation in nature based enterprises

3.1.2 Specific Objectives

The specific objectives of this strategy and implementation plan are to:

Accelerate and upscale best practices for restoration of degraded forest and landscapes;

- Accelerate and upscale best practices for restoration of degraded forest and landscapes;

- Promote sustainable livelihoods of women and youth through nature-based value chain enterprises;

- Catalyze the role of learners in ecosystem and land restoration;

- Catalyze innovative financing mechanisms to support community led restoration initiatives;

- Improve forest conservation and sustainable management of tree resources in collaboration with local community groups; and

- Strengthen the capacity of communities to implement forest and tree-based climate change mitigation and adaptation options in forest and

  landscapes

3.2 Theory of Change

The theory of change addresses challenges of forest and land degradation with a long-term aim to improve ecological integrity, forest conservation and enhance environmental education and socio-economic benefits.

In addition, it addresses youth unemployment and high poverty rates especially among women. This will be achieved through identification and promotion of alternative livelihoods, innovative financing, climate resilient farming and value chain enterprises with an aim of improving livelihoods and food security. This will be realized through multi-sectoral coordination and effective multi-stakeholder partnerships.

The theory of change is illustrated in Figure 3.

Figure 3: Theory of Change

GOAL

Sustainably managed tree and forest resources, leading to long-term ecological and socio-economic benefits.

OUTCOMES

- Improved forest conservation
- Improved livelihoods for women and youths
- Effective Multi-stakeholder partnerships
- Reduced impacts of climate change
- Multi-sectoral coordination, collaboration and communication
- Enhanced environmental awareness and climate action among learners

INTERMEDIATE OUTCOMES

- **Ecological integrity:** Improved forest management, improved motivation of women and youths to participate
- **Livelihoods:** Reduced barriers to economic empowerment of women and youth Increased participation of women and youths in economic activities.
- **Food Security:** Improved food and nutritional security, diversified diets, increased incomes from diversified sources.
- **Institutional:** Improved multi-sectoral coordination, collaboration and programming, increased capacity of government and CBOs

TRANSFORMATIVE ACTIONS

- Sustainable forest management
- Alternative livelihoods promoted
- Women and youth friendly value chains and enterprises
- Mulit-sectoral platforms
- Nature Based Solutions
- Innovative financial mechanisms
- Climate resilient farming
- Knowledge management

CONTEXT

- Land and forest degradation
- High poverty among women and youth
- Low productivity of farms
- Weak cross-sectoral engagement
- Limited capacity of community-based organisations

3.3 Programmatic Interventions

This strategy and implementation plan is hinged on three programmatic areas where various strategies and initiatives are derived for implementation within a 10-year period.

3.3.1 Programmatic Area 1: Mama na Misitu

This programmatic area addresses forest conservation, wise use of forest resources and restoration of degraded forests in partnership with the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Forestry through Kenya Forest Service led "forest adoption framework" and strengthening participatory forest management and good forest governance models.

3.3.2 Programmatic Area 2: Mama na Miti Mashinani

This programmatic area addresses land and ecosystem restoration as a strategy for mitigating and adapting to climate change. This will be achieved through capacity building, outreach, innovative climate financing and addressing data gaps on impacts of climate change to biophysical and social systems to inform policy and decision making.

This will also focus on convening strategic engagements and alliances to advance climate change actions locally, regionally and internationally.

The programmatic area will also promote tailor made climate smart interventions targeting women, youth and learners.

3.3.3 Programmatic Area 3: Mama na Mabadiliko ya Tabia Nchi

This programmatic area addresses land and ecosystem restoration as a strategy for mitigating and adapting to climate change. This will be achieved through capacity building, outreach, innovative climate financing and addressing data gaps on impacts of climate change to biophysical and social systems to inform policy and decision making.

This will also focus on convening strategic engagements and alliances to advance climate change actions locally, regionally and internationally.

The programmatic area will also promote tailor made climate smart interventions targeting women, youth and learners.

3.4 Office of the First Lady Intervention Areas to be Restored and Number of Expected Seedlings

The success of implementation of the Programmatic Areas is hinged on the following targets in each intervention area. This is expected to contribute 3.3% equivalent to 331,786 hectares of the national target of restoring 10.6 million ha by 2032 and is presented in Table 6.

Table 7: Intervention areas to be restored and number of expected seedlings

	SELECTED INTERVENTION AREAS	NATIONAL TARGETS		OFFICE OF THE FIRST LADY	
		AREA (HA)	NO. OF SEEDLINGS	AREA (HA)	NO. OF SEEDLINGS
1	Rehabilitation of degraded dryland landscapes	5,190,556	7,785,834,000	80,000	120,616,000
2	Growing of agroforestry trees on farmlands	3,000,000	4,200,000,000	120,000	180,924,000
3	Establishment of commercial Private Forests Plantations	750,000	1,200,000,000	10,000	15,077,000
4	Rehabilitation of degraded water towers, wetlands, and riparian areas outside gazetted forests	500,000	750,000,000	20,000	30,154,000
5	Greening of infrastructure (Roads, railway lines, dams) and tree planting by corporates and Ministries Departments and Agencies	450,000	675,000,000	15,000	22,615,500
6	Rehabilitation of degraded natural forests in gazetted forests and water towers	350,507	525,761,175	50,000	75,385,000
7	Establishment of Bamboo woodlots and plantation	150,000	225,000,000	8000	12,061,600
8	Rehabilitation of degraded mangrove ecosystems	14,000	140,000,000	3786	5,708,152
9	Growing of fruit trees and woodlots in schools, colleges, universities and other institutions	70,000	105,000,000	10,000	15,077,000
10	Restocking of forest plantations in gazetted forests	54,000	86,400,000	10,000	15,077,000
11	Establishment of urban forests, arboreta, green spaces, roadside plantings in wards and sub-counties	50,000	75,000,000	5,000	7,538,500
		10,579,063	10,579,063	331,786	500,233,752

3.5   Strategic and Programmatic Actions

This strategy and implementation plan will be realized through activities in each of the strategic objectives presented in Table 7.

Table 8: Strategic and programmatic actions.

OUTPUT	SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES
Programmatic Area 1: Mama na Misitu	
Objective 1: Accelerate and upscale best practices for restoration of degraded forest and landscapes.	
Outcome 1: Increased forest cover for provision of ecosystem goods and services.	
Output 1.1. Rehabilitation and restoration of degraded forests undertaken.	**1.1.1.** Support establishment of tree nurseries by women and youth to produce high quality seedlings **1.1.2.** Pilot forest adoption framework in selected forest types and landscapes. **1.1.3.** Rehabilitate and restore natural forests & water towers, mangrove forests
Output 1.2. Capacity of women, CFAs, youth and persons abled differently to undertake restoration of degraded forests strengthened.	**1.2.1.** Undertake capacity needs assessment of women, CFAs, and youth in restoration of degraded forests. **1.2.2.** Build capacity of women, youth and persons with disability as forest conservation champions **1.2.3.** Support development and implementation of an integrated landscape restoration plan for selected forest types. **1.2.4.** Support CFAs to review and implement Participatory Forest Management Plans (PFMP).
Objective 2. Promote sustainable livelihoods of women and youth through nature based value chain enterprises	
Outcome 2: Improved livelihoods and better lives of women and youth	
Output 2.1. Alternative livelihood improvement initiatives targeting women and youth promoted.	**2.1.1.** Promote production and value addition of priority crops . **2.1.2.** Identify and support nature-based enterprises e.g beekeeping, indigenous poultry, aquatic, insect farming, eco-tourism etc. **2.1.3.** Improve access of clean cooking solutions
Output 2.2. Priority tree commodity value chains developed.	**2.2.1.** Determine the status of tree commodity value chains for investment. **2.2.2.** Develop and up-scale appropriate value chain for identified tree commodities. **2.2.3.** Build capacity of women and youth on selected tree commodity value chains. **2.2.4.** Strengthen market access of identified tree commodity(s)
Objective 3. Catalyse innovative financing mechanisms to support community led restoration initiatives.	
Outcome 3: Increased income to households and reduced forest and land degradation	
Output 3.1. Capacity of women and youth to access finance strengthened.	**3.1.1.** Undertake community capacity needs assessment on financing to support forest landscape restoration programme. **3.1.2.** Develop and implement a financial literacy programme. **3.1.3** Train women and youth on financing models and investment in forest landscape restoration.

Output 3.2. Access to green financing by women and youth improved.	3.2.1. Develop innovative financing models to engage in nature-based enterprises. 3.2.2. Promote table banking by organizing women and youth into groups to increase access to capital for investment. 3.2.3. Up-scale market and trade access of nature based solutions products. 3.2.4. Incentivize community restoration champions through restoration grants. 3.2.5. Pilot and support payment of ecosystem/environmental services in selected water towers.

Programmatic Area 2: Mama na Miti Mingi Mashinani

Objective 4. Improve forest conservation and sustainable management of tree resources in collaboration with local community groups

Output 4.1. Degraded farmlands and green spaces rehabilitated and restored.	4.1.1. Identify and promote adoption of agro forestry best practices. 4.1.2. Support establishment of tree and fruit tree nurseries for production and access of high quality seedlings 4.1.3. Support establishment of woodlots and fruit trees in schools, colleges, universities and faith-based institutions among others. 4.1.4. Support greening of infrastructure such as roads, dams, railways etc 4.1.5. Facilitate establishment of urban forests, arboretum and other green spaces.
Output 4.2. Farmland productivity improved.	4.2.1. Promote soil and water conservation technologies and practices. 4.2.2. Facilitate implementation of sustainable land management practices (SLM) among smallholders' farmers. 4.2.3. Promote establishment of commercial private forests plantations. 4.2.4. Support establishment of bamboo plantations.
Output 4.3. Riparian ecosystems rehabilitated and restored for better access of water.	4.3.1. Identify and create awareness on riparian and wetlands zones for rehabilitation. 4.3.2. Support establishment of bamboo nurseries for production of rehabilitation materials. 4.3.3.Rehabilitate and restore riparian, water towers and wetlands outside forests.

Programmatic Area 3: Mama na Mikakati ya Mabadaliko ya Tabia nchi

Objective 5. Strengthen capacity of communities to implement forest and tree-based climate change mitigation and adaptation options in forest and landscapes

Outcome 5: Improved capacity of communities to reduce impacts of climate change

Output 5.1 Engagement and dialogues in bilateral and Multi-Lateral Environmental Agreements (MEA) meetings enhanced.	5.1.1. Convene strategic engagements and alliances to advance climate change actions locally, regionally and internationally e.g ACA, AFR100, UNFCCC, UNCCD and UNCBD etc. 5.1.2. Synthesize and share outcomes of local, regional and international engagements relevant to forestry sector and other sectors of sustainable development. 5.1.3. Strengthen institutional arrangement on climate change through Alliance for Climate Action (ACA) in Kenya.

Output 5.2. Capacity on climate change of women and youth enhanced.	**5.2.1.** Undertake capacity needs assessment on climate change in different forests and landscapes. **5.2.2.** Develop training modules for community based climate change mitigation and adaptation. **5.2.3.** Train women and youth on climate change mitigation and adaptation interventions.
Output 5.3. Outreach to learners, schools and faith-based organizations on forest and tree-based climate change mitigation and adaptation options strengthened.	**5.3.1.** Undertake climate resilient capacity building for environmental clubs in schools. **5.3.2.** Implement environmental awards for schools (public and private primary, secondary and special needs learning institutions). **5.3.3.** Facilitate knowledge exchange among faith-based institutions on forest and tree-based climate change mitigation and adaptation options.
Output 5.4. Data collection and access for decision making on forest and tree-based climate change mitigation and adaptation provided.	**5.4.1.** Track and visualize tree planting and growing activities. **5.4.2.** Develop and/or enhance models and tools that leverage remote sensing and geospatial information to monitor restoration activities. **5.4.3.** Measure and quantify above ground biomass.
Output 5.5. Accessibility to carbon financing improved.	**5.5.1.** Build capacity of forestry stakeholders to develop bankable carbon projects. **5.5.2.** Link and facilitate communities to access carbon financing for agroforestry and tree growing schemes. **5.5.3.** Strengthen capacity of communities on implementation of carbon emission reduction initiatives.

3.6 Priority Areas of Focus

Priority Area 1: Forest Adoption

The first priority area will focus on Kenya Forest Service's **"Adopt a Forest Framework"** which is a program aimed at engaging individuals, communities, and organizations in the conservation and management of forests in Kenya. The initiative encourages stakeholders to take an active role in protecting and preserving forests by "adopting" a specific forest area.

Priority Area 2: School based programs

The second priority area focuses on implementing greening programs in schools. These programs will be anchored under the **First Lady's Mazingira Awards** which aims to integrate environmental education and sustainable practices in schools. Learners are educated about the importance of environmental conservation and climate action and engage in hands-on activities such as setting up fruit gardens dubbed **Mama Fruit Gardens,** composting, and waste management initiatives. These programs contribute to building a generation of environmentally conscious and climate ready citizens who understand the importance of sustainable practices and can actively contribute to a greener future for Kenya.

This priority area will also focus on advocating for a climate friendly school meals programme and implementation in all forty-seven counties of Kenya, targeting early years and middle school education; sustain the Government of Kenya's drive to achieve universal school feeding of 10 million learners by 2030.

Priority Area 3: Green Spaces and Arboreta

The third priority area focuses on the creation and development of green spaces and arboreta. This involves the establishment of public parks, gardens, and arboreta that provide recreational spaces for the community while promoting biodiversity and ecosystem services.

Priority Area 4: Green Tree Commodity Initiative

This priority area on **Green Tree Commodity Initiative** will promote an ambitious transformative green economy initiative through tree commodities in Kenya. The initiative will catalyze the economic contributions from nine commodities (coffee, avocado, macadamia, mango, wood, cashew, orange, gum arabic and bamboo). This would come with additional jobs, food and nutritional security, enhanced biodiversity, climate resilience, climate mitigation and carbon revenue benefits. The initiative will contribute to Kenya's bottom-up economic model and the special presidential directive.

Priority Area 5: Carbon Project

The fifth priority area will focus on designing and implementing bankable carbon projects. These projects may include agro-forestry, afforestation, reforestation, renewable energy projects, and carbon offset programs.

CHAPTER 4

COORDINATION AND IMPLEMENTATION

4.0 Introduction

This chapter provides details on how this Strategy and Implementation Plan will be coordinated and implemented within the 10-year period.

4.1 Coordination

The Strategy and Implementation Plan will be coordinated by MaMa Doing Good, an initiative of the Office of the First Lady in partnership with all the relevant stakeholders.

MaMa Doing Good implements the vision and programmes of the First Lady of the Republic of Kenya to catalyze socio-economic transformation in communities to achieve a quality holistic life through spirituality, collective agency, voice, and influence.

The overall Coordination will be under the Environment and Climate Action Directorate.

A Standing Technical Advisory Committee (STAC) drawn from parent National Government institutions, County Governments, private sector and civil society organisations will be established to provide technical support to the implementation of Strategy and Implementation Plan.

4.2 Implementation Plan

The implementation of this strategy will be undertaken by MaMa Doing Good in partnership with National and County Governments, private sector, civil society Organisations, communities, learning institutions and development partners.

At the national level, MaMa Doing Good will leverage on the existing government institutional frameworks including the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Forestry (MECCF), Ministry of Education, Kenya Forest Service (KFS) and Kenya Forestry Research Institute (KEFRI), among others.

MaMa Doing Good will work with development partners, national, and international non-governmental organizations in leveraging partnerships and resources towards the implementation of the strategy.

MaMa Doing Good will be responsible for the overall design and technical supervision of this strategy, including procurement, financial management and monitoring and evaluation (M&E). The implementation schedule covers a duration of 10 years.

4.3 Implementation Approach of the Strategy

The implementation of this strategy will be undertaken in a phased approach covering different forests and landscapes across the country. The selection of sites will be based on the mapped areas for restoration by the MECCF that covers forest landscapes, water towers, riparian areas, wetlands, rangelands, cropland and green spaces in towns, cities and infrastructure based facilities.

The implementation of this strategy will commence with few pilot sites on forest adoption and restoration of farmlands, riparian/wetlands and rangelands so as to draw lessons for promotion and upscaling across selected forests and landscapes. The pilot "Adopt a Forest" will be the adoption of 200 hectares of the degraded Kakamega rainforest with the view of developing best practices for forest adoption and upscaling it to various sites across the country.

4.3.1 Description of Kakamega Pilot Site

The Kakamega Forest ecosystem provides important ecological, social, and economic goods and services at local, national and regional levels. The forest is unique because it is the only remnant of the Guineo-Congolian equatorial rainforest in Kenya. It occupies a special biogeographical position, forming the transition zone of the lowland Congo Basin forest to the afromontane forest. The uniqueness of the

Kakamega Forest lies in its rich ecological diversity in animal and plant species; about 385 species of plants which are not found elsewhere in Kenya are found in this forest. It is home to the Elgon teak and Prunus africana, which are species of special conservation concern (locally threatened and rare).

The forest is designated as an Important Bird Area. Out of the 1,065 bird species found in Kenya, 472 species of birds are found in Kakamega Forest. The forest was initially gazetted as a Trust Land Forest in 1933, then as a Forest Reserve in 1941 and now under the management of the Kenya Forest Service (KFS). In 1985, the northern part was gazetted as Kakamega National Reserve under the management of the Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS).

4.3.2 Pilot Project Location and Area

Kakamega Forest is situated in Kakamega and Vihiga Counties of western Kenya and lies between 34° 37′ 5″ - 35° 9′ 25″ East and 0° 32′ 24″ North - 0° 2′

52″ South at an altitude of 1500 to 1700 m (Figure 4.2). The wider Kakamega Forest landscape includes Kakamega Forest, Malava, Kisere and Bunyala Forests. However, the proposed project will focus on Kakamega Forest Station (15,984 hectares), in Kakamega County.
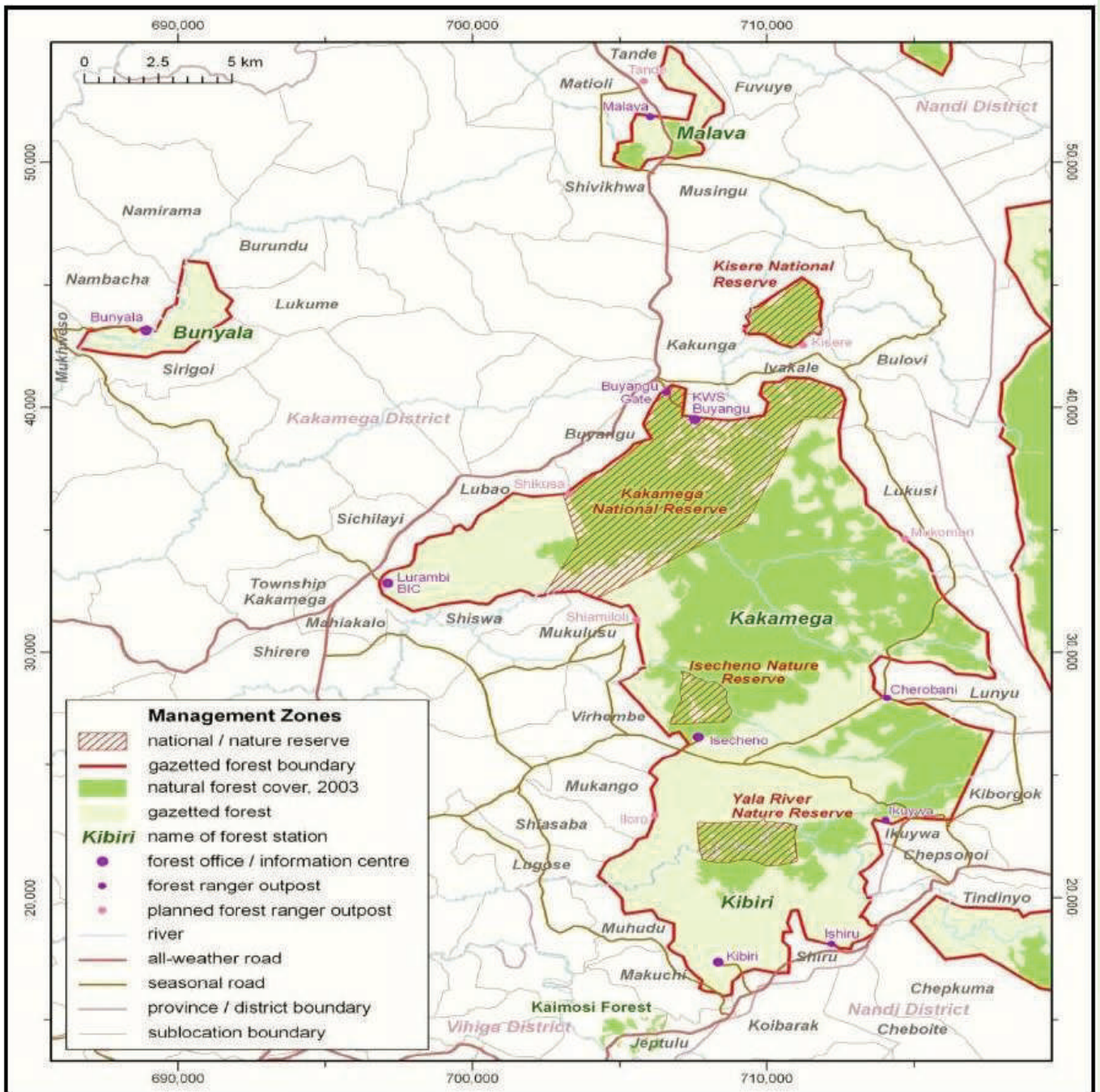
Figure 4: Pilot site for forest adoption at Kakamega rain forest (include updated map for the adopted area).

5

RESOURCES FOR IMPLEMENTATION

5.0 Introduction

The resources for implementing various activities in each of the programmatic areas will be mobilized by MaMa Doing Good with the support from the National and County Governments, private sector, civil society organizations, international NGOs and development partners, among others.

5.1 Resource Mobilization and Funding Sources

The financial and other resources to implement this Strategy will be realized through the following funding sources:

- National and county governments;
- Grants from development agencies;
- Leveraging on public private partnership (PPPs) financing models;

- Crowdsourcing;
- Income Generating Activities (IGAs);
- Payment for Ecosystem Services models; ie the water fund partnership with The Nature Conservancy.
- Global funds such as Green Climate Fund (GCF), Adaptation Fund (AF), Global environment facility (GEF), Loss and Damage Fund; and
- Carbon financing among others.

5.2 Budget Estimates for Implementing the Strategy

The estimated budget for implementing this strategy is KES 83.4 billion an equivalent of USD 596 million for ten years.

6

MONITORING, EVALUATION AND REPORTING

6.1 Overview

The implementation of this strategy will be systematically monitored, evaluated and reported. MaMa Doing Good will document the successes and lessons learnt for upscaling. This will also guide decisions especially in handling new and emerging issues on each of the programmatic areas in synergy with National and County Governments and other stakeholders.

6.2 Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Framework

MaMa Doing Good monitoring and evaluation unit will develop monitoring and evaluation tools that will be integrated with the Jaza Miti App for effective data tracking and analysis.

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6.3 Budgetary Controls

The PMER will ensure compliance of approved budget for various activities as per the approved work plan. It will also guide in setting up realistic budgets based on what is planned to be implemented considering past, new and emerging experiences in line with government, donor and development partner requirements.

6.4 Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Tools

The PMER will be guided by the following tools among others:

i.   Annual work plan drawn from the master work plan of 10 years;

ii.   Annual budget in compliance with approved budgets;

iii. Quarterly and annual progress reports;

iv.   Mid-term and end-term evaluation; and

v.   Cost-benefit analysis tools for assessing effectiveness and efficiency

6.5 Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators

The following are some of the indicators to be used in tracking progress on implementation of this strategy:

vi.   Area of forest and landscape under improved practices and/or undergoing restoration;

vii.   Area of forest adopted for restoration;

viii. Type of nature-based solutions promoted to address drivers of deforestation and forest degradation;

ix.   Amount money (KES/USD) invested in landscape restoration;

x.   Number of women and youth reached with restoration technologies, trained and accessing financial support;

xi.   Number of meetings and side events organized and participated for climate action;

xii.   Number of CFAs supported on reviewing and implementing Participatory Forest Management Plans (PFMPs);

xiii. Types of tree commodities value chain

identified and promoted;

xiv. Return on investment;

xv. Number of schools, faith-based institutions, universities and other institutions reached for environmental outreach programmes; and

xvi. Number of bankable projects developed and implemented in different forest and landscape restoration.

6.6 Review of the Strategy

The review of this Strategy will be done in two phases. The first phase of five years (2022-2027), mid-term (2025) and end-term (2027) evaluation will be undertaken. The second phase (2027-2032), mid-term (2030) and end of strategy evaluation will be conducted after a 10-year period in 2032 to assess overall performance against the set targets.

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MaMa Doing Good
And doing it the right way

An initiative of The First Lady
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