



Second Edition of

A WEEK ON THE GREAT GREEN WALL

Saly, Senegal, September 9-13 2024



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Cover Photo: Participants pose with the 'Week on the Great Green Wall' banner

Photo by Assane Seck/ASERGMV

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Acronyms

ADB: African Development Bank

AICRM: Africa integrated Climate Risk Management

AU: African Union

CBD: Convention on Biological Diversity

CIFOR-ICRAF: Center for International Forestry Research & World Agroforestry

CILSS: Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel

COP: Conference of Parties

EU: European Union

FAO: Food and Agriculture Organization.

FMNR: Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration

GEF: Global Environment Facility

GCF: Green Climate Fund

GGW: Green Great Wall

GGWI: Green Great Wall Initiative

GGW RSP: Great Green Wall Regional Support Program

IFAD: International Fund for Agricultural Development

KM: Knowledge Management

K4GGWA: Knowledge for Great Green Wall Action

LDSF: land degradation surveillance frameworks

NSA: Non-State Actors

NTFP: Non-Timber Forest Product

OSS: Sahara and Sahel Observatory

PA-GGW: Pan-African Agency for the Great Green Wall

RSP: Regional Support Program

UNCCD: United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification

UNFCCC: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

WCA: West and Central Africa

WFP: World Food Programme

WOCAT: World Overview of Conservation Approaches and Technologies

WB: World Bank

WV: World Vision

Introduction

From September 9th to 12th, 2024, in Saly, Senegal, the Second Edition of the event “A Week on the Great Green Wall” was held. This workshop was placed under the patronage of the Ministry of Environment and Ecological Transition of Senegal, represented by Mr. Fodé Fall, the deputy minister. A total of 105 participants attended the workshop. These included experts from the Pan-African Agency and Member States, focal points from the GGW national agencies, regional organizations, United Nations agencies, Donors, Private sector, NGOs and Civil society.

Four days of activities were planned, and several themes related to land restoration were covered. The first day was focused on some achievements presented by the Pan-African Agency, CIFOR-ICRAF, and FAO, and the second day was focused on land health and tools used for monitoring and evaluating ecosystem services. In contrast, the third day focused on the launch of the Great Green Wall Regional Support programs led by IFAD, and the fourth day focused on the private sector, investments, and innovation in the Great Green Wall. The final day included a field trip.

Day 1 – Monday 9th September

Official opening, cross-learning and GGW Senegal highlights

Welcome, the outline of objectives, and who is in the room.

CIFOR-ICRAF welcomed all the participants and presented an overview of the objectives of this second edition of “A Week on the Great Green Wall.” It then allowed participants to identify themselves according to categories (a full agenda of the event, participant list, and expectations can be found in Annexes 1, 2, and 3, respectively).



Objectives

- Bring together partners working on the GGW to share lessons, updates and capacities to enhance information and knowledge sharing, collaboration and action.

- Enable a dialogue between regional programs supporting the GGW to improve communication, enhance synergies, and reduce overlap.
- Reflect on land health in the region and the implications regarding policy, interventions and monitoring priorities.
- Launch the Great Green Wall Regional Support Programme (GGW RSP) and recognize the role of knowledge and innovation.
- Highlight GGW activities in Senegal, discuss the new GGW Initiative Strategy and Implementation plan for Africa and identify investment and enterprise opportunities.

Official opening with remarks

The opening ceremony was presided over by the representative of the Minister of Environment and Ecological Transition of Senegal. A total of seven speeches were delivered successively.

Dr. Peter Minang, Africa Director, CIFOR-ICRAF

Dr Peter Minang, welcomed all participants and expressed his pleasure in participating in this event. He further insisted on CIFOR-ICRAF's engagement alongside the GGW through programs such as Regreening Africa and the Center of Excellence, all supported by the EU. Dr. Minang, in his intervention, highlighted three important points to achieve the main goal of the GGW. The first concerns (1)



accelerating innovation in the Great Green Wall. This innovation should consider the scientific and technological innovations applied to the Great Green Wall and the integration of monitoring and evaluation at the ecological level. (2) entrepreneurship innovation, for instance, restoration, must help to reduce poverty through the ecosystem services provided, and (3) Partnership development, collaboration and co-learning, taking gender mainstreaming into account. He concluded by emphasising the importance of communication monitoring and evaluation.

Mr Makhfousse Sarr, Deputy FAO Representative for Senegal, FAO Senegal

Mr Makhfousse Sarr explained the good relationship between the GGW and the FAO. He described the main challenges, including climate change, desertification, land degradation, and biodiversity loss. He

reported that the FAO supported the restoration of 100,000 ha in ten GGW countries and engaged in restoring 100,000,000 ha of degraded land by 2030 in the GGW countries. The FAO has launched activities to mobilize resources in anticipation of the scaling up of good practices to restore 1.4 million ha, which will benefit more than 3,000 beneficiaries with a USD 250,000,000 budget. Mr Sarr reminded the audience that FAO had been one of the first supporters of the GGW since its launch. In his concluding words, he encouraged stakeholders to further support the GGW Initiative as this would help address 15 of the 17 UN's Sustainable Development Goals.

Mr. Juan Carlos Mendoza, IFAD ECG Director (online)

According to Juan Carlos Mendoza, IFAD interventions with the GGW focus on two main components. The first is focused on Environmental priorities to support people's dealing with climate change through the conservation of biodiversity at the forest level. At the same time, the second is an initiative supported by Global Environment Facility (GEF), a program on integrated African climate risk assessment (AICRM) in four GGW countries (Mali, Burkina Faso, Niger and Chad).

Mr. Matteo Marchisio, Head of IFAD's Regional Hub

Mr. Matteo Marchisio insisted on the relevance of the Great Green Wall. He asserted that IFAD had already contributed over half a billion dollars to the GGW initiative. In addition, he said the IFAD supports the GGW in implementing development projects, the Green Climate Funds, and the national adaptation funds. For instance, he announced that there is an ongoing project on resilience implemented in Niger, an Inclusive project in Mali and Burkina Faso, which will contribute to sequester 2 500 00 tco2-eq.

Mr. Abakar Zougoulou, Scientific and Technical Director of the Pan-African Agency for the Great Green Wall

Representing the Director General of the Pan-African Agency of the GGW, Mr. Zougoulou noted the unavailability of data concerning the African continent, and he appreciated the objectives of the current workshop as a path to address that challenge. However, he highlighted some challenges facing GGW, mainly focused on the lack of communication between actors. Despite these challenges, some successes have been achieved, which include setting up a platform by the accelerator for data management and promoting GGW action. He concluded by saying that Senegal is a model for implementing GGW action.

Mr. Jean-Marc Pisani, EU Ambassador to Senegal

The EU Ambassador to Senegal asserted that the future of the land is a challenge. Every year, 100 million hectares of land are degraded worldwide, while women and young people are the most vulnerable. He suggested that the National coalitions and political institutions linked to land restoration must be supported to improve people's living conditions. He congratulated Senegal on its leadership role within the GGW and confirmed the EU's support of the GGW initiative through programs such as the Global Gateway. The

ambassador also stressed the need to support the national coalitions, which could benefit from more political engagement.

Mr Fodé Fall, representative of the Minister of Environment and Ecological Transition of Senegal

The opening remarks were made by Mr Fall, representative of the Minister of Environment and Ecological Transition of Senegal. He welcomed all participants and briefly recalled the context of the GGW and its importance. He listed some challenges (climate change, land degradation, decrease of agrosilvopastoral productivity) that impact the livelihood of the local communities. He suggested that the GGW countries should capitalize on and share data to sustain the GGW action, and the research should be presented at the coalition level to consider the population’s concerns. Trans-disciplinary collaboration is also needed to address challenges of biodiversity loss and improve carbon sequestration, according to Mr. Fall. Then, Mr Fall invited participants to actively contribute to the discussions and create more synergies amongst stakeholders.



A progress summary from the last week on the GGW in Ethiopia

CIFOR-ICRAF presented the achievement of the Knowledge for Great Green Wall Action Programme (K4GGWA), which is EU-funded and implemented by CIFOR-ICRAF and FAO. The program aims to strengthen the knowledge base to inform GGW actors, promote sustainable land management practices, and improve monitoring and policy/institutional aspects. The activities carried out include the launch of the programme in Addis Ababa during the initial of “A Week on the Great Green Wall” and the training of more than 70 people from 5 countries (Ethiopia, Djibouti, Nigeria, Sudan and Somalia), the digital campus for sharing knowledge, two webinars on youth and women, and a policy engagement activity in Mali. In addition, the program produced many outreach products, initiated coalition-building support and supported Regreening App training and land health mapping.

FAO presented its contribution to four GGW countries through the K4GGWA activities. These actions are the resources mobilisation, publication of a note on land restoration, application on monitoring and evaluation, biophysical data collection in the GGW and restoration of 1552ha in Burkina Faso, Mauritania, Niger and Senegal, and this will benefit 1000 people in the mentioned countries.

PA-GGW presentation focused on the key roles of the PA-GGW: institutional governance, resource mobilization and communication.

Institutional governance

- Organization of the 9th session of the GGW Ministerial meeting in Abuja, Nigeria.
- Internal audit of PA-GGW.
- Organization of the residential seminar in Burkina Faso in 2024.

Resource mobilisation

- Project to strengthen the resilience of food security in Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger and Chad with the support of FAO.
- Support from the African Development Bank in four (Eritrea, Mali, Niger and Chad) GGW countries.

Communication

- Youth's caravan raises awareness.
- The women's platform launched in Bamako in 2024.
- Perspective: national platforms in each country will be set up by the end of 2024 with the support of the World Food Programme (WFP).

Cross-learning session 1 Youth, gender inclusion and coalition, coordination and partnership building

Parallel sessions on youth, gender and inclusion and coalitions, coordination and partnership building took place

Youth, gender and inclusion session

CIFOR-ICRAF briefly presented social inclusion and what and why? The session facilitated by Mawa Karambiri and Gloria Kukuriye Adeyiga highlighted gender and youth inclusion as critical for meaningful restoration efforts and how CIFOR-ICRAF has addressed these in their interventions, including through gender transformative research and webinars. This came before group work and a youth panel on how



stakeholders could unlock potential and mobilize resources for the realization of inclusive restoration, hence contributing to the GGW initiative.

Group work

Participants were asked to identify one priority action needed to improve the participation and contribution of women and youth in the GGW, as well as measures that should be done differently to realize that priority action. Participants formed two discussion groups (French and English). They reported on the following:

- Gender inequality and underlying power dynamics restrict inclusive decision-making on land restoration, particularly for women and youth. To guarantee that interventions are responsive to local circumstances and equitable, participants underlined the significance of unpacking these power dynamics through continuous community engagements.
- Log frame time-based projects do not engage enough in gender transformative interventions due to the high cost and lengthy nature of these sorts of engagement. There was, nevertheless, broad agreement to allocate funds to such engagements due to their influence on gender transformation.
- Participants noticed a certain disillusionment among young people regarding restoration; taking steps to solve this issue is essential to encourage and increase young people’s involvement in the initiatives. Youth programs that prioritised identity, purpose, and pride in restoration were suggested.

Table 1.1: Group work on Youth, gender and Inclusion

	Francophone group		Anglophone group	
	Women	Youth	Women	Youth
Priority action	-socioeconomic study	lobbying	-Inviting women to participate in meetings, -ensuring they are speaking also being listened to, -Supporting women’s platforms associations	-
Action needs	-Needs analysis, -capacity building,	-production support,	-more representation, -supportive platforms,	-

	-productive alliances, -facilitating women access to land	-training, -use of communications tools	-more male allies, -Training and mentorship programs	
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Youth Panel

The youth panel discussed innovations, aspirations for restoration, community engagements and green jobs. Four young environmental entrepreneurs who run companies that support environmental sustainability made up the panel.

The first panellist, M. Lougué Aboubacar Okana, an activist from Burkina Faso, works with more than 2000 members and more than 100 groups to give young people a platform to showcase their environmental innovations. He expressed that giving young people a voice for climate justice and support for green jobs promoted responsible environmental management, which is influenced by his environmental campaigning.

The second panellist, M. Zoubeirou Adamou Ali, from Niger, discussed how he involves his community in the acacia gum management and value chain, which helps him sustain his business. His strategy includes engaging, training, and supporting local communities in raising seedlings that his business purchases to reforest degraded areas. With the help of this approach, displaced communities are guaranteed a means of livelihood, and his company receives the supplies it needs to continue trading in gum.

The third panellist, Ms. Helina Teklu from Ethiopia, makes speedballs to assist in seed dispersal, particularly in difficult-to-reach environments in drylands. Her innovation keeps seedlings safe from animals and provides much-needed nourishment during their early phases of seed germination. As her company's innovation doesn't require tilling or digging, it lessens seed loss, soil disturbance and overall cost of reforestation. She works with young people and women, giving them the knowledge and skills to address climate change and inspire them to act.

The final panellist, Ms. Rokiatou Traoré, a Mali native, works with about 3,000 young people to plant moringa and other desirable trees to reverse the landscape's degradation and address food insecurity and malnourishment. Her business has been working to develop the value chain of moringa, nursery, plantation processing, and product sales. Numerous households have benefited from this entrepreneurial initiative by improving their nutrition and generating income. Additionally, she encourages the planting of native species that are listed as red on the IUCN red list.

In the plenary, participants discussed the importance of robust designs that capture and reflect youth and women’s perspectives. Priority actions included:

1. Partnerships with youths that result in co-creating and owning the process
2. Mentorship and training that showcases a belief in youth’s innovation and transformational power
3. Incubator programmes designed to support youth entrepreneurs’ innovations and startups

Emerging Lessons

Discussions revealed that restoration efforts continue to give insufficient attention to gender and youth inclusion. For both men and women to achieve a win-win situation, gender required contextual transformative approaches, and youth needed programs designed to support creativity, technology, and economic prosperity.

Participants noted that gender and youth policies were broadly framed, leaving several interpretations in practice and can often be parallel to cultural practices in operations. It was therefore suggested that such policies should be unambiguous to enhance implementation and monitoring in operation.

Table 1.2: More on the panellists and their activities

Panellists	Experiences link to land restoration	Challenges
Helina Tekilu, founder and CEO of Seed Balls, Ethiopia	She mixed compost and soil to protect seeds, important for Biodiversity and agriculture. She has been experimenting for four years now. This activity creates more job opportunities for youth and women due to the fact they are more involved in this in Ethiopia. Seed Balls provide affordable, fast growing and help increase production.	Finance
M. Lougue, Executive Director of Youth Coalition for the Environment and Climate, BF	Experience on ecosystem restoration in Burkina Faso: More than 2000 youths are involved in their coalition for the environment and climate in Burkina Faso. Awareness of local people, green jobs (we work to protect the ecosystem), and restoration (increase value of NTFPs) done with youth in different regions in Burkina Faso. The rate of youth involvement in the action linked to the environment has increased by up to 100%.	Irrigation
Mrs. Rokiatou Traore, founder and CEO of HerouAlliance Moringa, Mali	To respond to these three factors (Desertification, Malnutrition, and women’s poverty), I started to promote the moringa oleifera, and our action is to focus on the setting up of the nurseries, the selling of the seedlings and collecting the biomass of this tree species for processing and creating green jobs for women and youth. Expected to plant 10,000 million trees by 20230. We have planted 90,000 moringa trees and collaborated with 3000 women.	Irrigation

Mr Zoubeirou Adama Ali, CEO of the company ADDAX GUM, Niger	We started only with the trade of the gum, and now we moved to planting the trees of acacia through the setting up of nurseries for seedling production and purchasing these seedlings to contribute to the green economy. In this year (2024), I bought 1000 t of gum.	Irrigation Tree protection
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Coalitions, coordination and partnership building



Presentation, introduction to coalitions for the GGW countries by Mr. Abakar Zougoulou

The Great Green Wall initiative aims to revitalize Sahelian ecosystems and support sustainable rural development through a coordinated, inclusive approach across sectors. The GGW vision encompasses restoring natural capital, establishing rural production centres, and aligning activities

with the Rio Conventions' environmental commitments. National coalitions are central to GGW's strategy, serving as consultative frameworks to enhance cross-sectoral collaboration among public entities, private actors, NGOs, and development partners

Objectives:

- Information sharing: National coalitions aim to share insights and strategies across sectors through targeted meetings. (public sector, private sector, NGOs, PTFS, etc.);
- Coordination and acceleration: They seek to improve stakeholder coordination to streamline GGW's implementation process.
- Stakeholder engagement: By fostering collaboration, coalitions aim to mobilize various partners in support of GGW objectives.
- Capitalization on initiatives: Coalitions help leverage existing programs to maximize impact across all sectors involved.

The working group outlined a structured six-step process to formally establish and institutionalize coalitions:

1. High-level governmental act: Official endorsement through a decree or similar mechanism.
2. Information sharing: Regular, transparent communication to keep all stakeholders informed.
3. Proactive consultation: Engaging stakeholders early to develop a cohesive strategy.

4. Strategy, governance, advocacy, and communication: Creating a unified plan that aligns with GGW's goals.
5. Written commitments: Ensuring each actor provides documented commitment to the coalition's objectives.
6. Monitoring: Continuously tracking the progress of each actor's contributions.

Panel – highlighting coalitions in GGW countries, moderated by Ibrahim Toure

- **Chad:** Emphasized inter-ministerial communication to prevent redundancy. The Ministry of Agriculture, with IFAD's support, stressed the need for coalitions to avoid overlapping initiatives across ministries.
- **Niger:** Established communal and regional coalitions with a task force to drive coordination. Focused on grassroots initiatives, setting up coalition frameworks at multiple administrative levels.
- **Djibouti:** Highlighted the need for prior cross-sectoral collaboration and the involvement of private and civil society actors in coalition efforts.
- **Mauritania:** Launched its coalition in 2021, centred around four main groups: sectoral ministries, technical partners, civil society, and the private sector. Efforts include legal framework discussions at the prime ministerial level.
- **Mali:** Coalition-building efforts aimed to clarify the GGW's purpose beyond being a single project, promoting it as an overarching agency for sustainable development.
- **Nigeria:** Focused on resource mobilization, communication challenges, and involving media for awareness. An IUCN-supported coalition aimed to strengthen land management efforts through partnerships and community engagement.
- **Senegal:** Emphasized decentralization, territorial management, and cross-ministerial collaboration. Senegal's GGW coalition structure includes both state and non-state actors to prevent siloed efforts and foster shared responsibilities.



Panel with all GGW Directors telling us about where they are on this journey: no one is at 6, some at 3, and some unsure yet a lot to do.

Role of Non-State Actors (SOS Sahel)

SOS Sahel and similar organisations have introduced platforms and regional working groups that bring together GGW stakeholders from diverse backgrounds. They focus on :

- Multi-stakeholder dialogues to integrate producer organisations and local authorities.
- Highlighting visible and invisible GGW stakeholders' achievements.
- Offering recommendations to inspire greater collaboration among GGW institutions and civil society organisations (CSOs).

Make recommendations to: Inspire action by all stakeholders and strengthen relations between GGW institutions and ANE.

Our main working themes:

- Multi-stakeholder, multi-sector dialogues.
- The place of Producer Organizations in the GGW.
- The role of local authorities in GGW, etc.

Table 1.3: Outcomes of the cross-learning session on coalitions

1. Tips & Advice <i>Lessons learned, activities, ways of working, ideas for capacity development.</i>	2. Participation Opportunities <i>Alignment to existing partnerships and upcoming events (national, regional)</i>	3. Resources Time, funding, capacities etc.
Empower communities.	How do we set up a working group at the regional level?	More financial support from FTP.
Clarify expectations when working with NGOs	Can we discuss more on how to join and become a partner in the national coalitions?	Not clear what funds & resources are available
Develop innovative new value chains		Increase financial resources for the community
Reform incentives of state bodies and regulators		Create support funds for the GGW

Ensure that there are no contradictions between state institutions in their strategies (policy conflicts)		Tapping into the growing number of partnerships (bilateral or multi-stakeholder) to diversify sources of finance for GGW activities
Be sure that those who are responsible for the construction know how to embed impact in their strategy		Mobilize GGW funds <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial resources for the community • Sources of work for youth • Source of voluntary support Financial support for volunteers
Involve youth in land management, all actors involved in the GGW		Most capacity-building done online
Identify all the actors of the GGW - organize frameworks for consultation and information		
Mobilize youth and involve them in reflection		
Focus on Advocacy		

- Capacity development: Emphasis on lessons learned, effective practices, and ideas for coalition-building.
- Resource mobilization: Identified the need for time, funding, and capacity-building to empower communities and expand coalition resources.
- Community engagement: Recommended empowering local communities and increasing youth involvement in land management.

Strategic recommendations

- Enhance financial and community support: Increase funding, particularly for community-driven initiatives and volunteer efforts.
- Policy harmonization: Align state institutions' policies to avoid conflicts and ensure a consistent approach to GGW's goals.
- Innovative funding channels: Develop value chains that generate diverse funding streams, fostering greater financial stability for coalition activities.
- Youth Engagement: Actively involve young people in coalition activities, both in strategic planning and on-the-ground projects.

GGW Senegal integrated program and projects presentation, engagement and dialogue

GGW -Senegal reviewed the agency's history from 2002 to now. He reported that the GGW of Senegal covers 97823 km², 131 communes with a population of 3 356 140. The integrated program will consolidate the existing achievements in the GGW in Senegal with a budget of USD 1,880,183,183 (ambition) based on four specific objectives.

- Improving the governance framework,
- Sustainable management of land and natural resources,
- Strengthening community resilience,
- Communication, advocacy and capitalising on achievements.

After the presentation, Zougoulou from PA-GGW confirmed the model of Senegal's action within the framework of the great green wall Perspectives and two mains' questions were raised.

1. Are young people involved in these restoration activities?

Resp., of course, creates jobs through the involvement of young people.

2. What are the main challenges related to implementing the GGW action in Senegal?

Response: water insufficiency monitoring is a significant problem,

In conclusion, the first day of the workshop was productive; discussions, information exchanges, and presentations allowed for a review of past achievements and identification of upcoming challenges. This first day ended with thanks from the EU representative.

Day 2 – Tuesday 10th September, Land Health Day

The focus for Day 2 of the Week on the Great Green Wall was on capacity and knowledge exchange of different approaches to monitoring land health. Representatives from various stakeholder groups, including the FAO, UNCCD, PA-AGGW, Birdlife International and CIFOR-ICRAF, delivered presentations on this theme. Table 1.4 below lays out the agenda for Day 2.

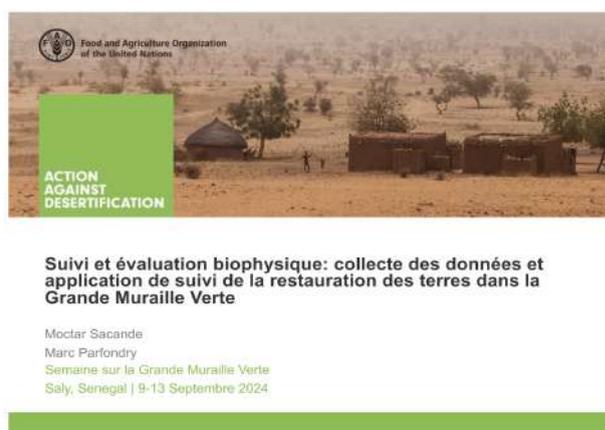


Table 1.4: Day 2 of the Week on the Great Green Wall Agenda

Presentations		
	Stakeholder group	Topic
Morning session	FAO - Marc Parfondry	Biophysical Monitoring and Evaluation: Data Collection and Application in Restoration Monitoring for the GGW
	PA-AGGW - Dr Thiam	GGW Monitoring Systems
	UNCCD - Gilles Amadou Ouedraogo	UNCCD Great Green Wall Accelerator
	Birdlife International - Djibril	Monitoring of the Great Green Wall
	CIFOR-ICRAF - Tor-Gunnar Vagen Bernard Onkware	Introduction to land health monitoring
		The Land Degradation Surveillance Framework (LDSF)
The state of land health in the Great Green Wall		
	Citizen science for land health monitoring	
Group activities		

Afternoon session	CIFOR-ICRAF - Tor-Gunnar Vagen, Mieke Bourne, Ilse Hennemann, Toure, Ibrahim Toure Mawa Karambiri,	Community involvement in land health monitoring, what are some strategies to achieve this?
		How can we combine citizen science and remote sensing?
		What can we do to improve land health in the Great Green Wall?
		What are critical pieces of evidence needed to achieve the goals of the Great Green Wall?

FAO - Biophysical Monitoring and Evaluation: Data Collection and Application in Restoration Monitoring for the GGW (Suivi et évaluation biophysique: collecte des données et application de suivi de la restauration des terres dans la Grande Muraille Verte)



FAO presented the Africa Open Data for Environment, Agriculture, and Land (Open DEAL) and the Collect Earth tool used for data collection. Africa Open DEAL is used to assess forest inventory, land use and land cover, and report, while Collect Earth is a tool that enables data collection through Google Earth. There was a discussion about the forest inventory data and the field data. The presenter suggested both tools be used in tandem for monitoring activities. The participants requested the availability of the Africa Open DEAL data and the presenter confirmed this and said only the land restored can be visualized.

PAGGW - GGW Monitoring Systems



PA-GGW presented a priority investment plan from 2021 to 2030 (10 years), which includes five components:

- Sustainable management and development of land and water resources and protection of biodiversity,
- Climate Action and Green Economy,
- Resilient development and security,
- Scientific and technical capacity building,
- Information, Communication and Marketing and Advocacy.

Following presentation on the priority investment items, current approaches to monitoring were presented, as well as an overview on priorities for data management and knowledge exchange.

UNCCD - Great Green Wall Accelerator



The UNCCD presented the Great Green Wall Accelerator. This presentation focused on the five objectives of the GGW and briefly presented the interface of the accelerator of the GGW.

The five objectives presented are as follows:

- Investment in small and medium-sized farms and strengthening of value chains, local markets, organization of exports,
- Land restoration and sustainable management of ecosystems,
- Climate-resilient infrastructures and access to renewable energy,
- Favorable economic and institutional framework for effective governance,
- Capacity building.

The Great Green Wall Accelerator's objectives serve as a comprehensive framework to address the intertwined challenges of land degradation, poverty, and climate change in Africa. The initiative promotes sustainable development across the Sahel region by integrating investments in agriculture, ecosystem restoration, resilient infrastructure, governance, and capacity building. Success depends on collaboration among governments, international organizations, private sectors, and local communities. Achieving these goals will transform the region's landscapes and improve the resilience and livelihoods of millions, making the Great Green Wall a global model for sustainable development.

Birdlife International - Monitoring on the Great Green Wall



Birdlife International presented their experiences on monitoring and evaluation of biodiversity. This presentation highlighted how this organization works with different actors (Universities, NGOs, GGW actors) to monitor biodiversity at the local level. As presented above they also used satellite images for monitoring and evaluate biodiversity.



The CIFOR-ICRAF presentation was structured into different sections as follows: (1) Introduction to Land Health Monitoring, (2) The Land Degradation Surveillance Framework (LDSF), (3) The State of Land Health in the Great Green Wall, and (4) Citizen Science for Land Health Monitoring.

Section 1 highlighted the crucial role of remote sensing and the most commonly used indices used to monitor, namely EVI. Section 2 gave an overview of the Land Degradation Surveillance Frameworks (LDSF) and its implementation as a global network of land health observatories. A systematic monitoring protocol was emphasised to achieve granular and accurate land-health indicators. LDSF practical application was highlighted in Section 3 of the presentation, where several example maps that had been generated using LDSF-satellite data were shown. These maps showed high-resolution land-health indicators at the country level for Great Green Wall member countries across a number of different parameters including SOC, soil erosion prevalence, soil pH, amongst others. Section 4 of the presentation focussed on 'citizen-science in landscape monitoring, using the Regreening App as an exemplar. Regreening App functions and applications as well as a plot-level example of SOC monitoring, was presented. The presentation closed out by looking at the co-design process behind the development of the K4GGWA Platform, including an interactive session involving stakeholder input on current monitoring capabilities and constraints. Feedback from this session is summarised below:

What are you currently monitoring in your project/area?	What are some things that you wish you could monitor in your project/area?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Soil moisture ● FMNR ● Tree cover ● Soil carbon ● Productivity ● NDVI 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Tree dynamics ● Livestock present in the area ● Soil organic carbon ● Tree planting ● Biodiversity ● Soil moisture

In addition to the above feedback, the following queries were raised during post-presentation discussion:

- As we have seen many tools, is it possible to use a single unifying tool?
- Is it possible to make predictions with LSDF?
- Which tool should you use to estimate aboveground biomass?
- Why was the LDSF Assessment carried out in the Segou region in Mali?
- Does the model (LDSF) provide information on the integrated management of soil fertility? Which tool is best for taking into account bushfires?

CIFOR-ICRAF - Capacity-Exchange Group Activities

After a morning of back-to-back interactive presentations, CIFOR-ICRAF led a series of capacity-exchange group activities which sought to foster dialogue around key GGW monitoring strategies. Activities consisted of splitting into four separate groups, each assigned a prompt question. Group responses are summarised below.

Group 1 - Community involvement in land health monitoring, what are some strategies to achieve this?

The discussion in Group 1 centred around strategies for involving local communities in land health monitoring to ensure sustainable and actionable insights for the Great Green Wall (GGW) initiative. Key points included:

1. **Empowering local stakeholders:**

- Community members can be essential in collecting field data, especially using tools like the Regreening App.
- Training locals in basic monitoring techniques builds capacity and ownership, fostering long-term engagement

2. **Integrating indigenous knowledge:**

- Leveraging traditional knowledge about land management can enhance the quality and relevance of data collected.

- Combining scientific data with local knowledge provides a holistic view of land health and ecosystem changes.

3. Establishing trust and incentives:

- Providing incentives or recognition for community contributions can increase participation.
- Establishing trust through transparency and consistent communication encourages communities to engage in monitoring efforts actively.

4. Creating accessible reporting tools:

- Using tools that are user-friendly and accessible, like mobile apps or local reporting stations, enables communities to record observations easily.
- Ensuring that data collected is shared back with communities in a meaningful way reinforces their role as vital contributors to land health monitoring.

5. Building partnerships with local institutions:

- Partnerships with schools, local NGOs, and community organizations can create sustained networks of data collection and monitoring.
- These partnerships can also provide logistical support and help maintain continuity in monitoring efforts over time

Group 2 - How can we combine citizen science and remote sensing?

Group 2 explored how integrating citizen science with remote sensing could enhance land health monitoring for the Great Green Wall (GGW). Their key insights included:

1. Complementing data sources:

- Citizen science provides ground-level insights that can validate and enrich satellite data, especially in areas where remote sensing alone may miss finer ecological details.
- Local observations on vegetation types, soil conditions, and biodiversity offer valuable context that supports satellite imagery interpretations.

2. Enhancing data accuracy and resolution:

- Combining remote sensing with on-the-ground citizen reports can increase data accuracy, as local monitoring helps confirm satellite-derived indicators (e.g., soil moisture, tree cover).
- High-resolution remote sensing, when paired with localised data points, allows for more granular tracking of land health metrics.

3. Increasing monitoring coverage and frequency:

- Citizen science enables more frequent data collection across wide geographic areas, which can fill gaps in satellite data during periods with limited imagery availability due to cloud cover or seasonal changes.
- This approach expands the monitoring network, providing near-continuous updates from different regions.

4. Engaging communities in monitoring technology:

- Training communities to use smartphone apps and remote sensing tools encourages active participation and understanding of the GGW's monitoring objectives.
- Citizen involvement in data collection fosters a sense of ownership and promotes sustainability by involving locals in restoration efforts.

5. **Challenges and solutions :**

- Managing data consistency between citizen science and remote sensing requires protocols to standardise observations.
- Leveraging platforms that integrate both data types (e.g., Regreening App, Collect Earth) can streamline data sharing and help synthesize insights for land health indicators.

Group 3 - What can we do to improve land health in the Great Green Wall?

Group 3 focused on practical approaches to enhance land health across the GGW region, identifying key strategies and challenge

1. **Scaling up sustainable land management practices:**

- Encouraging regenerative agricultural practices such as agroforestry, managed grazing, and soil conservation techniques was seen as vital.
- Promoting farmer-led soil restoration and vegetation management initiatives can improve soil health and increase biodiversity.

2. **Strengthening policy support and funding:**

- Advocating for stronger policy support, especially at local government levels, to secure resources and legal backing for land restoration projects.
- Emphasising the importance of reliable, long-term funding to ensure that restoration projects can be maintained and scaled up sustainably

3. **Capacity building and knowledge sharing:**

- Providing regular training for local communities on sustainable land practices builds their capacity to maintain restored areas.
- Establishing knowledge-sharing platforms among GGW countries and stakeholders can help spread successful restoration models and practices across the region.

4. **Leveraging technology for monitoring and improvement:**

- Utilizing remote sensing and geospatial technology, alongside citizen science, to monitor progress and identify areas needing intervention.
- Developing predictive tools for early detection of land degradation or drought risks can allow for proactive measures.

5. **Engaging local communities in restoration efforts:**

- Involving local communities in both planning and implementation fosters ownership and encourages them to sustain restored landscapes.

- Providing incentives for restoration activities, such as small grants or training programs, helps motivate local involvement.

Group 4 - What are critical pieces of evidence needed to achieve the goals of the Great Green Wall?

Group 4 discussed the types of evidence and data essential for realizing the Great Green Wall (GGW) objectives, focusing on key indicators and data management strategies. Their main points included:

1. Baseline and progress data on land degradation:

- Establishing clear baseline data on current land degradation levels, including metrics on soil health, vegetation cover, and biodiversity, is crucial for tracking progress.
- Consistent monitoring of changes over time, using indicators like soil organic carbon (SOC) levels, erosion rates, and tree cover, provides evidence of restoration effectiveness.

2. Socioeconomic impact indicators:

- Evidence on the social and economic impacts of restoration, such as income changes, food security, and employment rates, is essential to demonstrate the broader benefits of GGW efforts for communities.
- Collecting data on value chains and market development for restored land products can help gauge economic resilience and community well-being.

3. Climate resilience and carbon sequestration data:

- Tracking indicators of climate resilience, such as water retention, soil moisture, and drought resistance, provides insights into how GGW activities contribute to climate adaptation.
- Quantifying carbon sequestration through reforestation and soil carbon increases is necessary for showcasing the GGW's role in mitigating climate change.

4. Biodiversity and ecosystem health metrics:

- Monitoring species diversity, population recovery of key species, and habitat restoration gives a measure of ecosystem health and biodiversity gains.
- This data is crucial to demonstrate that GGW initiatives are not only improving land but also supporting local flora and fauna.

5. Data management and sharing infrastructure:

- Building robust, centralized data platforms to store, manage, and share information across countries and stakeholders ensures consistent, high-quality data access.
- Open access to monitoring data fosters transparency, collaboration, and knowledge exchange, supporting adaptive management across the GGW region.

Day 3 – Wednesday 11th September, Launch of the Great Green Wall Regional Support programme.

INTRODUCTION

The workshop marked the official launch of the Great Green Wall Regional Support Program (GGW RSP). This initiative, led by a joint implementation unit, encompasses two regional support programs for the Great Green Wall (GGW). Both will be implemented by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD).



The opening remarks were presided over by Dr Thiam, chief of the research department

of the GGW Pan African Agency. A total of five speeches were delivered. This includes those of the West and Central Africa (WCA) lead Regional Economist of IFAD, the representative of the GGW Accelerator, the representative of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) secretariat, the Sahara and Sahel Observatory, land Department Coordinator and Dr Thiam of the PA-GGW. The common thread among the five speakers at the opening of this session was synergy, knowledge management and data sharing.

The objectives of this session were as follows:

- Foster dialogue between regional and national projects under the GGW Initiative (GGWI),
- Improving communication and coordination among stakeholders, and
- Promoting intersectoral collaboration to maximize synergies and minimize activity duplication.

General presentation of the program

IFAD presented the Regional Support Program, which consists of two programs (component 3 of the Inclusive Green Financing Initiative (IGREENFIN I); and the Great Green Wall, Climate Change Adaptation Regional Support Project (GGW CCARSP)). Both were designed and will be implemented jointly, and are funded by the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and the Global Environment Facility (GEF). The GGW Regional Support Program (RSP) was designed to catalyze and facilitate cross-border exchanges among countries and partners of the GGW, promote innovation, and accelerate digital transformation to enhance collective impact and the sustainability of programs aimed at increasing the resilience of rural

populations to the impacts of climate change in the Sahel region. The RSP will be implemented in the 11 GGW countries (Burkina Faso, Chad, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal and Sudan). The direct beneficiaries of the GGW RSP are the 11 GGW countries through the National Designated Authorities (NDAs) of the GCF, the Focal Points of the GEF, and the GGW national agencies and national coalitions. The GGW RSP also aims to support the Accredited Entities (AEs) with the GEF and the GCF in informing their strategic planning pipeline with consolidated data, knowledge, and innovation recommendations through establishing an integrated knowledge management system. The total value of this programme is €8 million for five years of implementation.

Project implementation modalities and governance structure

The GGW RSP is implemented by a Regional Support Unit (RSU), based in Dakar, Senegal. It will consist of a regional coordinator, knowledge management and innovation specialists, a finance officer, and a monitoring and evaluation expert.

At the national level, a knowledge management officer will support the GCF NDA and GEF PFO in producing knowledge products to disseminate lessons learned and promote their scaling up. The country specialist will also be responsible for coordinating project activities with national coalitions of the GGW, project teams from the GCF and GEF, the NDAs, the PFOs, and the AEs involved in the country. Liaison officers will also be hosted by the PA-GGW and the GGW-A to ensure alignment of the GGW RSP with their activities, thereby increasing the overall impact of the program.

Four committees have been set up to ensure effective programme management

- **Committee Joint regional advisory** provides overall advice on the Regional Support Programme components: Responsible for implementing RSP's activities.
- **Support unit:** Responsible for implementing RSP's activities. It is composed of a regional unit based in Dakar, Senegal and of one country-level specialist per country who will support the NDAs/ OFPs.
- **Technical consultative group:** Voluntary experts on KM and innovation from national, regional, and international institutions serving in their personal capacity.
- **Country coordination group** composed of NDAs, GGW Focal Points, GEF Focal Points, AF Focal Points, UNCCD, CBD and UNFCCC Focal Points, relevant sectoral ministries, FOs
- **Governance structure:**

Liaison officers to be hosted by PA-GGW and GGW Accelerator,

Coordinate the reporting of the RSP activities to the GGW accelerator to increase the collective impact to the regional support Program (RSP) and accelerator projects and programs,

Ensure alignment between the RSP and GGWA a known hub,

Liaise with GGW structure, processes and institutions (PAAGGW, AU, and GGW, steering committee) to ensure they are well informed.

Activities and expected deliverables:

The GGW RSP is structured around three complementary components:

Component 1: Knowledge Management

The GGW RSP focuses on the documentation, access, and dissemination of best practices, lessons learned, and results from projects and programs implemented in the GGW to facilitate their replication and scaling up. The comprehensive knowledge management approach promoted by the GGW RSP will not only strengthen the capacities and exchange systems among projects and countries within the GGW, but also make the implementation of projects and programs more efficient by ensuring the appropriation of existing knowledge from the initial design phases.

Component 2: Innovation

In the context of the GGW, innovation and digital solutions can contribute to transforming practices and provide new service models at scale to sustainably increase food productivity, enhance resilience to climate change, and protect natural resources.

The GGW RSP holds a unique position as a facilitator for enhancing innovation and the adoption of digital solutions among projects of the GCF, GEF, and AF. Its role is to promote collaboration among various stakeholders for scaling up existing innovations and to encourage the adoption of innovations and digital solutions developed by other stakeholders within current and future projects in the GGW.

Component 3: Etude assessment

The impact assessment of the GGW RSP, conducted in each of the 11 GGW countries, will provide essential information to better assess whether and how such an approach should be extended in the future and how to make it more effective. It will adopt an ex-ante/ex post approach to evaluate the contribution of the regional support program's activities to the paradigm shift and adaptation to climate change.

Summary of the break-out session

The afternoon session 3 gathered opinions, knowledge, and lessons learned from participants on the key issues addressed by the project:

Knowledge Management: Building on a mixed group of experts, the session brought together representatives from more than ten institutions (see Annex 2) to collect feedback and observations from the targeted entities (e.g., NDAs, Focal Points) on this component to adjust the planned approaches and activities, and to identify allies and potential partners for more effective implementation based on the

contexts. The questions the session sought to address concerned the roadmap for the knowledge management component, particularly the modalities for implementing the activities.

Innovation: the session included representatives from the GGW agencies and countries, IFAD, CIFOR-ICRAF, World Vision, SOS Sahel, OSS, and CARI to address issues related to innovation.

Participants identified that fostering an enabling environment for innovation for stakeholders, its deployment, and sharing of existing innovations (more context-adapted) are essential to achieve the ambitions of the GGW. The systematization of innovation thus appears as a critical variable to improve resource utilization and risk management, and it can be facilitated by the RSP.

Impact Assessment: the session brought together representatives from national GGW agencies, WFP, CIFOR-ICRAF, research institutions (IRD), UNCCD, and World Vision. During the session, participants focused on issues related to relevant methodologies for impact studies and the best ways to mobilize research to conduct these studies.

For more details on the outcome and recommendations of the group work, please refer to Section E, Technical group sessions, of the workshop report, and [annex 3](#) which summarizes key messages.

Theme 1: Impact assessment		
Working group	Group work /Questions	Answers
Group 1	What are the most relevant scientific methodologies for measuring the impact of the GGW RSP?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Identify focal points capable of managing knowledge -Training focal points in knowledge management -Capitalize the good practices and produce comprehensible materials for communities, -Organization of continuous training sessions on knowledge management
	How can the latest scientific advances be incorporated into the GGW RSP to improve climate and environmental impact assessment? the GGW RSP?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Integrating research institutions and universities into national coalitions, - Supporting national researchers and universities to improve leadership of national coalitions

	What tools and methods do you use to measure the effectiveness of knowledge-sharing platforms or networks	-
Group 2	What types of partnership with academic institutions would be the most appropriate for evaluating the impacts of the GGW RSP?	-Partnership agreement -Supervision of students -Mobilization of human and financial resources
	What successful experiences of collaboration with the academic and research world could serve as a model for the GGW RSP?	-Existing databases on forest species -Extending the scope of research GGW accelerator -Comparison with meta-analysis data
	What are the key criteria for assessing whether shared knowledge has been adopted and integrated into end-user practices?	-Technology adoption rate -Training satisfaction rate -Mid-term evaluation -Income improvement -Number of hectares restored
Group 3	How can we institutionalize collaboration between the results of projects funded in the GGW area, the GGW RSP and the research and knowledge centres?	- Partnership agreement
	What mechanisms could be put in place to encourage local ownership of the knowledge shared between GGW RSP stakeholders? What mechanisms could be put in place to encourage these exchanges?	-
	What methods are used to ensure that shared learning at the local level has a long-term impact on public policy or on the environmental practices of local communities?	Face-to-face exchange -Virtual exchange (social media, application to facilitate climate smart agriculture, local radio) -Involvement of Community leaders,
Theme 2: Knowledge management		

Group 1	Is information about the GGW easily accessible?	Make difference between accessibility and availability
		Available at certain levels, not centralized
	What are the specifics of producing an inventory of knowledge systems at regional level?	<p>Get closer to regional organizations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Identify national initiatives -Draw up a typology of targets -Identify knowledge needs -Mapping knowledge systems -Capitalize on everything that has been done in the past -Take account of local/endogenous knowledge
	Knowledge of climate financing in GMV countries	All GCF accredited organizations. National NGOs, FAO, OSS, WB, Universities and research institutions, CILSS, OXFAM, ADB
Theme 3: Innovations		
Group 2	- Which knowledge platforms do you use most often and why?	Observatoire GGW (SIEBOB) UNCCD (Accelerator) WOCAT
	- What type of information are you looking for and what format do you find most suited to your needs?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Legal documents and regulations (PDF) o Project sites (images/maps/satellite imagery)
	- Which regional institutions would be the most appropriate to host the knowledge centre, and why?	<p>APGGWI (legitimacy)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o OSS (technical/financial) o CILSS (technical and financial, but does not cover all countries)

Closing remarks

The inception workshop allowed for the identification of points of convergence with programs currently being developed by other partner institutions of the GGW. The various exchange sessions enhanced interactions with national authorities (GGW agencies and coalitions, NDAs, GEF FPs, and regional organizations (SSO, SOS Sahel, etc.) to ensure that project activities align with these ongoing initiatives at both national and regional levels.

At the end of the workshop, the following next steps were agreed upon:

- Finalize the implementation modalities with OSS for the activities of the Innovation component.
- Organize national consultations with key stakeholders (GGW Agency, AP-GMV, NDAs, PFOs, national directors of IFAD) before the recruitment of the Regional Support Unit.
- Organize consultations with GGW partners for the development of national coordination committees.
- Launch the recruitment of the Regional Support Unit (Coordinator, Knowledge Management and Innovation Specialists, Financial Administration Specialist, Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist), with the process finalized in the first quarter of 2025.
- Consult with AP-GMV and UNCCD to finalize the institutional arrangements related to the recruitment of liaison officers.
- Launch the initial activities described in the Annual Work Plan and Budget in close collaboration with regional actors (SOS Sahel, RESAD, PAGGW, CIFOR-ICRAF, IRD, etc.) and entities accredited by the GCF and GEF acting in the GGW countries (FAO, WFP, LBA, CSE, SSO).
- Regularly share information with the various GGW focal points to ensure they are better informed about ongoing and upcoming IFAD activities in GGW countries and align them with the existing national institutional organization, monitoring, and governance.

Day 4 – Thursday 12th September, Cross learning, African Union Commission GGWI new strategy, Private sector, investment and innovation

Parallel Cross-learning sessions: (1) Communications and digital transformation (2) Civil society involvement and contribution.

Communications and digital transformation:

The communication session titled "Communications and Digital Transformation," outlined K4GGWA's 2023-2024 outreach initiatives and strategies, showcased the Great Green Wall Initiative Communications Strategy 2025-2030 and engaged GGW stakeholders through networking, knowledge sharing and taking the first step towards the first GGW Communications Network!



K4GGWA

The session showcased K4GGWA's communication objectives, target audiences, communication tools, and planned activities. Key outreach activities included significant events such as the launch of the report on "A Week on the Great Green Wall" for 2023, the Pan-African GGW Seminar in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, GLF Africa 2023, the GEA Conference in Zambia in 2024, Green Ghana Day in collaboration with the EUD, and the second edition of "A Week on the Great Green Wall."

The audience was informed about K4GGWA's 2023-2024 advancements in social media campaigning for the Innovation Facility, which targeted large audiences across GGW countries, as well as various media materials, which include the development of its website, report publications, blogs, flyers, videos, the design of a new logo, the launch of a webinar series, and the establishment of new communications channels via the Digital Learning Campus.

K4GGWA's 2024 planned communication activities also highlighted the development and maintenance of an open Digital Learning Campus Multimedia. This important resource will provide shared modules on advocacy, sustainable land management (SLM), the Regreening Africa App, and the Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) Framework. Additionally, plans are to enhance the K4GGWA website with reports, publications, videos, and a curated library of pertinent reports, publications, and links from GGW stakeholders.

Furthermore, K4GGWA announced the creation of a network/database comprising active communication, advocacy, and government professionals engaged in GGW projects to co-produce knowledge for the benefit of local stakeholders, ensuring everyone's voices are heard. The K4GGWA Programme intends to co-create learning products on vital topics pertinent to the GGW, support regular virtual cross-learning events and dialogues, and organize regional knowledge dissemination events. Preparing and disseminating annual state of land and vegetation maps and knowledge products are also planned. Moreover, digital campaigns will be launched surrounding the Innovation Facility call for innovators, alongside a series of short video interviews or stories featuring local innovators (selected through a nomination process) and GGW partners. Finally, K4GGWA will create and validate a database of impactful quotes for communicators and partners.

Find the full presentation here:

<https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/10vw-WN8FVaYWsYD0dJHnzdRELWf9-Ifu/edit#slide=id.p47>

Great Green Wall Initiative United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification Communication strategy 2025 - 2030

Presented by Sarah Clavel, the 2025-2030 communication strategy of the GGWI is based on five main objectives:

- Raising awareness of progress and results,
- Clarifying the role of the accelerator and key partners,
- Promoting transparency and data sharing,
- Strengthening stakeholder and local community engagement, and
- Increasing collaboration among stakeholders.

The UNCCD's 2025-2030 communication strategy of the GGWI (to be published on 30/11/2024) emphasises environmental and socio-economic impact, transparency, and community involvement, targeting GGWI member states, investors, and civil society. It employs various channels, including digital media, events, and publications. The strategy includes key performance indicators (KPIs) to measure social media reach, media coverage, stakeholder participation, and community feedback to ensure success. Regular monitoring and evaluation through reports and meetings are in place to assess the effectiveness of communication efforts.

Questions and responses/discussion:

- Where will the information be communicated from? It is essential to discuss the questions of legitimacy and governance, especially since governments are taking the lead in this matter, particularly when the GGW logo is involved.
- Why do we focus on donors and research in our communication efforts while neglecting the needs of people on the ground? It is crucial to communicate in local languages that centre on rural communities.
- We require clear and reliable information, and we must follow up with the communities to monitor and evaluate the expected outcomes. In Senegal, the GGW Agency serves as the entry point for civil society engagement with the GGW.
- We need to collaboratively diagnose the issues at hand and seek assistance from projects like K4GGWA.
- Although a communications strategy was developed for the PAGGW by four international consultants, there is still no implementation in place because no one is assigned to oversee communications and adapt the strategy as needed.
- The challenge regarding communications lies in the importance of community involvement. Despite extensive work in the field, the value of forest products and traditional practices is declining. In Niger, there is no formal communications strategy. Still, communication occurs at many levels, including with partners, the ministry, and grassroots organizations.

- The draft of the UNCCD accelerator strategy will be shared before it is finalized. Many countries do not have communications officers within the GGW Agency.

Engaging GGW stakeholders to network, share knowledge, and form the first GGW Communications Network.

The Communications session convened representatives from the National Green Great Wall (GGW) Agencies of Senegal, Nigeria, Djibouti, Burkina Faso, Mali, Chad, Sudan, and Niger, as well as key stakeholders from the EU, FAO, PAGGW, UNCCD, WFP, World Vision, SwissAid, and GGW entrepreneurs from Seed Balls Ethiopia, Herou Alliance (Mali), and ADDAX Gum, (Niger).

Participants engaged in collaborative group dialogues, introducing themselves and discussing the communication barriers they face within their roles. This exchange highlighted existing challenges while also facilitating the sharing of key insights and effective strategies.

Barriers to effective communications within the GGW that the groups identified included:

- Funding gaps
- Language barriers
- Cultural differences
- Missing channels of communication
- Poor internal communications
- Failures to communicate clearly
- Lack of strategy
- Non-available tools
- Misunderstanding the communications needs for supporting specific programmes
- Misinterpretations
- Lack of community involvement
- Lack of education
- Absence of clear strategies
- Trust issues
- Reticent communities
- Lack of communication on all levels
- Lack of communication experts
- Poor networks
- Coordination
- Lack of Sensitizing

Key messaging identified by the groups included:

- GGW is hope for a better life
- Thinking outside the box
- Get engaged
- Clarify role of national agencies
- Donors adapt yourself
- Keeping it simple
- Replicate working communication actions
- Know your audience
- Respect the institutions of the GGW

By fostering these professional dialogues, this session helped gain insight into common communication issues on a Pan-African level that could enable GGW communicators to work more closely and collaborate on tackling these issues.

To further these dialogues, facilitate the transfer of knowledge and help promote each others communication product outputs, the participants have joined a Whatsapp group where they can share news, events and knowledge on the GGWI communications needs, strengthen collective outreach efforts, and create actionable solutions that enhance communication strategies and help create impact in and for the Great Green Wall.

Menti results are [available here](#).

Civil society involvement and contribution

Who are the Non-State Actors (NSAs)? SOS; Diversity of actors

SOS described a non-state actor (NSA) as an individual or organization that has significant political influence but is not allied to any country or state. Example of non-state actors

- Territorial Community,
- Producer Organization,
- Community based Organization,
- National and international NGO,
- Social Network and media,
- Private sector,
- Research

The discussion was about whether the territorial community is part of the non-state organization or government? The presenter assured all the participants that the territorial community is part of the non-state organization.

Group work

Four groups have been formed to describe four non-state organizations and the summary is reported in the table below as follows.

Questions	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4
		Territorial Community	Producer Organization	Community based Organization
In your opinion, what are the characteristics of your type of stakeholder and its specific roles?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Territorial land management -Local development -Community health and education Knowledge management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Legal recognition -International and community vision, -Local development, - Resource mobilization of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legal recognition -Local development - Environmental protection association 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Legal recognition -Engagement and volunteering- -Autonomy of function and action
What are the contributions this type of stakeholder on bring to the achievement of the great green wall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> community consultation and mobilization Facilitating access to land Co-design of initiatives Protection and management of restored sites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Resource mobilization des -Innovation Knowledge management -Local development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Local agreement - Land management committee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Expertise -Resource Mobilization -lobbying
Do you have any examples to share?	-Interface (project/activities/agents)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Farmer’s platform -local coalition 	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RESAD -SOS Sahel -OXFAM -IFAD -UNCCD

		-Land management committee		
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The GGWI New Strategy and 10 Years Implementation Framework: For a GGWI Fit for Current and Future Purposes

The African Union presented its Great Green Wall initiative strategy and ten years implementation framework ecosystem restoration and livelihoods resilience 2024-2034. The eight specific objectives, as well as strategy framework principles and land restoration for livelihood resilience, were discussed.

The AU GGW Strategy 2024-2034 can be found here:

https://au.int/sites/default/files/documents/43834-doc-FINAL_REVISION-Integration_Document_AU_Strategy_23_Feb2024_Final.pdf

Private sector and investment in the Great Green Wall

CIFOR-ICRAF made a brief presentation on the private sector and provided an overview of the objective of the private sector and investment, which includes facilitating dialogue between them (actors), showcasing successful case studies and discussing opportunities. The next stage consisted of an exchange with a panel made up entirely of people from the private sector to share their experiences with the participants.

Panelist	Experiences in the private sector
Couna Ndiaye/Senegal	I work on processing Balanites into oil and syrup, but I don't have adequate processing equipment. Our processing unit comprises 318 young people and women. The organization has involved young people in fighting against illegal immigration. The GGW has made a major contribution to our organization's access to land. We need support to take part in conferences/workshops and other international actions related to ecosystem restoration. Our organization also harvests seeds to produce seedlings in nurseries.
Aboubacar Okana Lougue, Burkina Faso.	Director of youth organization focuses on environmental protection by creating 12 networks of Organization, whose main actors are more than 2000

	youths in different countries in West Africa. With the youth we can restore degraded land with ecosystems on the GGW.
Helina Teklu, Ethiopia	Helina is one of the seed ball pioneers from Ethiopia. She described this technology as one of the strategies for biodiversity conservation, better for soil health due to the fact there are no chemicals used in the seed balls. She already participated in the high-level panel of the COP (conference of parties) on soil health improvement.
Dr. Ngare Dogo, Nigeria	National NGO on global environmental area, started in 2006. Currently, 10 million different tree species have been planted, supported by the World Bank. Challenges: insecurity, issue of Boko Haram.
Mously Sene, Senegal	I support women's groups in sustainable land management. I support more than 240 women in developing Balanites. Innovation: Balanite residues used as ecological charcoal, Balanites residues are also transformed into granules, soap and are intended for fish and poultry feed.
Papa Samba/ Director of Terre des Hommes NGO, Senegal	Director of the NGO "Terre des Hommes", operating in Senegal, Mali and Burkina Faso. They have experience in Protecting girls from gender-based violence and discrimination, carbon market, and land restoration, for instance, 56,000 ha have been restored in Mali, Burkina and Senegal. Challenges: (1) Carbon requires long-term monitoring, (2) difficulty in obtaining ministerial approval for carbon projects and (3) insecurity in the intervention zone
Abakar Zougoulou, PAGGW	GGW's expectations of the private sector? Very satisfied with the involvement of the private sector in implementing GGW actions and he can list 4 cases of success: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 4,000,000ha restored by 2020. 2. Restoration using drones, 3. More than a hundred community farms integrated in each GGW country 4. Women's Green Platform, soon to be set up in all GGW countries.
Zoubeirou Adamou, Niger	Challenges in the production and marketing of gum arabic products. I have 14 years' experience in this business, and I've had a lot of advice on the

	ground through the GGW. I started trading gum arabic between 2013 and 2016, and then I noticed the drop in production. This led to a reduction in supply. I went out into the field to check and found that it was the felling of trees. So, I initiated a reforestation project to produce gum arabic in Niger.
Rokiatou Traore, Mali	Innovation has led us into entrepreneurship, and the poverty of women, malnutrition and desertification have motivated me to take part in empowering women. The aim of my motivation is to train women and make them independent so that they can contribute to restoring ecosystems. Her ambition is to restore 100,000 ha. Major challenges are irrigation and finance
Daniel Annerose, Manobi-Africa, Senegal	Manobi Africa works on the development of value chains for agricultural products and the supply of inputs such as seeds in the irrigated cultivation zone in Senegal.

Main challenges listed by the private sector:

- Financial difficulties,
- Lack of training,
- Market access and capacity building
- Difficulties accessing bank loans

Discussions were focused on the following questions:

1. What are your expectations for the next five years?
2. In which parts of Mali land has been restored by the NGO “Terre des Hommes”?
3. How to use drones for land restoration in large areas?

Mr Zougoulou Abakar of the PA-GGW thanked CIFOR-ICRAF for organizing this workshop and including the private sector in the co-construction of our Great Green Wall actions. Restoration needs innovation to improve production systems in the Great Green Wall.

Innovation panel

CIFOR-ICRAF launched the session with a [presentation](#) discussing what innovation is, exactly and how the concept of innovation can be applied to the context of land regeneration. The challenge arises because innovation is defined very differently depending on the context in which the word is used, while the way it is being promoted and measured is also highly variable. In fact, innovations are more than just ideas. What distinguishes them is that they have to be compatible with existing behaviours, potential users must be able to try them out, they have to offer clear advantages over other solutions, their benefits must be observable, and they must be relatively simple to implement.

This led to discussions about why tree-based solutions like agroforestry have difficulty becoming established (while they are observable, it takes a significant amount of time for their effect to be seen), and then segued into a description of the principles, mission and modus operandi of the K4GGWA innovation facility. CIFOR-ICRAF is implementing this on behalf of both units (CIFOR-ICRAF and FAO) with the close involvement of country management units to connect to community networks, NGO networks, business networks like chambers of commerce, and other donors in each GGW country to raise awareness of the largest possible number of potential innovators that support may be available for them.

CIFOR-ICRAF and IFAD introduced GADIH, the Green African Drylands Innovation Hub, which they co-developed to federate and integrate the different innovation support mechanisms available to entrepreneurs, youth, women and other innovators across the GGW region.

This gave way to a discussion of the various ways innovators are actually operating across the region. The participants and their key messages are summarised in the table below.

	Panelist	Experience in private sector related to innovation
1	Rokiatou Traoré	Rokiatou got her spurs as an entrepreneur trading from Turkey. Returning home to Mali, she wanted to apply her skills to deal with the trifecta of rural women's poverty, rural malnutrition and creeping desertification. Her approach combines a recognition of business realities with an innovative approach that ensures as high a proportion of the value chain as possible ends up in the pockets of rural women. Business realities led her to focus on moringa, a commodity that is becoming established but is not yet dominated by large players. Her innovation was to de-risk

		<p>the growing of moringa for rural women by supplying them with high-quality seedlings, guaranteeing a decent price for their harvests, and providing agronomic advice. She has been trading for three years, has overcome some catastrophes, and thinks that her approach, which makes women independent, has the potential of restoring about 100,000 ha within the foreseeable future. Her major challenges are financial: she needs better irrigation for her nursery and a financial cushion to handle not only cash flow but the risks inherent in farming.</p>
2	Zoubeirou Adamou	<p>Adamou has become a major player in the gum Arabic market, starting pretty much from scratch, and now faces the challenges inherent to growth: how to boost production and marketing. He brings 14 years' experience in business to the table. He started trading gum arabic in 2013, buying from collectors in the wild, but became increasingly concerned by drops in production whose origin lay in the felling of trees for the charcoal trade. He then initiated a reforestation project to produce gum arabic in Niger, which was initially unsuccessful for lack of proper care of the seedlings. He approached the challenge methodically, stressing the benefits of the agronomic advice he got from his local GGW agency and others, such as CILSS and AGHRYMET. Today, he is expanding production to regions bordering Niger.</p>
4	Ashley Davidson, IFAD regional specialist & Maxime Thibon, Senior Climate Change Specialist, IFAD	<p>IFAD Senegal deploys innovation strategically to develop new approaches to tackle smallholder problems and accelerate the take-up of proven solutions. Outlining the ways they encourage innovation within the context of development funding, Ashleigh highlighted a number of examples, including a multinational rural value chains project, their recently launched Africa Integrated Climate Risk Management Programme, which operates across seven GGW countries who is Support smallholder farmers, and a new initiative to fund Senegal's Food Systems Resilience Programme. Maxime pointed out that IFAD has a whole division devoted to the promotion of rule innovation, whose leader, Gladys Morales, will intervene the next day.</p>

	Patrick Worms	<p>Innovation lacks a single, consistent definition and must be adaptable to local needs and values to make a genuine impact. In projects like K4GGWA (Knowledge for Great Green Wall Action), the focus is on practical innovations that align with sustainable development goals. This initiative invites local ideas, supports the best with resources, and ensures that these innovations are relevant and capable of driving real-world change.</p> <p>Not all proposals are genuinely innovative; K4GGWA now uses more targeted calls and guidance to help local innovators submit impactful ideas. The ultimate goal is to create lasting, self-sustaining innovations that will continue to benefit communities even after the project concludes.</p>
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The African Union Commission shared the new strategy for 2034 focuses on ecosystem restoration and livelihood resilience across Africa’s drylands, building on lessons from past efforts, including the Pan African Agency and the One Planet Summit. It addresses gaps identified by reports from UNCCD and other global frameworks, tackling issues like climate-related migration, conflict, governance, and community stability.

Core objectives and strategic pillars:

1. Governance & political commitment: Strengthen leadership and accountability.
2. Community-led engagement: Promote nature-based solutions and community-driven actions for sustainable landscapes.
3. Funding & partnerships: Improve funding models and foster collaboration across sectors.
4. Cross-cutting priorities: Emphasise monitoring, evaluation, and adaptive planning.

The strategy aligns with other global and regional plans, such as the AU and EU climate policies, integrating principles like gender inclusivity and intersectionality. It proposes the **Yakuba Sawadogo Prize** to celebrate contributions to restoration, aiming to inspire young Africans. In essence, this strategy sets a holistic, coordinated approach for achieving resilience, with a focus on governance, community empowerment, and sustainability by 2034.

WFP presented its relationship with the GGW, which dates back to January 2024, by signing a collaboration agreement. This collaboration is carried out through the implementation of activities related to climate resilience, restoration of 100ha, tree plantation, including FMNR and insurance of 20,000 of beneficiaries. In addition, this activity of resilience considers the creation of 650 income generative

activities. The WPF office also signed an agreement with the Gaston Berger University of Saint-Louis for a good collaboration.

World Vision shared their experience on the environmental stewardship action plan in the West Africa Region. WV partners with communities in West Africa, from rural agricultural villages to disaster, conflict and fragile contexts. The impact of WV included the restoration of 1 million hectares through Farmer managed natural regeneration (FMNR) practice and rehabilitation of 3,227 hectares of land and led to the sequestration of 426,269 Tco2eq in Ethiopia. This presentation also provided insight on the contribution of WV in climate mitigation by applying 75% of powered water supply with solar energy.

Closing remarks and feedback

On behalf of the CIFOR-ICRAF Director General, Mrs. Mieke Bourne thanked everyone who took part in the second edition of “A Week on the Great Green Wall” and expressed her satisfaction with the event’s success.

Mr. Zougoulou Abakar from the PA-GGW thanked all the participants as well as the donors of this event. He thanked CIFOR-ICRAF for the close collaboration with the GGW and the involvement of the private sector in the GGW implementation actions. He invited all the actors to consolidate their efforts to improve the livelihood of the local communities in the GGW.

Dr. Sékouna Diatta , The General Director of Senegalese GGW Agency (ASERGMV) thanked all the participants for sharing this week in Senegal. He said, “where we're working to create an ecological balance”. When we increase the density of trees, we also impact the community. Let's look at the future from an ecological point of view. I'm delighted with the participation of the public and private sectors. Let's act in synergy and support young people in improving the ecosystem instead of handing them over to immigration.

Colonel Moussa Diouf, Technical Advisor to the Minister for the Environment and Ecological Transition said many issues were discussed during the meeting, including land restoration, young people and the contribution of civil society. I'm convinced that the recommendations will serve as a lever for future action. Rest assured that the Senegalese government supports and will support the implementation of the Great Green Wall. This is why the highest authorities have asked us to present the perspectives for the green wall in Senegal as soon as possible. A great amount of data on flora and fauna are currently being collected in the GGW, which will facilitate decision-making. I wish you all a safe trip to visit the biodiversity along the GGW area in Senegal. On behalf of the Minister, Colonel Moussa Diouf closed the Second Edition of “A Week on the Great Green Wall” with positive notes, thanking all the participants for the fruitful discussions and outcomes.

Day 5 – Friday 13th September - Day trip to Khoily Alpha



The field visit to Koyli Alpha, held on 13 September 2024, provided an insightful look at the progress made in land restoration and wildlife conservation under the Great Green Wall initiative in Senegal. This visit was part of the larger part of "A Week on the Great Green Wall" organised jointly by the Centre for International Forestry Research and World Agroforestry (CIFOR-ICRAF) and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), under the

“Knowledge for Great Green Wall Action” (K4GGWA) programme, which is funded by the European Union. This event also brought together other partners such as the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the African Development Bank (AfDB), the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) through the GGW Accelerator, the Senegal Great Green Wall Agency, the Pan African Agency of the Great Green Wall (PAGGW), and the African Union Commission.

The participants visited:

- (1) successful restoration sites, seeded with mix woody and herbaceous fodder species,
- (2) village natural reserve of Khoily Alpha 1000 ha restored plot, and
- (3) transformation unit of NTFPs with the women association.

The discussions at the field visit in Koyli Alpha, focused on:

- **Successful Restoration Sites:** Areas that have been successfully restored, seeded with a mix of woody and herbaceous species for forage. The delegation observed areas that had been successfully restored with a mix of woody and herbaceous species intended for forage production. These restoration sites are integral to the broader efforts to combat desertification and restore degraded lands under the GMV initiative.
- **Koyli Alpha Community Nature Reserve:** A 1,000-hectare restored plot and associated projects supporting the Great Green Wall (ACD, RIPOSTES, PARECC). The visitors explored the 1,000-hectare restored site of the Koyli Alpha Community Nature Reserve (RNC), which serves as a model of ecosystem restoration. This reserve, supported by several intervention projects such as ACD, RIPOSTES, and

PARECC, has been instrumental in regenerating the local environment and preserving biodiversity. The reserve provides a valuable case study for scaling similar efforts across the region.

- **Wildlife and biodiversity at Koyli Alpha:** The Koyli Alpha reserve has seen significant expansion in terms of wildlife. Oryx and land tortoises are thriving in the restored environment, and various bird species have returned to the area. The reserve's biodiversity is regenerating rapidly, making it an exemplary site for ecosystem restoration
- **Community Involvement and Hydraulic Boreholes:** The local communities were deeply involved in the restoration process. Agreements were made to relocate villagers to facilitate the restoration of the land, with hydraulic boreholes installed to provide water for wildlife and support sustainable land management. These boreholes are crucial for maintaining the health of the ecosystem and ensuring that the animals on-site have access to water.
- **Presentation by Dr. Sékouna Diatta:** Dr. Sékouna Diatta, a key representative from the National Agency of the Great Green Wall of Senegal, shared the agency's vision and strategy for advancing restoration efforts within Senegal. He discussed the key objectives of the GG initiative in the country, emphasizing the need for sustainable land management, biodiversity conservation, and community participation.
- **Presentation by Mansour Mbaye (ACD Expert):** Mansour Mbaye presented the support provided by the FAO/European Union for the Koyli Alpha project. He outlined the challenges encountered during the project's implementation, including the relocation of villagers and the efforts to ensure the sustainability of the restoration activities. He emphasized that Koyli Alpha serves as a pilot project for future restoration efforts in the region.
- **Visit to the Arboretum:** Dr. MaAnta Mbow, a researcher at the Centre National de Recherche Forestière (CNRF), presented the arboretum created for the in-situ conservation of endangered species. He explained the operational processes involved in managing the arboretum and highlighted the importance of various tree species, some native to the area and others from different regions of Senegal, which are essential for preserving biodiversity.
- **Visit to the borehole on site:** The delegation visited the hydraulic borehole installations, which provide water to the animals on-site. The boreholes play a critical role in maintaining the health of the ecosystem and supporting both wildlife and local communities.

The visit to Koyli Alpha was an invaluable opportunity to witness the successful restoration efforts supported by the Great Green Wall initiative in Senegal. The integration of community involvement, biodiversity conservation, and sustainable land management practices offers important lessons for other regions facing similar environmental challenges. The Koyli Alpha reserve stands as a testament to the power of collaborative restoration efforts and a model for future projects under the GMV framework.

Annexes

Annex 1: Agenda of “A Week on the Great Green Wall”, Saly, Senegal

9-13 September 2024

Day	Content	Lead
Pre-event training Saturday and Sunday	Capacity strengthening for two days covering facilitation and evidence use for the GGW as well as the Regreening App use and land health	CIFOR-ICRAF For GGW focal points and invited participants only

Day 1 – Monday 9th September Official opening and cross-learning

Time	Topic/ session	Lead
8.30-9.00	Registration	CIFOR-ICRAF
9.00-10.00	Official opening with official remarks from: Government of Senegal (Minister of Environment tbc) European Union (Head of Delegation tbc) CIFOR-ICRAF (Africa Director) FAO IFAD PA-GGW AUC	Moderated session
10.00-10.30	Break and photo	
10.30-11.30	"Progress of the GGW" A summary of progress since the last week on the GGW in Ethiopia. Different partners will present a snapshot of achievements.	Partners
11.30-13.00	Cross-learning session 1 Will cover topics such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Communications ● Coalitions, coordination and partnership building ● Civil society involvement and contribution ● Bringing the GGW into mainstream policies and investments and enabling environments 	CIFOR-ICRAF moderating
13.00-14.00	Lunch break	
14.00-16.30	Cross-learning session 2 Will cover topics such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Youth, gender and inclusion ● Digital transformation in the GGW ● Restoration and conflict/security 	CIFOR-ICRAF moderating
16.30-17.30	Tea/coffee and networking Structured networking sessions to facilitate relationship-building among participants	

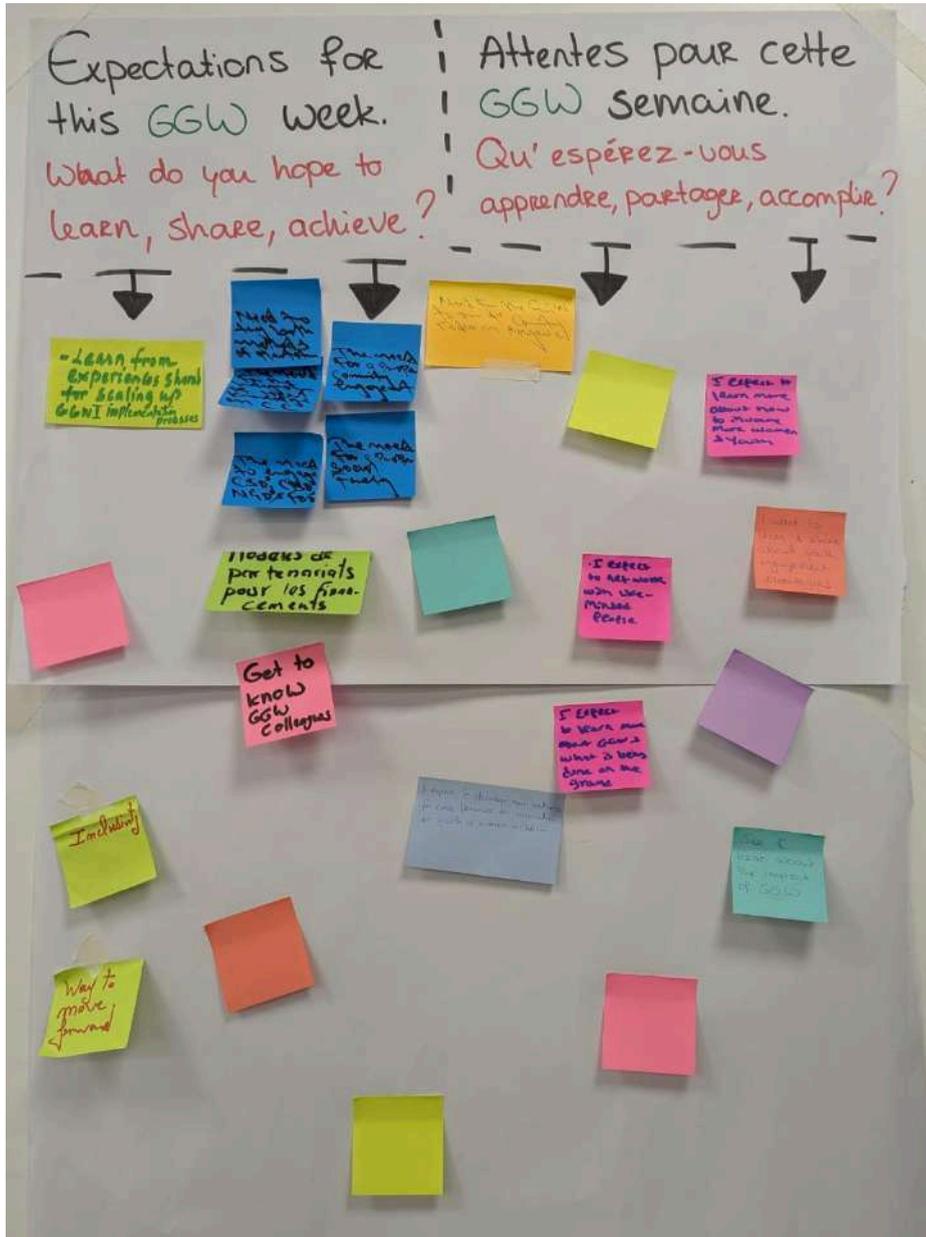
Annex 2: “A Week on the Great Green Wall” Participants list

No	First name	Surname	Organisation or country	Gender= F(Female)- M(Male)	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3
1	Ibrahim	Toure	CIFOR-ICRAF	M			
2	Mieke	Bourne	CIFOR-ICRAF	F			
3	Tor-Gunnar	Vagen	CIFOR-ICRAF	M			
4	Ilse	Hennemann	CIFOR-ICRAF	F			
5	Patrick	Worms	CIFOR-ICRAF	M			
6	Salifou	Bayoko	CIFOR-ICRAF	M			
7	Mawa	Karambiri	CIFOR-ICRAF	F			
8	Gloria	Adeyiga	CIFOR-ICRAF	F			
9	Peter	Minang	CIFOR-ICRAF	M			
10	Oliver	Gardiner	CIFOR-ICRAF	M			
11	Kapoury	Sanogo	CIFOR-ICRAF	M			
12	Bernard	Onkware	CIFOR-ICRAF	M			
13	Tidjani	Kodou Choukou	Chad - NAGMV	M			
14	Abdelwafour	Algadi Atim	Chad- NAGMV	M			
15	Abdoulfatah	Arab	Djibouti- NAGMV	M			
16	Hassan	Rayale	Djibouti- NAGMV	M			
19	Dr Ali Hamid Osman	Ali	Sudan- NAGMV	M			
19	Innocent	Alenyi	Nigeria- NAGMV	M			
20	Habiba Usman Lau	Ibrahim	Nigeria- NAGMV	F			
21	UmmulKhair Mohamed	Jalo	Nigeria- NAGMV	F			
22	Moddibo Abubakar	Nana	Nigeria- NAGMV	M			
23	Ahmed Majidadi	Baguidao	Nigeria- NAGMV	M			
24	Sidna Ahmed	Ely	Mauritania- NAGMV	M			
25	Seyni	Madougou	Niger- NAGMV	M			
26	Ibrahim	Malick	Niger- NAGMV	M			
27	Daouda	Konare	Mali- NAGMV	M			
28	Dienebou	Diallo	Mali- NAGMV	F			
29	Abakar Mahamat	Zougoulou	PAGMV	M			
30	Sakhoudia	Thiam	PAGMV	M			
31	Alhaji Ngare	Dogo	Nigeria - NGOS	M			
32	Adamou	Zoubeirou	Nigeria - NGOS	M			
33	Aboubacar Okana	Lougue	Burkina Faso - NGOS	M			
34	Helina Teklu	Haile	Ethiopia - NGOS	F			

35	Rokiatou	Traore	Mali - NGOS	F			
36	Mously	Sene	Senegal - NGOS	F			
37	Counan	Ndiaye	Senegal - NGOS	F			
38	Fodé	Fall	SENEGAL GMV Agency	M			
39	Sekouna	DIATTA	SENEGAL GMV Agency	M			
40	Sophie	Toure	SENEGAL GMV Agency	F			
41	Mamadou	Niang	SENEGAL GMV Agency	M			
42	Assane	Seck	SENEGAL GMV Agency	M			
43	Gora	Diop	SENEGAL GMV Agency	M			
44	Ndeye Anna	Houma	SENEGAL GMV Agency	F			
45	Aminata	Diallo	SENEGAL GMV Agency	F			
46	Amy	Bakhoum	SENEGAL GMV Agency	F			
47	Sounkarou	Ndiaye	SENEGAL GMV Agency	M			
50	Makhfousse	Sarr	FAO	F			
51	Marc	Parfondry	FAO	M			
52	Sarah	Clavel	CNULD	F			
53	Matteo	Marchisio	FIDA	M			
54	Ashley	Davidson	FIDA	F			
55	Atur	Mabiso	FIDA	F			
56	Awa	Sow	FIDA	F			
57	Amadou Horst	Diouf	FIDA	F			
58	Dounamba	Konaré	FIDA	F			
59	Gladys	Morales	FIDA	M			
60	Marianne	Sato	FIDA	F			
61	Maxime	Thibon	FIDA	M			
62	Norman Messer	Messer	FIDA	M			
63	Yonas	Mekonern	FIDA	M			
64	Yuna Salmon	Salmon	FIDA	F			
65	Abdoulaye Abkat	Mourno	GCF Chad	M			
66	Oumar	Gadji	GCF Chad	M			
67	Hassan	Diarra	GCF Mali	M			
68	Abdou Nouridine	Sanfo	GCF Burkina Faso	M			
69	Ezechias	Some	GCF Burkina Faso	M			
70	Ishola Issiaka	Tolani	GCF Nigeria	M			
71	Mohamed	Ly	CSE Senegal	M			
72	Adamou Teni	Issiaka	RBD/PAM	M			
73	Jean Marc	Pisani	EU ambassador	M			
74	Niclas Gottmann	Gottman	UE commission	M			
75	Baptiste	Bobillier	EUD Senegal	M			
76	Come	Ndour	WV Senegal	M			
77	Ludovico	Banova	Italia embassy	M			
78	Moussa	Balde	AVSF	M			

79	Benjamin Muylaert	Gelin	Belgium Embassy	M			
80	Djibril	Diallo	Birdlife	M			
81	Merveille	Mboko	WVI	M			
82	Pierre Louis	Fedorah	WVI	F			
83	Anne	Foucray	Terres et Hommes	F			
84	Walid	Bechir	Seedballs Senegal	F			
85	Annie	Schulz	TreeAid	M			
86	Mana Farooghi	Farooghi	UK embassy	F			
87	Anushka	Shibchurn	Canada embassy	F			
88	Pierre	Lucas	WFP	M			
89	Tedangbe	Dubaibe	WV Senegal	M			
90	Sarah	Mathewson	TreeAid	F			
91	Pierre Henry	Michel	Enabel	M			
92	Mamadou Dabo	Dabo	WFP	M			
93	Ndeye Fatou	Marr	OSS	F			
94	Anis	Gattassi	OSS	M			
95	El Hadj Malick	Ciss	Journalist Snegal	M			
96	Blaise	Burnier	SwissAid	M			
97	Subsol	Sebastien	Embassy France	M			
98	Dominique	Masse	IRD senegal	M			
99	Ousmane	Ndiaye	CNCR	M			
100	Frederica	Andriamananlena	WFP	F			
101	Roberto Gotti	Gotti	AICS	M			
102	Antonella Salis	Sallis	AICS	F			
103	Anna	Marr	France Volonataire Senegal	F			
103	Jean Marc	Garreau	SOS Sahel	M			
105	Pape Samba	Ndiaye	Terres et Hommes	M			
106	Bernard	Terris	Danaya	M			
107	Ouedraogo	Omer	Spong- Resad	M			
108	Aziz	Diedhou	LBA	M			

Annex 3. Expectations for the week of the Great Green Wall



- Results lessons learned and how to move forward
- I expect to learn more about the GGW and what being done on the ground
- I expect to network with like minded people
- I want to learn and share about youth engagement strategies
- I expect to learn more about how to involve more women and youth
- Need for integration of local knowledge, proper community engagement, engagement of CSO's CBO.s, NGOs and FBOs, proper social fencing
- See and hear about the impact of the GGW

Engagement	Participation
Complementary	The Great Green Wall needs to emphasize on having a common objective
Coalition with relevant stakeholders	Gender and youth inclusion requires intentional designs
Coalitions are important but still need to be strengthened	Partnership
Ecosystème diversifié autour de la GMV	Synergie, mouvement, motivation, engagement
Enormes défis	Coalition des coalitions nationales
Échange Plage Travaux animée de group	There are promising / successful experience for the GGW to ambulated
Equity	Inclusion
Access to water is a major constraint	Acte l'engagement des partenaires par un décret
Sustainability	Continues engagement
More advocacy	Youth involvement
Need to define inclusive mechanisms to engage effectively with many stakeholders at various levels	Lack of funding
Inclusion	Accueil
The challenge of restoration lies with all of us	Strategic action
Le parcours des agences nationales de la GMV	La cohésion et le partage renforcent l engagement
More data to make good evidence based decisions	Advocacy can help mobilize decision makers and funds

What will you do differently as a result of a learning today? Que ferez-vous différemment après avoir appris quelque chose aujourd'hui ?

- More communication
- Prioritize evidence-based advocacy
- Integrate more of the GGW in our activities

- Create more opportunities of collaboration and adopt it as an approach
- Try to synergize more
- Be more proactive
- Involve new people in our processes
- Keep asking and participating in more of these events
- Cascading the knowledge down to the community but it requires some technical otherwise support
- Renforcer le partenariat
- Approche de mise en synergie des expériences
- Mieux présenter nos documents
- Co-construire la résilience des communautés
- Lecons apprises dans les synergies et la communication
- Communication, mettre en application
- Adopt bottom up approach
- Relancer les cadres de concertation avec tous les acteurs GMV
- Continuous sharing of lessons and experiences
- Think about the coalition should be as a live document
- Liste des participants
- Impliquer les communautés par la consultation et la participation aux prises de décisions

Mentimeter

Today I learnt something new! Aujourd'hui, j'ai appris quelque chose de nouveau !



What I learnt was..... Ce que j'ai appris est.....

- Spectral monitoring
- The importance of data collection
- Data collection methods
- Land health
- Les plateformes de collecte des données
- Teledetection
- Methode de collecte et les differents outils
- Les principes de suivi evaluation avec implication des communautes
- Citizen science

- Centralisation des données
- Complimenting ground data with remotely collected data
- Insights into the various monitoring mechanisms based on earth observation
- Amélioration de la santé des terres
- J'ai appris les techniques de spectral monitoring
- Soil health monitoring
- The link between tree cover and SOC varying hugely between contexts
- Deep investigations in participatory approach will generate fruitful results
- Outils utilisés pour la
- collecte des données
- Rôle télédéte
- Regreening App
- Strong data analyse
- SIOBAP
- Comparative analysis

I need more information or training on... J'ai besoin de plus d'informations ou d'une formation sur

...

- Data collection
- Soil health and data collection
- Methodology on carbon sequestration potential calculation across the GGW
- Using key earth observation tools for project monitoring
- La collecte des données
- La télédétection
- Cross sector indicators
- Remote sensing
- Indicators and how easy it is to gather data on them
- Regreening app design
- Objeif de collete
- Ce que fait le CIFOR!!!!
- Soil carbon
- Evaluation du carbone
- Utilisation des satelittes et les financements
- Data analysis especially on RS
- Regreening app
- Methodology for analysis of data
- Crédit carbon
- Possibility if analysis on the correlation between land governance systems (community led versus cetralised) and restoration
- Collecte des données
- Carbon sequestration accounting in the GGW
- Satellite images analysis

How do you feel now? Comment vous sentez- vous maintenant ?

How do you feel now? Comment vous sentez-vous maintenant ?

55 responses



How would you rate the week on the GGW? Comment évaluez-vous la semaine sur la GMV?

How would you rate the week on the GGW? Comment évaluez-vous la semaine sur la GMV ?



What did you like best about the week? Qu'est-ce qui vous a le plus plu dans cette semaine?

- Échange
- Exchanges!
- Private sector panel
- Diversity of actors
- Power dynamics
- Private sector session
- Learning about the work of the private sector in the region
- Le partage d'expérience et les cas pratiques
- The interactive sessions especially after the IFAD presentation

- Seeing the group relaxing into more informal engagement and connections
- Diversity of participants
- Échanges, animation et communication
- Les travaux de groupes et le Dragon
- Motivation de tous pour GMV
- Les travaux de la journée du 12 sept
- Openess
- Échange, présentation, partage d'expérience
- Innovation/K4GGWA
- Échanges d'expériences et informations sur les innovations
- Participatory approach/Innovative method
- No tabou attitude
- Diversity of participants, networking and insights into various aspects of the GGW
- The approach and analysis
- La rente des partenaires et parties prenante de la GMW
- Great networking
- Non state actors and private sector
- Motivation tous
- La vosite de terrain de terrain. On devait pouvoir dormir a Louga

What do you think could have been improved? How? Selon vous, qu'est-ce qui aurait pu être amélioré ? De quelle manière?

- More dynamic sessions
- Reduce sessions
- L'invitation des acteurs privés potentiels
- Time management. There are sessions that could've just lasted an hour but went on for too long
- Impliquer plus les autres ANGMV (une présentation de 5 mn par pays)
- Have dry-runs for the panels before the workshop so that we are all better prepared.
- Facilité l'insertion des jeunes dans activités de la grande muraille verte
- Improved preparatory work (survey...) to have more in depth session
- Put the APGMW and national agencies much more in the driving seat/agenda-setters
- More time to see the beach
- Close early, especially if there's field trip
- More success stories and feedback on project implementation GGW
- Organisation
- Organisation, plus de dynamisme, choix d'un lieu calme
- Time consciousness Adequate translation Good timetable
- Navette
- Close early
- Proposer des cas pratiques (par pays/ par type d'intervention)
- Give more time for exchanges and send principal document
- Coming on board more donors
- Système d'évaluation de la santé des terres
- Condition d'organisation
- Coordinate to avoid duplication for example between facilitators (CIFOR and IFAD for example)
- Presentations should be as simplified as possible
- Implication

- Share the list of participants before the week so that people can connect and schedule Bilaterales to build or enhance partnerships

- Les échanges d'expériences
- Les innovations
- Coalition, Collaboration, Adequate working-class

What more would you like to learn about and why? Sur quoi aimeriez-vous en savoir plus et pourquoi ?

- Gragon game
- Empowering private enterprise in the GGW
- How to mobilize money in order to be more effective
- More youth engagement especially in the PAGGW
- The next steps
- Monitoring
- Le partage des bonnes pratiques
- Gestion de connaissances
- Partnership; resources mobilisation
- Appui de l'APGMV a la mise en place des coalitions et leur fonctionnement
- Greater access to funding for effective implementation process of the GGWSSI
- What do we mean by a locally led great green wall? What does that concretely mean for donors, non local actors and cbo?

- Coordination across the various stakeholders
- Grant mechanism with international organisations, local governments
- Le programme Régional
- Follow up and building on this event forward
- Communication digitale
- Formation sur les outils de collecte des données pour améliorer mon département
- How to involve private sector
- Partnership; press mob
- Secteur financier local
- A digitalCommunity of Practice to remain connected
- Opportunités de collaboration
- Vision et mise en oeuvre du programme regional
- Evaluation des impacts/Impacts evaluation
- Opportunités de collaboration
- Finance is vital for sustainable implementation of any impactful project/program