



GLF AFRICA  
DIGITAL  
CONFERENCE  
15.9.2022

HOW TO  
BUILD AN  
EQUITABLE,  
RESILIENT  
FOOD FUTURE



## OUTCOME STATEMENT

GLF AFRICA  
DIGITAL  
CONFERENCE

2022

# AFRICAN LEADERSHIP FOR FOOD SYSTEM TRANSFORMATION

*Power is in its people and past*



**The Global Landscapes Forum (GLF) held a digital conference, GLF Africa 2022: How to build an equitable, resilient food future, on 15 September 2022. The gathering identified key ‘game changers’ that are driving the necessary transition towards sustainable agri-food systems.**

## Game changers for the food future

1. **‘Leapfrog technologies’.** Across the African continent, people are bypassing traditional development stages to ‘jump’ directly to the latest technologies, or using emerging tech to explore alternative paths to confronting food system challenges and maximizing benefits.
2. **Centering local knowledge and traditional strategies.** These must be the starting point for all technical innovations and solutions towards an equitable, resilient food future.
3. **‘Brain gain’.** Migration of skilled professionals out of Africa can no longer just be considered a ‘brain drain’. Globalization is propelling African leaders – from the diaspora and the continent – to take a leading role in shaping a new food future – no matter where they live.
4. **Innovative partnerships across all levels.** To scale up innovation and make food system transformation worth people’s while, novel and diverse kinds of collaboration – such as the Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration Impact Program (FOLUR) – are critical.

## 1. Introduction: A new narrative for reaching food sovereignty

On 15 September 2022, more than 8,500 people gathered in a complex digital space to hear from scientists, politicians, organization leaders, farmers, traditional rulers, activists, chefs, and artists on how Africa is taking back “food sovereignty” – the full authority over how it feeds itself.

Supported by a months-long campaign and knowledge-sharing events and publications, the event’s 18 sessions, four plenaries, inspirational talks, launches, and creative segments demonstrated how Africa is building back an endogenous agricultural, social, and trading system that emphasizes diversity, adaptability, and mobility.

Under this system, food security is not tackled as a technical agricultural issue to be solved by increasing yields per hectare. Rather, it’s seen as the ‘motor’ of rural development, which can be addressed through an integrated approach that involves all food actors and their interlinked value-adding activities in the production, aggregation, processing, distribution, consumption, and disposal of food products.

## 2. Game changers: driving the transition

At the conference, speakers identified several key ‘game changers’ that are already contributing to and accelerating the quest for an African-led food systems transformation.



“There is a narrative that we can start changing. Africa is not a country: it is a continent. Africa is not ‘defined by poverty’ – Africa is rich. Africa is full of stories; Africa is full of diversity; it’s full of young hearts, it’s full of culture, it’s full of innovation; it’s full of new ideas.”

**Jamila Jana**  
Marine Biologist, Stellenbosch University



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## 2.1 Leapfrog technologies' – 'jumping' to and adapting the best tech of and for the moment

A critical driver of rapid transformation across the continent is the ability of many changemakers to bypass traditional development stages and 'jump' directly to utilizing the latest and emerging technologies to explore alternative, more appropriate paths.

For instance, several speakers – such as Yokateme Tiikuzu from MabeleAgric, Stephanie Sargeant from the Young African Landscape Leadership Program, and Akinyi Chemutai from GLFx Nairobi – shared examples of youth groups harnessing social media technologies to organize themselves, sharing knowledge and experience through blogging, mobilizing for climate action (for example in youth climate movements in Uganda and Kenya), and facilitating more inclusive consultative processes. However, participants noted the digital inequalities that must be overcome, and complementary grassroots strategies that must be employed to increase access and achieve true inclusivity.

### AFRICA BY THE NUMBERS

**Why the continent must be ground zero for food system transformation + climate solutions**

- The African continent spans **30 million** square kilometers – it could fit the US, China, India, and most European countries, and still have space.
- It holds the **world's biggest reserve of arable land**; the **largest dry forest basin**; and the **second-largest rainforest basin**.
- It's home to about **a third of the world's livestock population**.
- **1.4 billion** people live in Africa. By 2050, this figure is tipped to increase to **2.5 billion**, representing half of the predicted increase in global population.
- By 2050, **half of Africa's population will be under 25 years old**.



“Never before have we been facing as many global crises simultaneously as we are today. Today, we not only need to take action against one of the worst global food crises ever, but we also need to make our food systems resilient to future crises. Let us consider this as an opportunity.”

**Jochen Flasbarth**

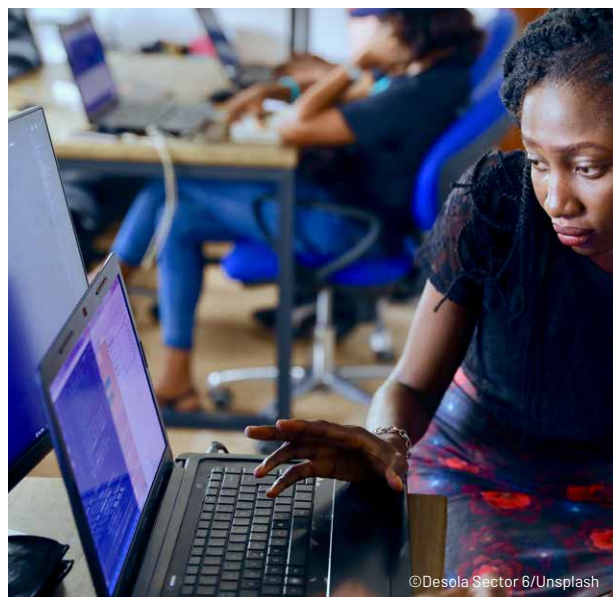
State Secretary, German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)

There were also a number of references to improving monitoring and evaluation using new technologies. **Catherine Nakalembe** of the University of Maryland and NASA Harvest Consortium shared how her team is using Earth Observation Satellites (which currently produce about 11 terabytes of data every day) to inform climate action and improve targeting of disaster and climate risk financing. The Ugandan government has successfully put these tools into practice, saving an estimated USD11 million due to better planning.

Speakers also shared several innovations to transform agricultural practices based on simple technologies, innovation hubs, and new incentives – such as solar panels for small-scale irrigation in Burkina Faso, and mobile money in Ghana, which has enabled crop purchases from farmers and warehouses to “mop up agricultural commodities to reduce post-harvest losses and improve access to finance for women,” according to **Nana Prempeh**, the CEO of **Grow for Me Ghana**. There was also discussion on what’s needed to scale these kinds of innovations up and out. “We need to bridge the gap between the possibility of innovation and delivery,” said **Rose Mwebaza**, the Director and Advisory Board Secretary for the UN’s **Climate Technology Centre & Network (CTCN)**.

## 2.2 ‘Brain gain’ – African leadership driving development programs - from the continent to the diaspora

For many years, ‘brain drain’ has been singled out as a key driver of disadvantage when it comes to the African continent taking charge of its own destiny. At GLF Africa, however, it was apparent that globalization is helping the African diaspora to take a leading role in the future of the continent – no matter where they live. Considered by the African Union as the sixth region of Africa, the diaspora represents individuals of African origin living outside of the continent and committed to contributing



to the continent’s development. This ‘brain gain’ is happening, and it’s making an impact.

“Africa should change...its narrative from being the continent with the largest stock of unused arable land, to one that’s interested in improved sustainable use of soil and water and increasing our productivity based on low carbon emissions,” said **Carlos Lopes**, a Guinea-Bissau-born, Paris-educated economist and advocate of **African development as fundamental to the future of the world**. “It’s not because external actors ask for this. It’s because we believe in it. If we are reactive, we may continue to experience more of the same. But if we become proactive, we may well become leaders of new food systems.”

**Elizabeth Mrema**, the UN biodiversity agency (CBD)’s executive director – and the first African woman to hold the role – shared resonant insights from her work guiding the agency through its transition into the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework. “Biodiversity loss in Africa is serious, but it’s not too late,” she said. “Indigenous knowledge is critical to biodiversity conservation; many indigenous peoples in Africa are situated in areas of vast biodiversity...”



“Enhancing the digital literacy of women is a key tool to promote sustainable development.”

**Barbara Birungi Mutabazi**  
Executive Director, Hive Colab





[The new] framework calls on empowerment of women and youth, and full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities.”

**Chika Esiobu**, the Principal of Julani Varsity and the founder of [African Child Press](#), who has lived and worked in four countries across three continents, underscored how “we need to create an intersection between African traditional agricultural knowledge and Western science and technology. If technological production is generated within the continent, the intersection is where Africans can learn, borrow ideas and build around Indigenous knowledge.”

### 2.3 Centering local knowledge and traditional strategies: the starting point for all technical innovations and solutions

Throughout the event’s 31 sessions, local knowledge and traditional strategies and capacities emerged as starting points for each solution contributing to an equitable, resilient food future.

In Zimbabwe, for instance, **Max Makuvise** from [Makera Cattle Company](#) explained that the company’s business model is to pair with and enhance traditional

cattle managing practices, and to adapt high-end technologies – such as geotagging and blockchain – to local systems for precision rangeland management.

In a video from Uganda’s Karamoja region, where recent famine caused the deaths of 900 people – mainly women and children – climate activist **Joshua Omonuk** said that “making solutions and foraging a sustainable future for Karamojong pastoralist tribes without the pastoralists will be making solutions that won’t work. Solutions for the Karamojongs must be made by the Karamojongs.”

Linking traditional knowledge and modern science, as Omonuk – among many others – reflected, is at the forefront of almost all climate fora nowadays, and headway on this front is being made. The [Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change \(IPCC\)](#) and its biodiversity-focused cousin the [Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services \(IPBES\)](#) continue to increase the contributions from local and Indigenous groups in their seminal reports, including [IPBES’s recent Assessment Report on Diverse Values and Valuation of Nature](#), which was presented at the event.



“ In my culture, trees are sacred. That is something we can build on to conserve biodiversity. Our cultures have the solutions.”

**Ayo Fortunate Turr**  
Karamoja region



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## 2.4 Innovative partnerships across all levels

To scale up innovation and make food system transformation worth people's while, new kinds of collaboration between diverse groups – such as governments, the private sector, educational institutions, youth groups, international organizations, Indigenous and local communities, and smallholders – will be critical. Several examples of such partnerships were highlighted at the conference.

The new African Continental Free Trade Agreement presents novel opportunities to promote intra-African trade. While it has been signed by 52 African member states and officially launched in 2021, the discussions for harmonization and removal of trade barriers must prioritize developing sustainable regional value chains and SME development to realize sustainable food systems.

**The Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration Impact Program (FOLUR)** is a \$345 million, seven-year initiative funded by the **Global Environment Facility** and led by the **World Bank**. FOLUR seeks

to make production systems, value chains and landscapes more sustainable, by targeting sustainable production landscapes in 27 country projects for eight major commodities (livestock, cocoa, coffee, maize, palm oil, rice, soy, and wheat).

In 2012, the **International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)** launched the groundbreaking Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Program (ASAP) that uses blended finance to pilot, test, and scale up adaptation practices and technologies for smallholders. In its new iteration, **ASAP+**, IFAD aims to channel USD500 million to expand and deepen its work on climate resilience.

The Restoration Education Summit culminated in a two-day workshop which included members of eight African universities and colleges, as well as members of GLF, **Wageningen University**, **IUFRO**, **CIFOR-ICRAF** scientists, **GLFx Chapters**, and YIL **Restoration Stewards**. Participants in-person and online outlined a blueprint of a 'Restoration Education' course program, and identified possible delivery mechanisms to integrate this into existing curriculum based on collectively decided principles of transformative education. The summit reflected on the workshop outcomes – and steps to be taken in the near future to make **Restoration Education** a reality.

### **The Sustainable Wildlife Management (SWM)**

Programme, which launched a virtual tour of its Africa projects during the conference, is developing innovative, collaborative and scalable new approaches to conserve wild animals and protect ecosystems, whilst improving the livelihoods of Indigenous peoples and rural communities who depend on these resources.

During the event, GLF launched a **call for applications to start new GLFx chapters**, addressed to all groups and initiatives leading action on the ground for the sustainability of Africa's landscapes.



“To scale up innovation, we need the right politics, well-tailored financial investments, leadership and accountability, technology transfer and trust-based cooperation.”

**Safiatou Nana**

Coordinator, GLFx Ouagadougou





### 3. Key Pathways: sustainable finance, resilient landscapes, and rights

Alongside the ‘game changers’ mentioned above, Africa’s food sovereignty journey will require three key pathways and ‘threads of change’ to be woven throughout the transition: sustainable finance to support smallholders and entrepreneurs throughout markets and value chains; resilient, regenerative landscapes that move beyond restoration and embrace planet-friendly productive systems such as agroecology; and the recognition of landscape rights for local and Indigenous communities. To bring attention to these elements, the conference hosted three corresponding ‘tracks’, which participants could select depending on their particular interests and concerns.

#### 3.1 Sustainable finance: from markets to value chains

Risk in agricultural small- to medium-enterprise (SME) lending is twice as high as in other sectors, while returns are 4-5% lower, limiting capital flows. Lenders have historically shied away from the high risks and low returns, creating a **\$65 billion annual financing gap for agricultural SMEs across sub-Saharan Africa.** “Small-scale producers grow a third of the world’s food, but can still go to bed hungry themselves,” said IFAD president **Alvario Lario**, noting that only **1.7 percent of all climate finance goes to those who need it most.** Innovative finance instruments, however – which boost access to sustainable (‘green’) finance that puts people before profit – can strengthen African SMEs as drivers of green jobs and value creation through local processing.

For instance, private sector finance can be raised by addressing the lack of risk capital through smarter structuring and innovative use of grant money. The



“ The African youth generation has awakened, and we are committed to doing all we can to build a prosperous Africa. For that, we need African leaders to actively promote investment in the agricultural sector. After all, agriculture is the coolest job in the world. African agribusiness will be worth \$1 trillion by 2030, and everyone does need to eat.”

**Ineza Grace**

Coordinator, Loss and Damage Youth Coalition



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**European Investment Bank (EIB)**, for example, has a suite of instruments whereby EU grant resources are put together to finance a guarantee or provide a first loss.

Blended finance mechanisms may also be promising. **Aceli Africa**, for instance, is deploying targeted donor funding to mobilize USD\$600M in private sector lending for agricultural SMEs by 2025.

Meanwhile, Cordaid Investment Management's **West Africa Bright Future Fund** brings investments to Mali, Sierra Leone, Guinea, and Burkina Faso, by offering growth capital to well-performing small and medium-sized businesses. By prioritizing sectors accessible to women and youth, and businesses that contribute to fighting climate change, it also aims to maximize the social impact of each investment.

In Ghana, **Wangara Green Ventures** invests in high-growth, high-impact SMEs or startups engaged in renewable energy, energy efficiency, waste management, water management, climate smart agriculture, and generally climate friendly businesses.

Meanwhile, a new generation of entrepreneurs is turning community-based NGOs into sustainable enterprises, exemplifying the breadth of locally-led innovations that are ripe for expansion and investment:

- **Violet Amoabeng** runs an SME called '**Skin Gourmet**', a Ghanaian initiative that creates pure skincare products sourced from the heart of the West African bush. Through Skin Gourmet, Amoabeng is creating a unique line that is sustainable, will push Ghana forward and teach Africans that their culture should be preserved.



“In many parts of Africa, adaptation actions have increased, but progress is uneven, and the continent is not adapting fast enough... When we think of adaptation, our first thought might be around reducing food risks or preventing water shortages, but what we learn is that strengthening health systems can reduce the impact of infectious disease, heat stress and other climate-related risks, as well as trauma associated with extreme heat.”

**Youba Sokona**

Vice-Chair, Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)



- **Rebecca Bakare**, a young entrepreneur and co-founder of biotech company **Nueden Bio**, is combining biotechnology and machine learning to discover and create sustainable functional ingredients for food and nutraceutical companies, such as plant peptides and proteins derived from the moringa plant that have unique nutritional and health benefits.
- **Anthony Kimani** is Investment Services Manager at **E4Impact**, one of the partners of O-farms, which is a business accelerator programme that uses a diversity of blended finance instruments, such as technical assistance, first-loss equity and concessional loans. One of their partners is Crisgrow – a company that is buying over-ripe avocados from local farmers, which can no longer be sold to the food market, to produce avocado tea and avocado oil.
- **Safiatou Nana**, Chapter Coordinator for GLFx Ouagadougou in Burkina Faso, is an energy engineer and the founder of start-up **SOLARKOODO**, which helps smallholder farmers to increase their productivity and reduce post-harvest losses through the productive use of solar energy.

### 3.2 Resilient, regenerative landscapes: from restoration to agroecology

The food and climate crises are mutually reinforcing: globally, our food systems account for 80% of deforestation, which is making the climate crisis worse. State Secretary **Jochen Flashbarth** of the **German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)** highlighted that in many places, land degradation and declining harvests push farmers to expand their farms further and cut down even more forest.

#### THE FOOD SYSTEMS, LAND USE AND RESTORATION IMPACT PROGRAM (FOLUR)

The transformation of value chains towards more environmentally and economically sustainable models – particularly of African commodity crops with a major market share of the global supply, such as cocoa – was brought into focus during a plenary hosted by the **Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration Impact Program (FOLUR)**. FOLUR projects are designed to support these transformations, with an overarching goal of achieving a global food system built on sustainable land use practices and productive, resilient landscapes.

Representatives from the public and private sector in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana explored lessons learned from their work to improve sustainability in cocoa value chains. They touched on the need for transparency in supply chains, the importance of fair wages for farmers, and the value in building capacity in intensification and agroforestry techniques. The plenary demonstrated how the complex chocolate industry depends upon on the wellbeing of cocoa farmers and smallholders. For the sector to adapt as climate change advances, speakers emphasized the criticality of environmentally-friendly production methods.

FOLUR partners are supporting cocoa smallholders as they make sustainability improvements along their supply chains through projects in eight countries, four of which are in Africa. Through strategic partnerships designed to help improve smallholder yields and introduce sustainable intensification, the overall aim is to prevent the clearing of more land and forests.



“Securing land rights is a fundamental right in itself that is key for communities to use their knowledge, skills, attitude, and values that are necessary to shape a more sustainable food system.”

**Fai Cassian Ndi**

Coordinator of Youth Development Organization-Yodo Cameroon



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**Trees as nature-based solutions have a particularly important role to play in food system transformation.**

Fuelwood is the most important energy source across most of the continent: in Uganda, for instance, it meets the cooking energy needs of 94% of the population.

**Based on successful pilots** in refugee camps, agroforestry home gardens – combined with renewable energy sources like solar – has the potential to reduce biomass demand by up to 37% for basic needs, and up to 50% for productive use. Interventions such as fruit tree portfolios – location-specific combinations of indigenous and exotic fruit tree species that can provide year-round harvest of vitamin-rich fruits – fill ‘hunger gaps’ and specific ‘nutrient gaps’. Fodder shrub integration into small-scale dairy farms is another key tree-based adaptation strategy that can boost milk productivity significantly.

Numerous speakers talked about the success of carbon credits as incentives for farmers to integrate trees on their farms. While this is good news, **Susanne Vetter**, a grassland ecologist from South Africa, cautioned that ‘carbon hype’ is also leading to tree planting on land that should not be planted

with trees: grasslands that are needed for grazing. There is a common misunderstanding that trees store more carbon than grasslands, which misses the contribution grasslands are making through storing carbon in the soil.

Livestock are another critical sub-sector, representing 40% of Africa’s agricultural GDP. “Livestock are the bedrock on which the beef of the continent relies,” said **Jimmy Smith**, **ILRI**’s director general. But the sector is under threat, and needs to better respond to environmental sustainability and safe food imperatives, such as by improving rangeland management, animal nutrition, and use of crop residues, and by reducing emission intensities. Sustainable rangeland management can remove 148–699 gigatons of carbon per year, said **Anirudh Keny**, a business developer at carbon startup Boomitra, which accompanies communities and project developers to monetize carbon credits.

The use of pesticides has long been an imported source of devastation for African food systems, leading not only to more resilient breeds of pests but



**“Don’t manage poverty, but manage development.”**

**Cristina Duarte**

Special Advisor on Africa to the United Nations Secretary-General, United Nations



also to the spread of unsustainable monoculture and the deteriorated health of farmers. By working with communities to enhance natural biodiversity and crop diversity at the “field to landscape scale,” said CIFOR-ICRAF tropical forest ecologist and conservation biologist **Rhett Harrison**, pests can be removed from farmland through the creation of new habitats, while the health of the soil and of the farmers is protected, and crop yields increase.

### 3.3 Landscape rights: from inclusive tenure to policy change

Four sessions dedicated to rights reiterated the point that tenure security is a crucial enabler for food sovereignty. Without rights to property, food producing communities cannot access credit products or be equal partners in private sector investments. The **UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)**’s landmark decision, at the 14<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP-14), to make land tenure – from landscapes to rights – the link between the three **Rio Conventions** reflects the growing trend across sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) of greater recognition of customary law.

**Sonkita Conteh**, a Legal Practitioner at Sierra Leone’s High Court, shared the recent promulgation of a new (2022) Customary Land Rights Act in that country, as well as of the Kenya Community Land Act of 2016. **Wilfred Babanga**, a program manager for humanitarian organization **ZOA Uganda** who works in the refugee landscape of West Nile, shared his excitement about how local resident communities have come up with new “solutions in the margins of the law”, such as tenancy agreements and Certificates of Occupancy for Sudanese refugees in that landscape.

Public intellectual and CIFOR-ICRAF consultant **Alex Awiti** pointed out that food experts now fully

recognize land tenure rights – especially for women – as the foundation for sustainable and equitable food production systems, based on five levels of transition and the 13 principles of **agro-ecology**. However, “cultural norms and practices can’t be changed in a day or two – it is a long-term process,” said World Vision Kenya resource management expert **Lavender Ondere**, and groundbreaking legislation means little unless it is implemented effectively.

In this context, independent research group **TMG Research** and its partners have developed a human rights-based approach to land governance monitoring, including a reference tool called the **Human Rights and Land Navigator**. The online tool aims to make the UN-backed Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries, and Forests in the Context of National Food Security (VGGT), an international framework to improve land governance, more tangible by detailing the human rights on which they are based.

## Conclusion

GLF Africa 2022 painted a rich picture of the plethora of locally-led solutions that are ‘bubbling up’ and helping to bring about the continent’s much-needed shift towards food sovereignty. It clarified that these solutions can be nourished, cultivated, and scaled up with the aid of game changers like leapfrog technologies, local knowledge, brain gain, and innovative partnerships. It also highlighted that any such shift must start with securing tenure rights for local and Indigenous communities; be embedded in resilient, regenerative models of landscape management; and be supported by innovative finance mechanisms to ensure equitability and sustainability.



“It is not for us to tell Africa, in its immensity and diversity, what to do. People know what to do; they know which solutions work on their level, in their context, in their culture. Our role is to help people to implement these solutions. Our role is to listen and support.”

**Robert Nasi**

Director-General of the Center for International Forestry Research-World Agroforestry Center (CIFOR-ICRAF)

## GLF AFRICA BY THE NUMBERS

### Road to GLF Africa

Building momentum toward UNCCD's COP-15 and the GLF Africa Digital Conference together with core partners, GLF Africa Week, which took place in April 2022, showcased related existing and new curated content on all GLF Channels for one week and invited online audiences to engage in conversations through live conversations, photo competition, community consultation, and Q&A-sessions with experts.

From July 2022 until the conference itself, GLF's creative, carefully-planned 'Road to GLF Africa' campaign focused on raising awareness and changing the narrative on African food systems, building up to a truly African conference featuring diverse voices from across the region, including farmers, women's restoration networks, researchers, policymakers, and youth activists.



**GLF Africa Week: A 'virtual journey' across Africa (1,000 views)** from the Great Green Wall in the Sahel to restoration projects in Kenya.



**Launch of the GLF Africa WhatsApp channel** to reach new audiences with limited Internet access: **over 2,500 subscribers**.



**4 GLF Lives (17,000+ views) and 3 Twitter Spaces series (1,050 listeners)** with inspiring speakers set the stage for addressing the question of how to build an equitable, resilient food future.



**First ever GLF Africa Job Fair:** over **170** young people attended



**African Youth Storytelling Contest:** over **250 applications, 4 winners** - read them [here](#)



**Digital Regional Dialogue** on a human rights-based approach to restoration and conservation for Africa's landscapes: **over 100 students and young professionals**



**Networking sessions:** over **200 participants** had the chance to connect, share, and discuss the conference topics.

### On the day

#### PARTICIPATION



**8,612**  
registrants



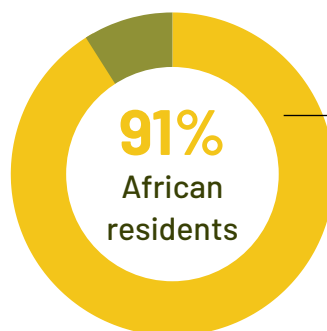
**55%**  
men

**42%**  
women

**3%**  
other



**122**  
countries, including  
**53 African countries**



**71%**  
youth\*

\*Ages 18-35



**3** watch parties  
hosted by GLFx chapters in  
Cameroon and Strathmore University,  
Nairobi attended by **80 participants**



## REACH



almost  
**250,000**  
total session views  
across all streams

### Social media #GLFAfrica



**30.3**  
million social media reach



**486,000**  
engagements



**136**  
million impressions

### Media



over **84**  
million media reach



**89**  
media hits



**94**  
press registrations

## EVENT



**184**  
speakers

**49%**  
men

**51%**  
women



**77%**  
African speakers



**4** white papers:  
**425** downloads  
in the first two weeks



**90**  
partners, including  
session hosts, media  
partners and sponsors

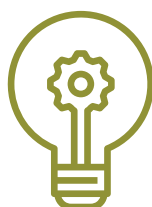


**31** sessions  
Virtual tours  
and Creatives  
for Climate  
sessions

## POST-EVENT SURVEY RESPONDENTS



**98%**  
rated the overall  
event quality as good  
or excellent



**85%**  
said they learned  
how to build an  
equitable and  
resilient food future



**75%**  
said they made  
meaningful  
connections with  
other participants



**92%**  
said they were committed to action within work or professional engagements  
to catalyze change for resilient, equitable food systems in Africa.

## SPONSORS



## PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATIONS



## CHARTER MEMBERS



## MEDIA PARTNERS



### Global Landscapes Forum

The Global Landscapes Forum (GLF) is the world's largest knowledge-led platform on integrated land use, dedicated to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and Paris Climate Agreement. The Forum takes a holistic approach to create sustainable landscapes that are productive, prosperous, equitable and resilient and considers five cohesive themes of food and livelihoods, landscape restoration, rights, finance and measuring progress. It is led by the Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR), in collaboration with its co-founders UNEP and the World Bank and Charter Members.

**Charter members:** CIAT, CIFOR-ICRAF, CIRAD, Climate Focus, Conservation International, Crop Trust, Ecoagriculture Partners, The European Forest Institute, Evergreen Agriculture, FAO, FSC, GEF, GIZ, ICIMOD, IFOAM - Organics International, The International Livestock Research Institute, INBAR, IPMG, IUFRO, Rainforest Alliance, Rare, Rights and Resources Initiative, SAN, TMG-Think Tank for Sustainability, UNCCD, UNEP, Wageningen Centre for Development Innovation part of Wageningen Research, World Farmer Organization, World Bank Group, World Resources Institute, WWF International, Youth in Landscapes Initiative (YIL)