



CROSS-COUNTRY POLICY LEARNING TRIP TO NIGER

POLICY MAKERS FROM MALI AND SENEGAL REFLECTING ON THE ASSISTED NATURAL REGENERATION (ANR) PRESIDENTIAL DECREE FROM NIGER



REPORT

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Introduction

The restoration of degraded ecosystems through nature-based solutions is an integral part of the vision and development strategies of sub-Saharan African countries, including Senegal, Mali and Niger. At the international and sub-regional levels, these countries have adhered to initiatives aimed at sustainable ecosystems' management and the fight against desertification such as the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration, Land Degradation Neutrality, the AFR100 and the Great Green Wall for the Sahara and the Sahel (GGWI). Similarly, national development frameworks highlight sustainable management of the environment and the restoration of degraded ecosystems as priority areas for development. For example, in Senegal, the country's development framework, the Emerging Senegal Plan 2014-2023 as well as related political and legislative instruments give a prominent role to environmental issues. Similarly, in Mali, the country's development reference framework, the Strategic Framework for Economic Recovery and Sustainable Development 2019-2023 enshrines environmental protection, green economy promotion, and inclusiveness among priority areas for development.

Despite these political commitments, various challenges limit the wider adoption and upscaling of land restoration practices including agroforestry in general and Assisted Natural Regeneration- ANR (also referred to as Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration), soil fertility and water conservation techniques. The policy challenges limiting the adoption of agroforestry in West Africa, especially in Mali, Senegal and Niger (to some extent) include: i) incoherence, and often conflict between the state own environmental policy and legal provisions, and with the customary land/tree tenure system which are based on farmers' entitlement to their ancestral land and tree resources (Yatich et al. 2014), ii) the absence of specific agroforestry policy, laws, or strategy in these countries to regulate and secure the farmers' investments into the agroforestry practices (Bernard et al. 2019), iii) the lack of specific status for the trees on farm, in the agroforestry parklands, although these are different from the trees in the forest and deserve their own regulations; consequently, iv) forestry codes, and related decrees which are not appropriate to the governance of agroforestry systems, are however used to govern the trees on farm; and v) farmers are required to pursue a permit with the state forestry services for the use of the trees they have grown themselves. Although the permit is said to be free for the FMNR trees, the permit procedures cost farmer time and money.

The *Reversing Land Degradation in Africa by Scaling-up Evergreen Agriculture* project is a 5.5-year initiative funded by the European Union, aiming to bring under restoration 1 million hectares of degraded land and reaching 500,000 households in 8 African countries including Senegal, Mali, and Niger. In both Senegal and Mali, the project aims to reach 80,000 households with re-greening techniques and to restore 160,000 hectares of degraded land. In Niger, the target is 40,000 households and 90,000 hectares. The project is coordinated by the World Agroforestry (ICRAF) with its country implementing partners: OXFAM and Sahel Eco in Mali, CARE International and World Vision in Niger, and World Vision in Senegal. One of the project's components implemented by ICRAF is called SHARED (Stakeholder Approach for Risk-Informed and Evidence-Based Decision-Making). SHARED coordinates collaboration among partners, engagement with stakeholders to influence policies and practices in the different countries.

With inputs from the Regreening Africa project, and support from other partners, some of the above policy challenges have been addressed in Niger, through the issuance of a presidential decree regulating the practice of ANR in the country. In addition, during the Joint Virtual

Reflection and Learning Missions¹ (JRLMs), and through the National Project Oversight and Coordination Committee² (NOCC) in each country the Senegal and Mali teams expressed the need to engage more in the case of Niger and learn from it. In addition, studies exist in both countries on the need to undertake policy reforms to accelerate the scaling of the ANR practice. The present cross-country policy learning trip contributes to that quest.

From the 12th to 17th September 2022, 30 stakeholders from Mali and Senegal travelled to Niger to learn from their peers on the ANR presidential decree processes.

Objectives

The overall objective of this cross-country policy learning visit was to enable Mali and Senegal decision-makers to learn from Niger's experience in advocacy and policies' influencing related to agroforestry, land restoration, rights and procedures for tree uses. Particularly, the objective was, to learn from the multi-actor processes that led to the adoption of the presidential decree regulating the practice and benefit sharing of Assisted Natural Regeneration (ANR).

The specific objectives were to:

- Strengthen dialogue through exchange of experiences between country stakeholders.
- Explore opportunities for policy influence in Mali and Senegal including the relevance of initiating a similar advocacy process as was completed in Niger in favour of land restoration, agroforestry, and the practice of ANR.
- Develop an operational plan for the advocacy process by mapping the expected changes, the key actors to be included, their respective roles, the means required, and an implementation schedule.

Key messages from the cross-country policy learning visit:

- Higher level political will and commitment was critical for the decree to be made in Niger. In Senegal and Mali, there is a favourable political environment that could support a similar advocacy process in the country.
- Meaningful, and sustainable policy reforms happen when the need for change is expressed from the bottom and meets support from the top.
- Policy reforms in Mali and Senegal should improve the status of ANR and the socio-economic value of the trees for the farmers.
- To be successful, game changing and appealing to policy makers, the advocacy should be built upon robust evidence of gaps in the existing policies and regulations and their implementation.

¹ The Joint Reflective and Learning Missions (JRLM) were designed using the Stakeholder Approach to Risk Informed and Evidence Based Decision Making (SHARED) method to create an innovative monitoring, reflection and learning opportunity between the project implementing Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), World Agroforestry scientists and partners engaged in oversight at the national level.

² The National Oversight and Coordination Committee (NOCC) members are technical officers and representatives from a mix of government ministries that oversee and coordinate the project implementation at national level, to ensure conformity with national legislations, and that the project results inform governmental decision making and contribute to achieving the country's land restoration commitments.

Key recommendations from the cross-country policy learning visit:

1. Initiate an advocacy in Mali and in Senegal for a decree or *un arrêté* regulating the practice of ANR, its governance and benefit sharing schemes. Political opportunity windows exist in both countries.
2. Build a movement or network of stakeholders for advocacy for ANR reforms in Mali and Senegal and expand the movement to other countries in the Sahel, such as Burkina Faso, building from a core team of stakeholders and institutions that participated in the learning visit.
3. Make a repository and analysis of current ANR related laws and regulations in the countries to inform and guide the interventions.
4. Although the ANR decree has been adopted in Niger, there is still a need for a specific guideline or *Arrêté* to clearly define the application and interpretation of the decree. It is also important to translate the decree in local languages for better accessibility by local communities. These are important as it would avoid possible misinterpretation and ensure that the decree is universally applied across the country following the same guidelines.

Session 1: Introduction

Opening remarks

The official opening remarks of the event were given by M. Hima Fatouhou, acting Integrated Programs Director representing the Country Director of World Vision Niger, followed by M. Ibrahim Toure CIFOR-ICRAF representative and Colonel Salissou Yaouza from the General Directorate of Water and Forestry (DGEF), Ministry of Environment and fight against desertification, representing the Regreening Africa National Oversight and Coordination Committee (NOCC) in Niger. They all welcomed the participants and thanked CIFOR-ICRAF for organizing such an important learning event. The NOCC representative reviewed the origins, motivations and processes that led to the presidential decree on the practice of ANR in Niger and the benefits the decree has brought so far to the local communities. He stressed the primary goals of the decree, which were to i) promote and regulate the practice of ANR, ii) secure farmers' rights, labours, and investments made in growing trees on their farms, and iii) promote agroforestry products' value chain development.

Exercise 1: Participants' expectations

Participants were asked to indicate their expectations collectively per table. The expectations revolve around cross-learning of the ANR decree process, its implementation and the lessons learned for the participants of Mali and Senegal, and are listed below:

Participants' expectations:

- Improve our technical knowledge of the ANR by learning from Niger colleagues and their success stories.
- Understand the extent to which the decree has helped solve the ANR related problems.
- Understand the gendered dimensions of the ANR decree.
- Understand the ANR decree process, and the roles played by the different actors.
- Understand the impact of the decree on the wider scaling of ANR in Niger.
- Learn more from the processes that led to the ANR decree in Niger.

- Learn from the Senegal and Mali experiences to enable for comparison with the Niger case, for increased knowledge and perspective: the challenges they face, the institutional challenges, and opportunities.
- Improve my knowledge of the concept of advocacy and policy influencing processes that led to the ANR decree.
- Need to get materials from the workshop for our continuous learning.
- See land restoration practices in the field, in situ.
- Understand what has motivated the making of the ANR decree.
- Get inspirations on how to fight against illegal logging of endangered tree species.

Exercise 2: Assessing participants opinions on land restoration in their country

Participants were given a question and a statement and responded to each with how much they agreed or disagreed with it.

Question 1: What do you think of land restoration efforts in your country? Response options:

1. Fully Optimistic – 2. Optimistic – 3. A little bit Optimistic – 4. Neutral – 5. Not optimistic

From this exercise 74% were optimistic, 23% a little bit optimistic and 3% neutral. Those who were optimistic argue that a lot of investment has been made in land restoration, with lots of knowledge, techniques and technologies produced, that just need to be upscaled. Those that were a little bit optimistic affirm that there is still a lot of effort that need to be made because current restoration efforts are not delivering sufficiently ambitious results to meet restoration commitments. For example, they argued that in Niger, only 20% of the country's restoration targets were achieved in 2021 by the actors involved in land restoration sector. None of the participants were 'fully optimistic', nor 'not optimistic'.

Statement 1: The current strategies and policies in our country can enable the achievement of restoration goals. Response options: 1. Strongly agree – 2. Agree – 3. Agree a little— 4. Neutral – 5. Disagree.

More than half (67%) of the participants Agreed with the statement, as for them, governments have made efforts to develop environmental strategies and policies for land restoration, especially at local level. 17% of the participants strongly agreed because restoration is a priority on governments' agenda. 13% did not agree because all the stakeholders are not involved enough in the strategies and policies' preparation and adoption process, and often those policy documents are adopted just to please donors for resources' mobilization. 3% were neutral because there is a lack of effective stakeholder platforms to accelerate land restoration, and the governments' lack effective national resources' mobilization and allocation to land restoration.

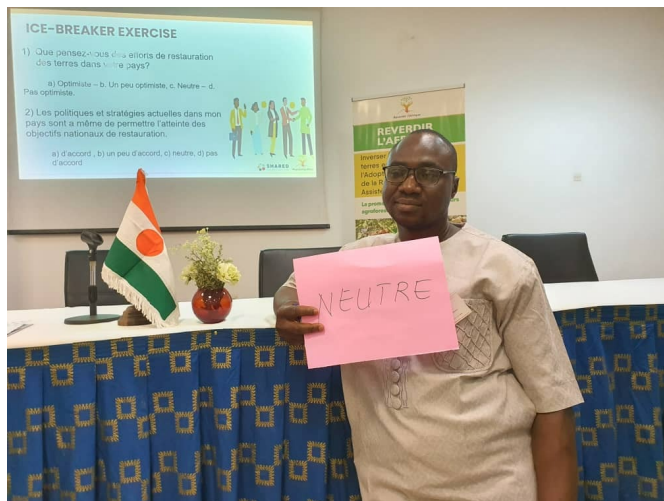


Photo. A participant from Mali standing alone to his position ‘neutral’ on land restoration regulations.

Session 2: Uncovering Niger’s experience in policy influencing work: the ANR decree advocacy process

Presentation 1 by the NOCC

A presentation was made on Niger’s experience of the ANR decree adoption process and dissemination among the relevant stakeholders. The decree on ANR was adopted following a political commitment by the President of the Republic of Niger to support and help achieve the country’s national and international climatic, and land restoration commitments. Based on gaps identified in existing regulations pertaining to the forestry and rural code that did not specifically consider ANR, yet the practice is vital for drylands and ecosystems like those in Niger. The decree is helping to address major issues of access, use of ANR trees, the fraudulent cutting or heavy pruning of trees in the fields and the preservation of farmers’ investments into the ANR practice. The decree has been translated into two national languages Haoussa and Djerma to facilitate its dissemination and ownership by the farmers. The adoption of this new decree has not only changed the behaviour of the technical services, the foresters, it has also improved the relationship between the technical services, foresters and the ANR practicing farmers. It was noted that the decree on ANR may have some weaknesses, notably the lack of supervision of all actors. There is also a need to collect more evidence on how the decree resulted into increased adoption of ANR practices by farmers. It should be noted that the local authorities played an important advocacy role to the President of the Republic of Niger for the adoption of the ANR decree.

Discussions: Question and Answer:

- The ANR decree was needed because of the gaps found in the forest code, which does not mention ANR, its governance, and benefit sharing.
- Higher level political commitment is key to success: the decree process included regular inter-ministerial committee meetings led by the country’s president, who instructed the Minister of Environment to follow-up and oversee the decree process. Mayors were also included in the advocacy process, through formal and informal lobbying with the President. Likewise, NGOs were instrumental to the elaboration of the decree, for

example the programme Regreening Africa supported in the advocacy and participated in the translation of the decree in Haoussa and Djerma languages.

- Previously, a national agroforestry strategy was pushed by stakeholders from research and development, but it did not go through for numerous reasons including funding issues.
- The decree has helped change behaviours on the ground specifically the conflicting relationships and suspicions between the farmers and foresters. Now, they both know the rulings for using ANR trees, and farmers do not hide from foresters anymore. They are not enemies anymore but became partners. As a result, local fuelwood markets are emerging for selling ANR woods free of any taxes or permit fees. There is a need for a more systematic study of the changes that occurred thanks to the ANR decree including stakeholder perceptions, inventories, GIS data.
- What was the duration of the decree process? Were the different steps linear? Why was the decree adopted by the National Assembly before it was submitted to the appreciation of the donors and NGOs? The process took 7 years and was not linear but iterative. Since the agroforestry development strategy was not successful, we have re-oriented the focus on ANR which was also an agroforestry practice, and an urgent issue in the country. The adoption process was a technical and political choice to ensure full control of the government of Niger over the ANR decree and its content. We envision the donors and NGOs as supporters.
- How does the decree improve land tenure security for farmers? – we have set-up a registration system for the ANR fields. To be registered, a farmer should be the owner of the land, the land shouldn't be the object of contestation. The registration is done at the village and municipal level, after which the farmer is granted a certificate of customary and municipal land ownership.
- How was the behaviour of the population who do not own land following the decree process? We have not done a study on this aspect; yet pertinent to conduct.
- Do we know the impact of the ANR on biodiversity? We haven't done specifically a study on that, but evidence shows a correlation between the practice and biodiversity, as ANR helps nature regenerate without bringing exotic tree species, chemical or any other material detrimental to the environment.

Presentation 2 by Hamed Tchibozo, World Vision Niger

A presentation was made to enlighten the participants on the contribution of the Regreening Africa project in the process of adoption and dissemination of the ANR decree in Niger. The project, through World Vision Niger was member of the committee/working group that led the reflections on the decree reform. Thus, we attended the meetings, sponsored some of the workshops and after the decree adoption by the government, we translated it into national language. The decree was broadcasted on community radio stations for wider audience and disseminated to ANR practicing stakeholders. We also trained the environmental monitoring committees which exist at local level to oversee environmental management. The presentation also focused on the activities carried out at the community level by the project Regreening Africa, among which land restoration using FMNR, vegetated half-moon, Tree planting where pertinent, and other soil and water conservation techniques.

Session 3: Community Champions Celebration

Engaging discussions with community members from Simiri, Ouallam et Hamdallaye took place as the large group of participants could not travel to the field for various reasons, including security concern: Seyni Kalkoye, Himadou Issa, ANR practicing farmers); Amina Alhassane, processor of non-timber agroforestry products; Issaka Hassane, religious leader, nurserymen, producer of Mauritian grafted Zyziphus; Assamaou Djibo, nurseryman, processor of non-timber agroforestry products.

The following highlights the exchanges:

- What made it easier for you to practice ANR? - Awareness raising and training received from World Vision, and technical services as well as experiences from our peers.
- What motivates you to be a nurseryman? - Profits received from trees product's sale, support to household needs.
- Which non-timber agroforestry products do you process? - Balanites oil processing (by women), enriched flour for children's nutrition. Before, we in the community, were felling trees for firewood without consideration for the other benefits such as the fruits. Now with the ANR training, we prune the ANR trees for our firewood needs, and no longer cut the trees down. The improved cooking stoves are also helping us improve our health, reduce wood consumption, and strengthen our products' value chain development.
- Sustainability - now, there is a collective awareness about the valuing of trees, and environmental protection. We have received the necessary investment; however, we still need more training and support to thrive.
- The decree is new. The government has no project or programme to popularise this decree, it is the NGOs and projects that try to popularize it at our level. The surveillance committee established thanks to the decree helps us communities to implement the decree, use it to secure our trees and fields. A much wider dissemination of the decree is needed.

Session 4: Introduction to the advocacy framework

Presentation 3: the SHARED advocacy framework

An introduction to the SHARED advocacy framework was made by Mawa Karambiri as shown below, followed by a groupwork on assessment of the participants' experience with advocacy.

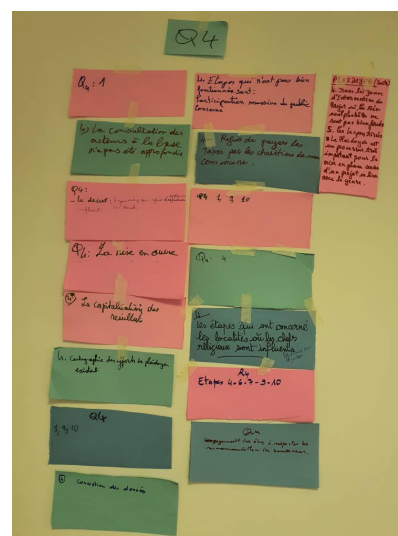
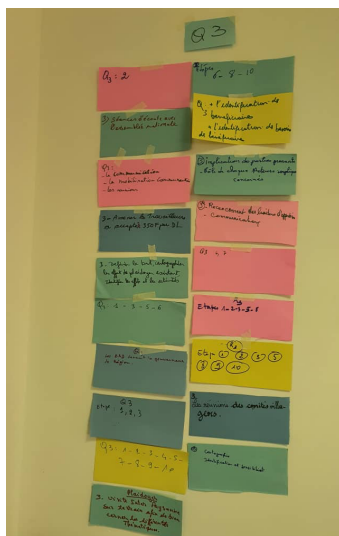


Figure 6: Cadre de plaidoyer SHARED comprenant les phases, les étapes et les outils proposés.

Fig. SHARED advocacy framework

Group work 1- Assessing participants' experience with advocacy

Using cards, participants reflected on advocacy in general, and SHARED framework. They highlighted the key steps they would find useful in an advocacy process, briefly discussed their previous experiences in advocacy (Q1), the steps of advocacy they were involved in (Q2), what has worked (Q3), what was challenging (Q4), what lessons they have learned (Q5), and any other comment (Q6).



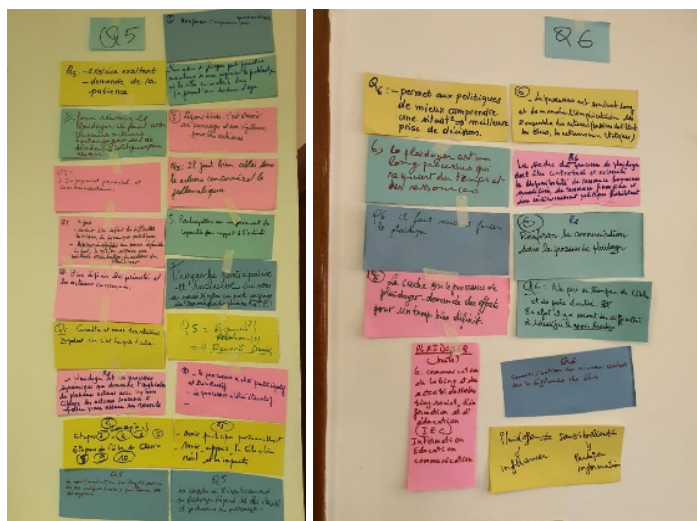


Fig. Participant's responses to the group work 1 on their experience with advocacy

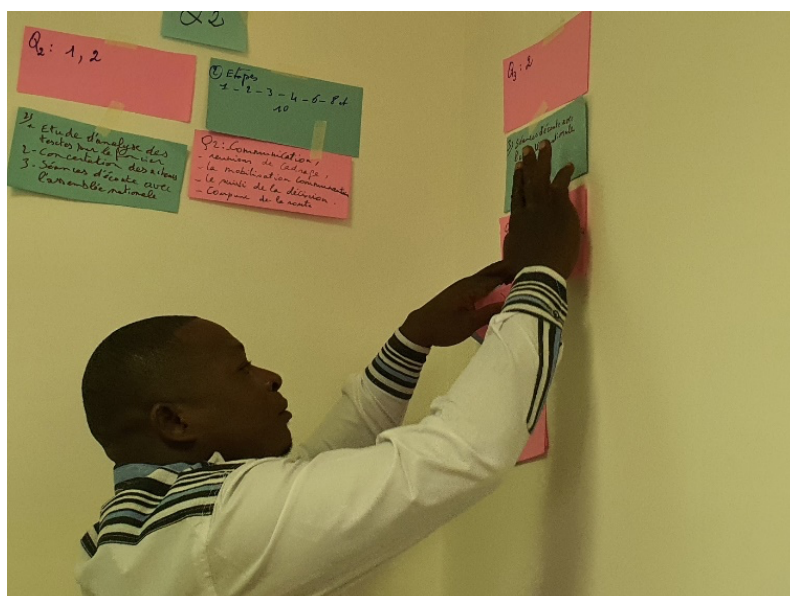


Fig. A participant adding their contribution on advocacy

Q 1: Participants' previous experiences in advocacy work

- Theoretical knowledge of the concept.
- Little involvement in advocacy implementation.
- Experience in advocating for the Regreening Africa project to include the management of livestock corridor and pastoralism management to the project activities in Senegal.
- Advocacy for the adoption of the new agricultural land law in Mali.
- Focal point in Mali for the regional advocacy project for climate justice.
- Participation to the elaboration of the African advocacy strategy for climate justice in preparation to the COP27.
- Advocacy for the raising on 2 municipalities in Mali Madiakuy and Fangasso into Province (Cercle).
- Advocacy for child nutrition.
- Advocacy for good land governance.
- Advocacy for the use of biological food in our national fishery campaign in Senegal.

- Experience in advocating for women access to land, local land restoration and for the strategy of agroforestry in my country Mali.
- Participant to the elaboration, and implementation of an advocacy caravan for the scaling of ANR through illustration of ANR practice, study and learning trip, radio broadcasting and TV programs.
- Advocacy with the customary authorities and the local government for their support to the restoration project's activities.
- Not much experience, but some participation in the implementation phase.
- Participation to some national policy and decree processes.
- Advocacy on the negative impact of St Louis bricks in Senegal.
- Advocacy for granting land to a woman group.
- Advocacy for the creation of local monitoring committees in Niger.
- Advocacy for local government to support the technical agents with material for more efficacy in the field.

Q2: Steps of advocacy participants were previously involved, n=18

- 2 participants have been involved in all the 10 steps of advocacy from the conception to the implementation.
- 9 were involved in step 1 with examples of analysis of land laws and regulations, mapping of the intervention area.
- 9 were involved in step 2 through stakeholder consultation, identification of advocacy priorities, setting up local development committees (LDCs), defining the underlying difficulties to the process.
- 6 were involved in step 3 through exchange session with the national assembly, identification of the actors, the beneficiaries, and their needs.
- 5 were involved in step 5 through the gathering of data and evidence, the collection and development of database, and the difficulties related to malnutrition.
- 8 were involved in step 6 through activities of communication, scoping meetings, community mobilization, information, education and awareness campaign, seeking assistance of the chef de canton and village chiefs, census of opinion leaders.
- 5 were involved in step 10 with follow-ups to the decision of a road closure as pressure tactic, implementation of advocacy strategy.
- 1 was involved in step 8, 1 in step 9.

Steps 1, 2, 6 had the highest number of participants involved.

Q3: What has worked well? n=19

The following steps have worked for the participants:

- Step 1 with the definition of the advocacy goal reported by 6 participants.
- Step 2 reported by 5 participants.
- Step 3 identification of key stakeholders, and their roles, communication, exchanges with the national assembly reported by 8 participants.
- Step 4 with the identification of the existing advocacy efforts reported by 2 participants
- Step 5 reported by 4 participants.
- Step 6 reported by 9 participants through getting workers to accept the available cash payment of 350 cfa/day, communication, community mobilization, village committee meetings, information and awareness raising.

- Step 7 was reported by 2 participants.
- Step 8 on the mapping of the expected outcomes and effects of the activities reported by 3 participants.
- Step 9 by 2 participants.
- Step 10 through inter-farmer field visit to identify thematic challenges, regional development committees visit to the region's governor reported by 5 participants.

Overall, participants reported that all the steps worked out to some extent. Step 6 worked better followed by steps 3, 1, 2, 10, 5, 7.

Q4: What was challenging? n= 16

Participants reported the following steps as challenging from their experience:

- Step 1 was reported by 2 participants regarding the preparation of the advocacy process
- Step 4 by 3 as the mapping of the existing advocacy processes was not effective
- Step 5 by 1 participants regarding data and evidence gathering.
- Step 6 by 3 participant as there was not meaningful stakeholder consultation throughout the process; and the areas where religious leaders were influential were harder for the advocacy process; farmers also resistant to respect commitments by paying the agreed taxes; likewise, a governor who is reluctant to enforce a decree of raising some communes into Province (Cercle in Mali).
- Step 8 reported by 1 participant.
- Step 9 by 3 participant regarding the challenges of capitalisation of the outcomes reached.
- Step 10 reported by 7 participants as the target audience did not attend massively the event as expected, the challenging implementation of the advocacy; the enforcement and monitoring of the commitments taken by the local authorities' vis a vis the governor's recommendation; the non-effective participation of local government in natural resources management despite the prerogatives assigned to them by the Act 3 of decentralisation policy in Senegal.

Most challenging was step 10 followed by step 4, 6, 9 and 1. The steps 2, 3, 7 were not mentioned.

Q5: What lessons participants have learned?

- Advocacy is exciting and requires patience.
- Advocacy requires capacity building from scratch.
- Having courage and being vigilant in the actions is critical for advocacy.
- Advocacy enables the stakeholders to better understand the issues at stake and their roles in finding the solutions.
- Advocacy helps decision makers to make informed decisions.
- The success of advocacy depends on the clarity and the relevance of the message shared in the process.
- In advocacy, it is critical to identify the right target actors to influence and the root problems at stake.
- For an advocacy to succeed, it is vital to have a wide range of active stakeholders and parties as well as committed decision makers.

- Participatory approach is necessary for advocacy as it allows for the creation of inclusive, multidisciplinary working groups.
- Strong personal dynamism and community level commitment are keys to the success of advocacy.
- Resources and relationships are ingredients for successful and sustainable advocacy results.
- Defining accurately the difficulties, the risks, and political dynamics as well as clear goals, vision of the advocacy led to pertinent interventions and success of the advocacy process.
- Meaningful advocacy is participatory and iterative.
- Advocacy requires a clear definition of the priorities, and the stakeholders concerned.
- Keys to the success of advocacy are personal commitment, listening skills to learn from the situation, adapt to the context, and foresee the impacts of the actions.
- To lead an advocacy is to contract strategic partnerships, keys to window opportunities.
- Advocacy is a dynamic process that requires the involvement of several actors with a right targeting of the actors concerned to ensure its success.
- Advocacy is a very important process especially for the implementation of sensitive to gender projects.

Q6: Any other comment.

- Advocacy helps policy makers to better understand an issues, thus leading to brighter decisions.
- Advocacy procedures are often long and require the engagement of all the stakeholder (state's technical services, local government, NGOs, etc.).
- Advocacy is a long process that is time consuming and resource demanding. However, the time frame for advocacy actions should be well defined.
- Advocacy strategy should be context based, and necessitate availability of qualified human resources, financial means and enabling political environment.
- Sometime, advocacy must be forced upon authorities.
- Strong communication is necessary for the success of advocacy.
- In advocacy one should not mis-identify the targets, and the entry windows of opportunity. Often, the identification of the right leaders and change keepers is challenging.
- Information, education, and communication including lobbying and social marketing are critical for advocacy.

Session 5: Visiting evidence for policy change: key policy challenges in Mali and Senegal regarding the practice of RNA, agroforestry and land restoration

In plenary Mawa gave a presentation on key policy challenges in Senegal and in Mali based on the Regreening Africa project, existing literature, and an ongoing study on trees rights and use procedures in both countries. The Senegal session was chaired by a Senegalese participant M. Boucar Ndiaye, Director of Planning, and the Mali session by a Malian M. Pierre Dembélé, Executive Director of Sahel Eco.

Session on Senegal

Highlights:

- Senegal does not have a policy, regulations, strategy or action plan specific to the development of agroforestry in the country.
- Forest code, the latest reform being from 2018 was designed to govern trees in the forest and not agroforestry specifically. However, the forest code is used in the management of trees in agricultural lands. The most frequent articles used by the foresters to enforce the forest code to the management of trees on farm are the articles 12, 13, 19, 20.
- There is a variation in foresters' perceptions, and implementation of what the procedures for tree exploitation are, including for the FMNR trees. Such variations involve the forester personal assessment, hence opening doors for tensions with resources users, and potential for bribes.
- Farmers and local extension agents (animators) find the procedures for using trees in the fields constraining for the most part, compared to foresters who find that the procedures are not constraining, but good for protecting the environment.
- Farmers suggest reducing the burdensomeness and length of the procedures for using trees in the fields as a mean of encouragement in their Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration (FMNR) practice. However, the foresters and animators suggest training and sensitization of farmers in FMNR practice as priority means of upscaling the practice.

Recommendations from the case:

- It is imperative to formulate a specific agroforestry policy, anchored in the existing regulations, e.g., favorable provisions of the current forestry code.
- The government could issue a decree regulating the practice of FMNR and the management of trees on farm (agroforestry) in application of the article 19 of the forest code of 2018. This decree could define and recognize the farm as specific entities dedicated to agricultural production integrating trees (agroforestry), distinct from the forest which main objective is tree/timber production. Likewise, a specific status could be defined for the trees on farm, distinct from the trees in the forest.
- It is critical to produce a repository of all the provisions from current regulations on FMNR and agroforestry and disseminate it with the technical services to reduce mishmashes and tensions in resources' use and management.

Senegal session: Questions and Answer

- Farmlands are not forests, but the trees on the farms are governed by the forest code, because according to the legislations, trees are the same independently of their location (e.g., farm, woodlot, forest, homestead). However, the forest code does not recognise or specify the trees in agroforestry parks.
- The key issues here are how to support farmers in their restoration efforts? In Senegal we need to advocate for a decree to regulate the practice of ANR and secure the farmers. For a draft reform to be adopted, it should be first examined by the constitutional council to ensure its coherence with the constitution and existing laws. The reform should be followed by dissemination with farmers for a better impact.

- The local authorities have the duty to ensure people's well-being. They should work to support the farmers in their practice of ANR as they receive funds from the forest taxes.
- The Niger ANR decree is not disconnected from the forest code, but in complement to the forest code.
- Establishing a situation of reference is important to be able to assess the actual impact of the ANR reform.
- The farmers need to be included in the sharing of the benefits from the environmental offences. For example, when a farmer's farm is victim of offence, the fines are paid to the state treasury and shared with the forester. No share goes to the farmer in Senegal and Mali. In Niger, this has changed, and the farmer also receive a share from fine collected following damages caused to his farm.

Session on Mali

The problematic on tree rights, and the lack of agroforestry development policy, and strategy are like the Senegal case.

The main law enforced by foresters to regulate the trees on farm, a agroforestry parklands is the Law 10-28 of 12-07- 2010 on the management of natural resources of the national domain, and the National Forest Policy. There is no specific law or regulation recognizing, and governing ANR. The management of ANR trees is mixed with that of all private trees. In case of exploitation, the owner must pursue like in Senegal a free permit with the Water and Forestry Service.

Mali session: Question and Answers

- There is no distinct policy and laws regulating the practice of ANR. Farmers must pursue a free permit from the forester before any operation of ANR trees.
- The existing laws and regulations do not recognise differences between trees in the farm and the trees inside the forest. This contributes to tensions between the foresters and the communities as the trees on farm have been planted, and or nurtured by the farmer primarily compared to the trees in the forest. Making reforms that regulate the practice of ANR in the country will help restore the trust between them.
- There is a need to revise the existing policies, to make them conducive for the practice of ANR. Current policy processes are often top-down, thus ineffective, and difficult for local communities to adopt and implement as the local perspectives are not considered. The reforms are important, but they should be followed by coherent understanding among the parties.
- Environment is a decentralised sector, but resources are scarce for the implementation of the required management activities. Therefore, there is a need to advocate for a transfer of resources to local authorities along with the transfer of competences.
- To ensure the scaling of ANR in Mali and Senegal, the policy reform should improve the value of the trees, ensuring that the tree is a stock of wealth, a source of investment for the farmer. The cost of nurturing the trees should yield return on investment for the farmer.
- There are not enough forest agents to meet the needs of the population, and the existing laws are not well understood, even by the foresters themselves who are supposed to apply the law. Therefore, there is a need to disseminate and popularise the existing laws and regulations.

Group work 2: Identification of policy challenges and their root causes

In group work 2, country teams first, identified from their experiences 3 key challenges to existing policies (policies themselves, implementation, institutions) that are critical for the scaling of restoration and agroforestry in their country. Second, they choose the most critical/urgent challenge for which an advocacy is urgent. Third, they conducted a root cause analysis where they identify the underlying causes of their most critical policy challenge while exploring the multidimensional linkages and domain (cultural, economic, perceptions, world views, environmental).

Senegal policy challenges and their root cause analysis

Identification of key policy issues

- Ownership of agroforestry by local authorities
- Adoption of specific laws regulating the practice of ANR
- Capacity building of local actors (population & local authorities)

Critical policy issue identified

- Ownership of agroforestry by local authorities.

Root cause analysis of the critical issue identified

Critical policy issues identified	Root causes	Domains	Actors	Consequences
Ownership of agroforestry by local authorities	Lack of knowledge of the economic and environmental benefits by local authorities; Lack of synergies between the state's key technical services involved; Unbalanced power relations between decentralised and state appointed local authorities (power); Absence of clear and specific regulations on agroforestry development; Lack of knowledge of existing laws and regulations related to agroforestry.	Policy; Political; Institutional; Socio-economic; Research	Mayors; Technical services; NGOs Religious and customary leaders; Scientific partners	Hindrance to the scaling up of agroforestry practices; Continuous land degradation; Weak inclusion of agroforestry actions into local budget and development planning

Mali policy challenges and their root cause analysis

Identification of key policy issues

- Lack of specific laws and provision regulating the practice of ANR (currently based on the law of 2010).
- Weak dissemination of the decentralisation law and ineffective transfer of competence and resources to local authorities for the management of natural resources

- Ineffective regulations on territory plan and schemes for local land and natural resources' management

Critical policy issue identified

Ineffective regulations on territory plan and schemes for local land and natural resources' management

Root cause analysis of the critical policy challenge identified

Critical policy issue identified	Causes	Domains	Actors	Consequences
Ineffective regulations on territory plan and schemes for local land and natural resources' management.	Insufficient funding and weak resource mobilization capacity;	Policy; Political; institutional. Education	State, Donors, NGOs, High Council of Territorial /Local Communities. Regional Development Agency (ADR).	Deforestation; degradation; loss of biological diversity. Land and pastoral conflicts. Land degradation.
	Insufficient political will.		High Council of Territorial Local Communities. National Assembly' CSOs; CBOs; Association of Municipalities of Mali (ACCRM), Regional Council Association.	
	Ineffective decentralization/ transfer of financial resources to local authorities.		State; Etat, Association of Municipalities of Mali; Donors; National Assembly; CSOs.	
	Weak dissemination and knowledge of existing regulations by decentralized authorities.			

Niger policy challenges and their root cause analysis

Identification of key policy issues

- Unsustainable financing of land restoration and SLM related policies
- Lack of accessible and effective advisory support to farmers
- Weak ownership of land restoration investments by stakeholders and parties (farmers, communities, decentralized technical services)

Critical policy issue identified

- Unsustainable financing of land restoration and SLM related policies

Root cause analysis of the critical issue identified for Niger

Critical policy issue identified	Causes	Domains	Actors	Consequences
Unsustainable financing of land restoration and SLM related policies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Funding geared towards humanitarian emergency and not enough toward long-term development actions. - Mismatch between political discourses and actions. - Weak capacity for internal resources mobilization. 	Emergency Development Aid, Peace, Security Political, Economic.	President of the Republic; Prime Minister; Ministries of finance and planning. National Assembly (specialized committees e.g., for finance, rural development, etc.). Private sector Civil society; Donors.	Loss of biodiversity. Impoverishment of the population. Weak sustainability of actions; Continued degradation of natural resources.

Session 6: Policy outcome mapping

Outcome Mapping (OM) is a methodology developed by the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) that can be used to track various scaling work, particularly linked to influencing wider policy, practice and investment decisions. Outcome Mapping focuses on one specific type of result which is the outcome as behavioural change. Applied to a policy challenge identified by each country Mali, Niger and Senegal, OM can be used to capture observable changes in the behaviours, actions, and relationships of specified boundary partners. OM include seven key steps: 1. Identification of key policy or leveraging issue/challenge; 2. Agreeing on key stakeholders to be engaged; 3. Identification of an outcome challenge for each stakeholder; 4. Determining Progress Markers (early, mid-term, later) for each stakeholder; 5. Identification of the engagement strategies needed for each stakeholder; 6. Tracking progress of engagement strategies and progress markers; and 7. Review, reflection, and adjustment.

Senegal policy outcome mapping

Desired policy change

Better inclusion of agroforestry in local development planning (PDC & PDD) and budgeting to boost landscape restoration

Vision	Advocacy Objectives	Changes needed	Entry Point	Actors of change	Risks
Agroforestry is effectively practiced and generalised in all the communes of Senegal in accordance with the green Senegal Emerging Plan (PSE).	Bring about harmonised understanding of agroforestry. Strengthen the laws and regulations related to agroforestry to protect and secure farmers.	<p>Mayors know the regulations supporting agroforestry and can effectively use them in their policy planning and implementation.</p> <p>An exchange and consultation framework around agroforestry is established across local-national levels.</p>	Issue of decrees and orders (Arrêté) making the practice of agroforestry compulsory at communal level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Technical services - Deconcentrated and decentralized authorities - Donors - Projects and programs managers - Scientists - Religious leaders 	<p>Lack of commitment of local/decentralized authorities. Global pandemic/health context.</p> <p>- Policies designed from above (top-down) difficulty of understanding and implementation by local actors.</p>

				- Farmers	- Constraining global economic social environment
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Mali policy outcome mapping

Desired policy change

Effective decentralization through the transfer of financial resources to communities for SLM and sustainable management of natural resources.

Vision	Advocacy Objectives	Changes needed	Entry Point	Actors of change	Risks
All communities have a territory scheme (schéma et plan d'aménagement) for land and natural resource management	Getting the government to make effective the transfer of financial resources to decentralised communities	Issue a decree of effective transfer of competence, human and financial resources to decentralized/local communities for the management of natural resources.	MoE, Mayors' association, High Council of Cercles, Regional and communal Development Agencies	Prime Minister; MoE ; Ministry of territorial Management ; Ministry of Finance	Political instability. Challenging security context leading the scarce financial resources to humanitarian emergency, and less to long term development planning. Constraining global socio-economic context.

Niger policy outcome mapping

Desired policy change

Increased alignment of the national budget for the financing of SLM

Vision	Advocacy Objectives	Changes needed	Entry Point	Actors of change	Risks
By 2032 the budget allocated to SLM has reached 10% of the national budget	Increase the budget allocated to SLM by 1% annually. Take the necessary steps to increase internal/national resources' mobilisation. Encourage donors involved in SLM to devote at least 50% of their funding to SLM actions.	Allocation of national resources to SLM. Good governance of allocated resources and funds	High authorities of the country	Customary authorities, Local authorities decentralized technical services, farmer organizations, donors.	Challenging security context dragging human and financial resources and efforts towards humanitarian emergency

Session 7: Strategic planning of potential advocacy for policy change

In group work 5, participants continued with the advocacy plan initiated in the previous session. They mapped the existing advocacy initiatives they are aware of and identified strategic partnerships to consider. In the next group work 6, they have identified potential activities to include in the advocacy plan, the expected results, the data sources, and evidence needed, the resources (financial, capacity, knowledge, networks) needed, and a potential timeline.

Mali

Activities	Expected results	Data sources	Resources needed	Timeline	Actors
Lunch-debate	A formal commitment of decision makers for the inclusion of RNA issues in the laws is obtained	Law 10-028 of 12.07.2010	Financial resources	Nov - Dec	National assembly CNT (law commission); National Directorates of Water and Forests; Environment and Sustainable Development Agency (AEDD); MoE (MEADD); Ministry of Finance
	A short- and medium-term decree on ANR is obtained	National Forest Policy			
Audience to the Minister of Environment and the Prime Minister	The conclusions and recommendations of the lunch debate are presented to the Cabinet Council	Lunch debate reports; National Forest Policy Law	Qualified human resources	Feb	

Existing advocacy initiatives in Mali	Strategic partnerships
Caravan tour on the COP28 in Egypt	CSO, Decentralized authorities; NGOs
Project for the implementation of the NDC	
Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) advocacy project	
Advocacy for the 40 good practices of SLM	

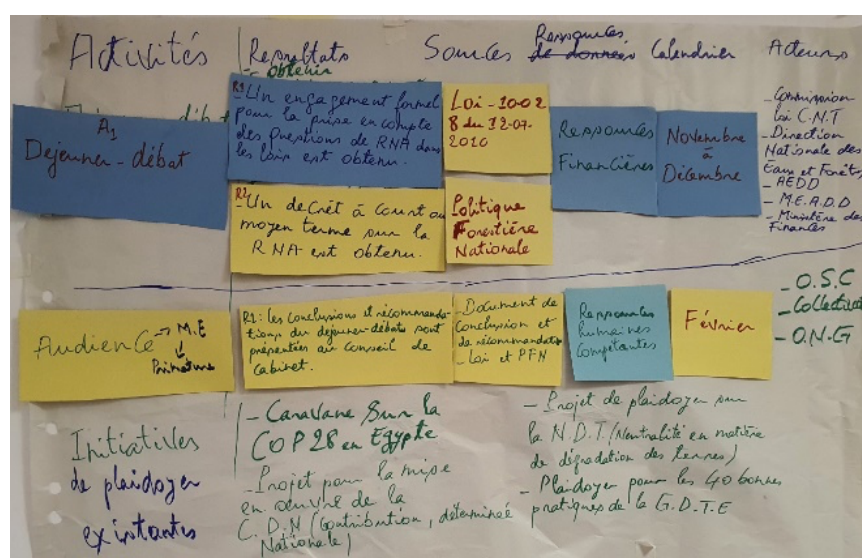


Fig. Advocacy planning for Mali

Senegal

Activities	Expected results	Data sources	Resources needed	Timeline
Set up a national committee on agroforestry/ANR	The national committee on agroforestry/ANR is set-up	Emerging Senegal Plan (PES); Environmental Sector Policy Letter; Forest Code; National Forest policy; Agro-sylvo-pastoral law; Program to Accelerate the Pace of Agriculture (PRACA); Databases (Regreening Africa Project); ISRA; Ecological Monitoring Center, ANACIM, etc.	Human, technical, financial, with decentralised communities, NGOs such as WV, SOS Sahel, Trres4future, etc; donors; private sector	Oct – Jan 2023
Awareness raising and communication (exchange visit, meetings, workshops, etc.)	Agroforestry principles and socio-economic benefits are known to all the stakeholders			Feb 2023
Training and capacity building	The stakeholders are fully aware of the challenges of ANR, agroforestry and land restoration			
Drafting of specific regulations and policy proposal on agroforestry, ANR for adoption by relevant authorities	The specific regulations and policy proposal on agroforestry, ANR adopted and made available to the public			June 2023
Financial resources mobilisation	Necessary funds mobilized and made available relevant actors and parties			Oct. 2022

Existing advocacy initiatives in Senegal	Strategic partnerships
Project to develop a national agroforestry strategy	Signature of conventions/protocols/agreements with donors, CBOs, (e.g., Tree-Aid, WV, IED). CIFOR-ICRAF; UE ; BM ; UNDP; FAO; Research Institutions; Ministry of Finance, Economy, Local Authorities, Agriculture, Livestock; National Assembly.
National Forest Resources Assessment Committee	
Environmental Education and Training Center	
Various projects and programs, consultation frameworks (national, regional, departmental, municipal).	

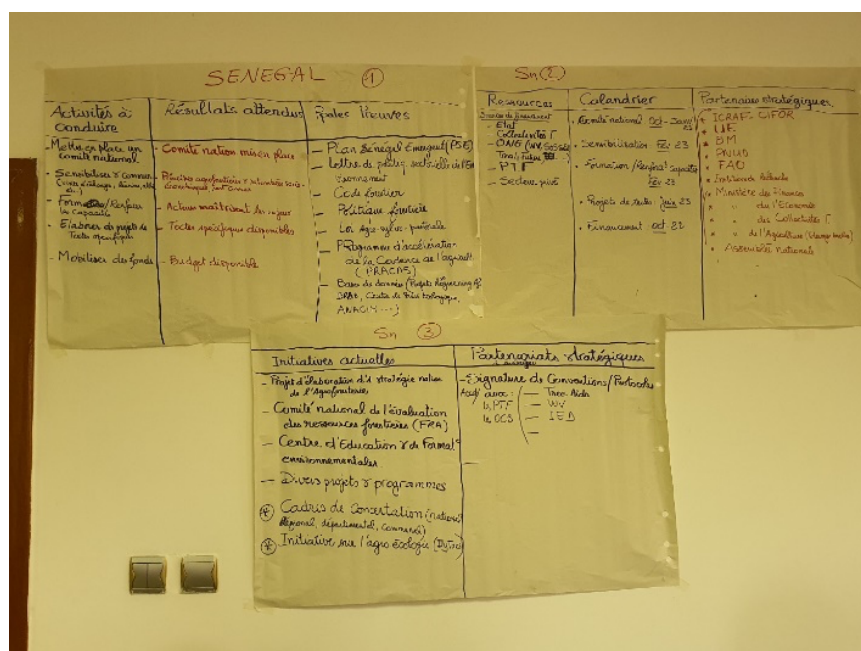


Fig. Advocacy planning for Senegal

Niger

Activities	Expected results	Data sources	Resources needed	Timeline
Organize advocacy meetings at different levels: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Office of the Prime Minister - Budget discussion committee (financial & planning). - Financial Commission of the National Assembly 	Advocacy meetings are held at 3 levels	Macroeconomy concept notes Finance law	Qualified human resources, Financial resources, Work meetings	three thirds of Year 1
Organize meetings at the level of bilateral and multilateral cooperation		Cooperation and Development framework at national level, Development Program and projects	Qualified human resources, Financial resources	Continuously
Organize advocacy meetings with national and international NGOs		Strategic framework for SLM (CS-GDT), Economic and Social development Plan (PDES) 22-26 Agricultural development Program 2021-2025 (I3N) Region, Commune development plans, territorial management plan.		
Set up a surveillance framework for monitoring the desired changes	An operational monitoring	Monitoring plan Implementation order		Following the duration of the activities, and

	framework is created			the advocacy process
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Existing advocacy initiatives in Niger	Strategic partnerships
Political notes Parliamentary days Inter-Ministerial Orientation Committee (CIO) Policy dialogue (HC3N) during the global review	Consultation framework >> environment (periodic meeting)

Groupe 3/NIGER				Initiatives de plaidoyer existantes		Partenariats stratégiques	
ACTIVITES	Ressources	Calendrier					
1- Organiser des réunions de travail au sein des équipes nationales	Des réunions de travail au sein des équipes nationales	3- 1er de l'année		- Notes politiques		- Conseil de la concertation -> Environnement (rencontre périodique)	
2- Organiser des réunions de travail au sein des équipes nationales	Des réunions de travail au sein des équipes nationales	3- 1er de l'année		- Journées parlementaires			
3- Organiser des réunions de travail au sein des équipes nationales	Des réunions de travail au sein des équipes nationales	3- 1er de l'année		- Comité inter-ministériel d'orientation (CIO)			
4- Organiser des réunions de travail au sein des équipes nationales	Des réunions de travail au sein des équipes nationales	3- 1er de l'année		- Dialogue politique (HC3N) lors de la revue globale			

Fig. Advocacy planning for Niger

Closing remarks

The workshop closing remarks were given by the CIFOR-ICRAF representative who asked what is next? Hence, stressing the need for follow-up of the workshop recommendations for a vibrant advocacy for ANR in the Sahel region. As for the representative of the National Directorate of SLM of Niger, they celebrated the expected outcomes of the workshop that were reached, and the learning opportunities between country teams. They have also commended a pleasant, yet effective SHARED participatory approach that enabled for meaningful dialogue between participants and co-learning. The workshop was facilitated by Mawa Karambiri and Ibrahim Toure, with the support of World Vision Niger team: Hamed Constantin Tchibozo, Djibo Abdourhamane, Garba Mamoudou and Roumana.

Some participants' feedback:

"Between us Sahelian countries, we have the same issues, we practice the same things, learning from the experiences and successes of other countries is necessary for synergy. Niger has issued a decree on ANR. We have learned from this decree, and we are going to adopt a similar approach in our country, Senegal, because we need a change in the regulations to give the tree more value, so that the tree becomes an asset for the farmer and ensure that the law protects the farmer's rights over their trees." M. Matar Dion, Senegalese Agency of Reforestation and the Great Green Wall (ASER-GMV).

“At Tree-Aid, we are in the process of building a new advocacy strategy, and this policy learning trip reinforces our approach and broadens our horizons for strategic partnerships in our countries of intervention, including Senegal, Mali, Niger and Burkina Faso.” M. Alexis Sompougou, Tree Aid Burkina Faso

“Coming to the learning trip, I had in mind that we in Mali, we are already champion of ANR, which is an ancestral practice and that we have no issues with this practice. However, the policy analysis presented here made me realise that in the future, for the use and management of ANR trees, we will have challenges I had never thought of. This workshop has really given me food for thought. And back in Mali, we will engage in finding solutions, putting safeguards in place before the problem of rights becomes critical as in our drylands, ANR is vital for land restoration.” Mrs. Kassambara Diallo Djénébou, Great Green Wall Agency, Mali

“I thought that in Mali we practice ANR and that our laws and regulations are already inclusive of all aspects of the practice. But, after this learning visit, I realise that we need to undertake reforms regulating the practice of ANR to correct the gaps, and to address the present and future challenges the farmers face in the field”. M. Kaba Diallo Environment and Sustainable Development Agency (AEDD), focal point for PFN-LCD, AI-CD, AFR100

“I was among those who thought that we did not need a decree on ANR and that the current provisions were sufficient. But this policy learning tour allowed us to learn from the case of Niger and the determinants that led to the decree. Today, I am convinced that we will advocate for a similar decree in Senegal that will allow us to scale up land restoration. I was also surprised by the commitment of the Niger team in the discussion. As we saw, beyond the ANR decree there are many other challenges that remain to be met. The decree is a step to the right direction.” Ms. Dr. Diaminatou Sanogo, Senegalese Agricultural Research Agency (ISRA), Senegal.

“With the decree on ANR in Niger, I saw that the process is a long race, you must be persistent, perseverant. In Senegal, we will advocate for a decree or an arrêté regulating the practice of ANR to support our farmers in their land restoration efforts.” Mrs. Anna Daba Ndiaye, World Vision Senegal.

“Before attending this learning trip, I was one of those who said that we did not need a decree on ANR in Senegal. After the interactions with peers, I think we should consider pursuing a decree and arrêté at the national and local levels to regulate the practice of ANR, to encourage and secure farmers in their regreening efforts. ANR has become essential for land restoration. Now we need to regulate the practice to encourage the farmers. Now, I think that a decree giving ANR practicing farmers advantages is something to consider in Sénégal. We will make the necessary advocacy. I am committed to issuing a local decree in my jurisdiction to encourage and incite farmers to practice ANR. Also, with the mayors concerned, I am committed to initiate actions for the deliberation of incentive measures for ANR producers. For example, with the Regreening Africa project and its partner World Vision Senegal, we have set up and revitalised a pastoral corridor in the groundnut basin in Senegal. This livestock corridor helped to preserve social peace by reducing conflicts in the area to such an extent that the President of the Republic, during a Ministerial Council has instructed the generalisation of this experience to all the other districts of the country.” M. Babacar Wade, Deputy prefect, Senegal.

” Now, I have better understood of the concept of advocacy. I realised that I was doing advocacy work somehow unconsciously. Back in Senegal, we will co-opt other actors to be able to advocate on ANR because it is necessary to have a decree or an order “un arrêté” that organises and regulates the practice of ANR, to be able to take the ANR practice to scale at the National level.” Ms. Colonel Olimata Faye, Forestry Services, Senegal NOCC president.

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Annexes

Annex 1: Workshop Agenda

DAY 0 - Monday, September 12, 2022		
	Arrival of participants in Niamey/ Grand Hotel	Grand Hotel ICRAF - Mawa, Ibrahim Toure World Vision (WV) Niger -Hamed
DAY 1 - Tuesday, September 13, 2022		
Time	Activities	Responsible
Session 1: Introduction		
08.30 - 09.00	Arrival and registration of participants	Djibo - Romania
09.00- 09- 30	Welcome and opening words by: - Representative of World Vision on behalf of the Regreening Africa Niger project - Ibrahim T. on behalf of ICRAF - Colonel Major Seydou Yacouba, DGEF, NOCC representative	
09.30 – 09.40	Video projection (5 min) on the Greening Africa project	Garba Mamoudou (WV)
09.40 – 10.00	Participant presentations	All
10.00 – 10.30	Presentation of the objectives of the event, the agenda, the expectations of the results	Mawa
10:30 – 10:45	Exercise 1 : Participants perception on land restoration in their country.	Mawa
10:45 – 11:00	Coffee break	All
Session 2: Discovering the advocacy process for the presidential decree regulating the practice of ANN in Niger		
11.00 – 11.40	Presentation 1 by NOCC Niger on Niger's experience in advocating for the RNA decree, opportunities, constraints, lessons learned, (30 min), followed by a Q&A (15 min)	Colonel Major Seydou Yacouba, DGEF, NOCC representative
11:40 a.m. – 12:20 p.m.	Presentation 2 by implementing partners, on their role in the RNA decree process, lessons learned followed by a Q&A (15 min)	Hamed
Session 3: Celebrating Community Champions		
12.20 – 13.20	Exchanges with community champions followed by a Q&A session Community champions: Seyni Kalkoye (RNA producer); Issaka Hassane (Religious leader, Nurserymen, producer of Mauritian grafted Zyziphus); Assamaou Djibo (Nurseryman, Processor of non-timber agroforestry products); Amina Alhassan (Processor of non-timber agroforestry products); Hamadou Issa (RNA producer)	
1:20 - 2:50	Lunch break	All
2:50 – 3:20	Presentation 3 Brief introduction to the advocacy framework	Mawa
15.20 – 15.50	Group work on step mapping keys to advocacy	Mawa, Ibrahim T. & Hamed
15.50 – 16.10	Restitution of the results of group work n. 1	All
16.10 – 16.20	Summary of key lessons, take-home messages.	All
4:25 – 4:45	Afternoon coffee break	All

DAY 2 - Wednesday September 14, 2022		
Time	Activities	Responsible
Session 3: Introduction to the Advocacy Framework		
08.00 - 08.30	Arrival and registration of participants	Djibo Romania
08.30 - 09.00	Presentation 3: Brief introduction to the advocacy framework	Mawa
09.00 – 09.30	Group work 1 : On the poster of key steps participants would consider for their own advocacy process (based on the presentation they heard and their own experience). <u>Objective:</u> start building an advocacy plan for Mali, Senegal and Niger	Facilitation: Mawa for group 1; Ibrahim T. for group 2; Hamed for group 3
SESSION 4: Evidence tour for policy change, presentation of the main policy challenges in Mali and Senegal regarding the practice of FMNR, agroforestry and land restoration.		
09.30-10.15	Presentation 4 of the main policy challenges in Senegal based on the Regreening Africa project, existing literature and our tree study on agricultural rights and use procedures in Mali and Senegal. (30 min presentation + 15 min discussion)	Host: Ibrahim T.; A Senegalese participant will chair the case of Senegal; Reporter: Diami , Anna Note taker: Djibo, Hamed
10.15 – 10.30	Morning coffee break	All: participants have coffee, tea
10.30 – 11.15	Presentation 5 of the main policy challenges in Mali based on the Regreening Africa project, existing literature and our tree study on agricultural rights and use procedures in Mali and Senegal. (30 min presentation + 15 min discussion)	Host: Ibrahim T.; A Malian participant will chair the case of Mali; Rapporteurs: Doumbia & Mrs. Diallo
11.15 – 12.00	GROUP WORK 2: Objective: Analysing challenges / policy issues or issues raised in the presentation followed by the identification by the participants of 3 keys political issues in their country and where they think advocacy is urgently needed. Root cause analysis: of the root causes of the underlying challenges. The risks and political dynamics that contribute to the maintenance and reproduction of these challenges.	Ibrahim to animate the Mali group; Mawa to facilitate the Senegalese group; Hamed to facilitate the Niger group
12.00 - 12.15	Restitution of group work	Host: Mawa
Session 6: Policy Outcome Mapping		
12.15 -13.15	GROUP WORK 3: Defining advocacy goals, vision and desired future advocacy outcomes.	Host: Mawa
13.15 -14.45	Lunch break	All participants have lunch
14.45 – 15.15	Review of the results of the pre-trip questionnaire	Ibrahim
15.10 – 15.40	General Discussion, Reflections, Lessons Learned and Closing Remarks for Day 3	Mawa
14.45 – 15.15	General Discussion, Reflections, Lessons Learned and Closing Remarks for Day 2	Mawa
DAY 3 - Thursday, September 15, 2022		
08.30-09.00	Participant registration	Djibo, Romania

09.00-09.30	Restitution of group work 4 and 5	All
Session 7: Strategic Advocacy Planning for Policy Change		
09.30 – 10.00	Mapping of existing/current advocacy initiatives ; And identification and mapping of strategic partnerships .	Mawa
10.00 - 10.40	Identification of advocacy activities and their expected results.	Mawa
10.40 – 11.00	Coffee break	All
Session 8: Next Steps and Closing Session		
11.00 – 11.20	Restitution of group work 6	Mawa
11.20 - 12.50	Closing of the workshop and future actions; Evaluation of the workshop by the participants; Completion of the post-trip questionnaire	All
12:50 -	Lunch break	
DAY 4 - Friday, September 16, 2022		
	Field visit for first-hand learning with a restricted team for security reasons A day of field visit to a site of the Ouallam and Simiri project : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visit to FMNR sites, nurseries, reclaimed degraded sites / tree planting sites; • Exchange follow-up with producers. 	World Vision Niger (Hamed)
DAY 5 – Saturday September 17, 2022		
	Return trip to Mali and Senegal	All

Annex 2: List of Participants

No.	Nom du participant	Role	Provenance
1	Semaou Djibo	Productrice	Sargane/Niger
2	Issoufou Dioiri AbdoulNassirou	CT/OT	Hamdallaye/ Niger
3	Boucar NDIAYE	Administration	Dakar/ Sénégal
4	Issaka Hassane	Producteur	Simiri/ Niger
5	Seyni Kalikoye	Producteur	Simiri/ Niger
6	Kaba Diallo	PNF.UNCCD/Mali	Mali
7	Maman Lawan Chaibou	CS/GDT/F	Kollo/Niger
8	Diénébou Diallo	ANGMV/NOCC	Mali
9	Amina Alhassane	Productrice	Simiri/Niger
10	Ilboudo Henri	CPM/Tree Aid	Niger
11	Bruno Dakouo	SAHEL-ECO	Mali
12	Habiba Abarchi	CSEnvironnement	Hamdallaye/ Niger
13	Souleymane Doumbia	Chef de projet/OXFAM	Mali
14	Babacar Wade	Sous-préfet	Sénégal
15	Moctar Dione	ASERGMV	Sénégal
16	Dr Djibo Elhadji Seybou	HC3N	Niger
17	Barham Garba	Producteur	Hamdallaye/ Niger
18	Garba Mamoudou	Communication officer	Ouallam/Niger
19	Hamidou Seydou Roumanatou	Stagiaire/Communication	Niamey/Niger
20	Sompougdou Alexis	Tree Aid	Ouaga/Bourkina Faso
21	Ibrahim Touré	ICRAF	Bamako/Mali
22	Douba Mounkoro	Conseil Cercle Tominian	Mali
23	Abasse Tougiani	INRAN	Niamey/Niger
24	Pierre Dembélé	SAHELECO	Mali
25	Djibo Abdourhamane	Assistant Technique ICRAF	Niamey/Niger
26	Diaminatou Sanago	Chercheur	Sénégal
27	Olimata Faye	Presidente NOCC Sénégal	Sénégal
28	Salissou Yahouza	DGDT/F	Niger
29	Hamed C. Tchibozo	WVN	Niger
30	Anna Daba Ndiaye	Coordinatrice Projet Reverdir l'Afrique	Sénégal
31	Hamma Hassane	DDE/LCD	Ouallam/Niger
32	Moussa Adamou	Maire	Simiri/Niger
33	Kalifa Coulibaly	Maire	MPessoba/Mali
34	Mawa Karambiri	ICRAF	Burkina Faso
35	Assoumane Garba	DGEF	Niger
36	Fati Saley	1ere Adjointe Maire	Hamdallaye/ Niger