Great Green Wall (GGW) Knowledge and Impact Workshop, Pre-residential seminar

January 19-21, 2023, Bamako, Mali

Report

March 2023

Contents

Acronyms

AGGW:	Accelerator of the Great Green Wall
AU:	African Union
CIFOR-ICRAF:	Centre for International Forestry Research- World Agroforestry Centre
CILSS:	Permanent Interstate Committee for drought control in the Sahel
EU:	European Union
FAO:	Food and Agriculture Organisation
GGWI:	Great Green Wall Initiative
LDSF:	Land Degradation Surveillance Framework
OSS:	Sahara and Sahel Observatory
PAGGW:	Pan-African Agency of the Great Green Wall
ReSaD:	Sahel Desertification Network
SIOBAP:	Information System, Observatory, Early Warning and Response
UNCCD:	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNDP:	United Nations Development Program

DAY 1 – Practices and Approaches to land restoration in the Great Green Wall (GGW)

1. Introduction

On January 19-21st 2023, a Great Green Wall pre-residential seminar on land restoration practices, monitoring, evaluation, and foresight approach was held in Bamako, Mali at Grenada hotel de l'Amitié. The workshop was organized by CIFOR-ICRAF in collaboration with the Pan-African Agency of the GGW (PAGGW), the Accelerator of the GGW (AGGW) and other partners.

The main objectives were to:

- Share knowledge and strengthen capacity on promising practices and approaches in sustainable land management with lessons from the Regreening Africa Initiative and partners and summary of the pipeline of 2009-2020 GGWI projects.
- Discuss future scenarios for current practices and approaches through foresight application.
- Strengthen momentum and capacity for the harmonized results management framework and the multi-purpose platform, discussing tools, approaches, and opportunities.
- Discussing pillar leadership and data stewardship roles in data management structure, through the GGW Data Task Force.

The workshop participants came from the national and regional pan-African agency of the GGW (PAGGW) and the national Great Green Wall (GGW) Agencies or focal points, the UNCCD Accelerator of the GGW, CIFOR-ICRAF with the project Regreening Africa and NGO partners Oxfam, Sahel Eco, CRS and World Vision, and other partners such as Tree Aid and ReSaD. The EU Delegation, United Nations Decade for Ecosystem Restoration Monitoring and Evaluation Task Force (online), the UNDP, and other technical and financial partners were also represented.

1.1. 1.1. Opening and Welcome

M. Modibo Sacko, technical adviser to the Ministry of Environment of Mali presided the opening ceremony, with Dr. Jules Bayala, Director of CIFOR-ICRAF/Sahel, M. Ibrahim Toure Director of CIFOR-ICRAF/Mali, Dr Ibrahim Saie APGMV Executive Secretary, and M. Toumany Diallo, National GGW Agency Director Mali.

- **Welcome by Dr. Jules Bayala** (Director CIFOR-ICRAF/Sahel): He welcomed the participants for their interest in this workshop, thanked the Malian authorities for their presence and meaningful support, and wished for a fruitful workshop.
- **Speech by Dr Ibrahim Saie**: On behalf of the PAGGW he greeted and welcomed the participants with a special tribute to all the partners contributing to the implementation of the GGW initiative. For him, the project Regreening Africa has produced important knowledge, impact and lessons that can be harnessed to support the GGW. The foresight approach is a fundamental tool that could contribute to the success of the GGW initiative. He thanked CIFOR-ICRAF and the GGW Accelerator for co-organizing with the PAGGW this important GGW knowledge and impact event.

- **Opening speech by Mr. Modibo Sacko**: On behalf of the Minister of Environment, he commended the integrated approaches used to reversing land degradation through local management of agro-silvopastoral areas, and the promotion of sustainable land management practices that can support the implementation of the GGW. The GGW Accelerator has developed a resource mobilization strategy, a harmonized management framework with the pan-African agency, and the national GGW agencies and is currently developing a multi-purpose platform to support the GGW. The Regreening Africa project focusing on the integration of trees into agricultural, forest, and pastoral land, the promotion of effective soil and water conservation practices, value chains development, and local governance is a springboard for the GGW initiative. He insisted on the importance of collaboration, partnership and how to intensify efforts, particularly in terms of monitoring and evaluation of the proven restoration practices and the foresight approach. A robust resource mobilization strategy is equally important. This workshop is an opportunity to reconcile efforts to address challenges related to climate change, desertification, land degradation and loss of biodiversity. He closed by wishing success of the workshop and declared the session open.

1.2. Setting the scene and introductions

The workshop facilitator invited some participants on the podium: Dr. Zougoulou from the PAGGW, M. Gilles A. Ouedraogo representing the GGW Accelerator, Elvis Tangem from the AU (online) and Mrs Ioana Albulescu from the EU delegation in Mali to share addresses on the importance of the workshop for their respective organisations.

Pan-African Great Green Wall Agency (PAGGW) – Dr. Abakar Mahamat Zougoulou, Scientific and Technical Director

Dr. Zougoulou thanked the participants and partners especially those who accompany the taskforce for the definition of a coherent framework for the implementation of the GGW. The objective of the coherence framework is to harmonize the monitoring and evaluation of GGW interventions. It will be necessary to ensure the consistency of the achievements, the development and validation of ten-year priority investment plans around the 5 main axes: sustainable land management, water management, biodiversity, climate change and the green economy. He highlighted that the desired accountability framework will be made with the expertise, experience and knowledge of all. The objective of the GGW Accelerator is to harmonize everything that already exists, through the quadripartite agreement with CILSS, PAGGW and OSS. He also insisted on the need for appropriation of the information, observatory and early warning and response system (SIOBAP), and the coherent data platform which is in the development phase with the support of the GGW Accelerator.

Accelerator for the Great Green Wall, under the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification- Mr Gilles Amadou Ouédraogo, Global Program Monitoring and Evaluation Officer

Mr. Ouedraogo returned to the history of the organization of residential seminars which was instituted by the PAGGW in Senegal in 2021. Many organizations and actors are involved in the GGW. The vision, the objectives of these stakeholders are the same, the approaches are multiple, but complement each other. To achieve this, we need to work together to identify bottlenecks,

plausible solutions, discuss together to move forward. Programming is important to acquire funding, achievements also depend on funding, and funding depends on programming.

Delegation of the European Union to Mali - Mrs. Ioana Albulescu, Team Leader, Inclusive Green Growth

Mrs. Albulescu expressed the importance of technical needs, mobilization of funding, coordination of GGW interventions. She returned to certain ongoing interventions that the EU supports: for example, the Regreening Africa project, and the Landscapes for our Future project. There is a need to list all the proven approaches and have the vision for the future. We, the technical and financial partners, take the GGW Accelerator strategy as our orientation, we hope that we will have good orientations in this.

The African Union – Dr - Elvis Tangem, Focal Point for the Great Green Wall

Dr. Tangem returned to the importance of the pre-residential seminar which would allow sharing experiences in terms of management, communication and best practices which could be used for the development of the GGW. Desertification in any one of our member states is desertification in all member states. There is a need to correct the gaps in knowledge, evaluation, reporting, science, technology, security in the ten-year implementation plan. The vision of the PAGGW cannot be implemented with small national projects, it must become a pan-African program that transcends individual countries. Our vision is to recognize the GGW as a flagship program on the African continent.

Intent of the workshop

After this panel, the facilitator gave a brief presentation on the intent for this workshop, the objectives, and the principles of engagement. Then came the presentation of the participants and a key word which expresses their expectations of the workshop.

The keywords mentioned were: learning, synergy, honesty, sharing, collaboration, knowledge sharing, visualization, synergy, harmonization, co-construction, sharing, learning sharing, capitalization, commitment, clarity, coordination, knowledge, capitalization, sharing, federation, resilience , consolidation, experience, future, listening, planning, partnership, co-construction, solidarity, understanding, accountability, governance, sharing, partnership, development, community, responsibility , visibility, co-development, synergy, partnership.

2. Evidence Wall: Presentation and Discussion of Practices and Approaches

The evidence wall consisted of five thematic groups of posters focusing on the interventions and lessons learned from the Regreening Africa program in general, including in Mali, Niger, Ethiopia. Posters were also presented on networking by the partners from ReSaD, Tree Aid, and the GGW Accelerator.

Posters can be accessed here:
https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1Mwuw6w5gkKnqyhVZgPx5iu6EUws_96vu?usp=sharing

1. Integrated approaches and practices of land restoration in the Regreening Africa program:
   - Integrated scaling approaches, coordination, monitoring, evaluation, and learning used in Regreening Africa, by Mieke Bourne, CIFOR-ICRAF.
   - FMNR and degraded land recovery techniques implemented in Niger, by Hamed Constantin Tchibozo, World Vision Niger.
   - Key practices and interventions implemented for land restoration in Mali, by Souleymane Doumbia, OXFAM Mali
   - Key practices and interventions implemented for land restoration in Ethiopia, by Mieke Bourne, CIFOR-ICRAF

2. Value chains development
   - Agroforestry value chains development in Mali by Djalal Arinloye, CIFOR-ICRAF

3. Posters on policies and governance
   - The SHARED methodology, and experience in influencing land restoration policies by Mawa Karambiri, CIFOR-ICRAF.
4. Local governance of forest resources by Georges Bazongo, Tree Aid .
5. Networking and Civil Society participation in land restoration presented by Bernard Terris, Reseau Sahel Desertification (ReSaD)
6. Gilles Ouédraogo's remarks for the GGW Accelerator

Discussions on the evidence wall

On lessons learned:

- Successes achieved regarding the scaling model relevant to the GGW: land can be restored at low cost; collaboration is essential for success; good land restoration practices include incentives through appropriate scaling up models, extension services tailored to people's needs, policies and practices influencing to remove barriers hindering the uptake of land restoration practices.
- The recent evaluation of the GGW in Niger showed an achievement rate of 12 %, and with only 8 years left. The experiences and lessons learned from the Regreening Africa project can boost the development of the GGW in Niger, because we have tested practices that work, technologies, and donors that are willing to fund restoration, all that remains is our own commitment to work for change. (Hamed Tchibozo, WV Niger)
- For Mali, successful approaches were the combination of community visioning, the lead-farmer-trainers extension model, women’s saving for change groups, tree planting and the

development of value chains as a driving force for restoring land in Mali. There was also a change of mentality in terms of planting shea and Néré to guarantee the sustainability of the value chain inputs. (Doumbia Souleymane, Oxfam Mali).

On sustainability:

- On sustainability, the technical services of the State were an integral part of the implementation of the project, they provided training, capacity building for local organizations, women, lead farmers. There was also the creation and capacity building of Village Land Commissions (COFOs), the development of a sustainability plan for actions made with the communities, and the technical services in Mali.
- In Niger, the sustainability and securing of achievements is ensured by the management plans and specifications which are required by law for all land under restoration. Another approach is the Rural Resource Center (RRC) concept.
- Building capacities of young scholars is also critical for sustainability.
- The issue of sustainability is tricky, for example the Tigray region of Ethiopia had started to turn green again. However, the outbreak of conflict is causing the degradation of natural resources once again.
- Beyond the number of hectares, and of households, it is imperative to look at how these biophysical changes are impacting positively the populations' livelihoods, and what are the benefits they derive from them.
- Producing quality plants and seeds is essential for sustainability. The development of value chains should not compromise the regeneration of the species. Example of Balanites whose excessive harvest following the increase in demand on the market has compromised the regeneration of the species in northern Burkina Faso.

On equity, gender:

- To respond effectively to people's needs, projects must start from the bottom.
- Women were at the centre of our intervention model in Mali, because they are the ones who are at the heart of value chain development and are also the most impacted by the adverse effects of climate change.

On the policy change:

- Regarding the Niger's Assisted Natural Regeneration decree, its dissemination is still needed. However, the lifting of certain constraints regarding tree rights has helped restore trust between the populations and the technical services (foresters), and the emergence of rural wood markets. This example shows that it is possible to achieve results if we trust the farmers. Our assessment of the situation must change, pruning is part of forestry techniques, including protected species such as shea.
- Tree Aid approach to local resource governance is to support decentralized resource management, so that the funds generated by forest management can remain at the communal level and be used for local development.
- The state should try to complete the reforms undertaken, such as decentralization, with the implementing texts required so that these reforms can achieve the targeted objectives.

- For the GGW to reach its targets, it is critical to raise the decision-making level to higher state structure and energize national coalitions so that the GGW is by and for grassroots populations. The current sectorization is limiting successes.
- ReSaD contributed a lot to the creation of the GGW Accelerator. The AU has recognized the role of CSOs, we hope that they will be integrated and in a structured way into the GGW.

3. Panel discussion

Discussion on what works where and for whom, and proposals of how these practices and approaches can be used in the GGW, moderated by Patrick Worms

Panellists: M. Hamed Tchibozo World Vision (WV) Niger, Pr. Jules Bayala, CIFOR-ICRAF, Hassan Moussa Rayale MEDD Djibouti, Col Major Seyni Kassoum Traoré, Waters and Forests services, M. Pierre Dembele, Sahel Eco, Ms. Kouyate Goundo Sissoko, REFEDE/ReSaD Mali

Highlight of the discussions:

- FMNR in Niger is an ancestral practice, the presidential decree aimed to regulate the practice, and remove the constraints farmers face. The Economics of Land Degradation is an innovative approach that also helps to inform and convince decision makers on the need to invest in sustainable land management (SLM).
- Constraints to the adoption of practices and technologies by farmers include insufficient supply of extension services to the populations. The rural development department should be restored to facilitate the work of rural extension workers.
- In Djibouti, the intensification of livestock breeding should be promoted so that herders produce animal, feed themselves, and thus reduce the degradation of natural resources due to animals' wandering.
- In Mali, platforms such as land commissions, local conventions can help to address the challenges related to Natural Resources Management (NRM). Better policy coherence is needed to avoid, for example, the current situations where the promotion of the mechanization of agriculture causes the destruction of trees in the fields. Extensive livestock farming is also a source of degradation. Local conventions exist but transhumant herders are not given sufficient consideration, hence their ineffectiveness in the face of the impact of herders on resources.
- The recognition of women in development initiatives is crucial for an equitable outcome, because when the economic power of women is improved, the economic power of the whole family improves. Also, women are more receptive to innovations than men.

3.1. Group work no.1:

After the panel, three groups worked according to the following instructions:

Questions
Q1: Discuss which practices/approaches do you think work well and why?Q 2: What is not working well and why?

Q 3: What do you think will be essential to scale up the deployment of these practices/approaches and their impacts?
Q 4: How do you see the relationships between these practices/approaches? What should we do differently to bring them closer together, to integrate them?

Group work results

Group 1

Q1	- Assisted natural regeneration (ANR) for wood production and energy - Creation of conservation areas including for fodder production, and the participation of herders in land restoration and resources management - Value chains development for income generation and poverty alleviation - Energy management through improved stoves and reduced pressure on forest resources - Integrated community agricultural farms for learning and income generation
Q2	- Water control and recovery of surface waters - Access to land resources especially for women - Insecure reforestation with lack of monitoring and seedlings' protection
Q3	- Mobilization of resources, vision, planning, coordination, and partnership, hence the interest of national coalitions
Q4	- Political will - Integrated approach to rural development - Sharing experiences and knowledge

Group 2

Q1	- Participatory, multi-stakeholder and inclusive approach - Value chains development - Local conventions/charters for the management of natural resources. - Participation – income – SLM
Q2	- Accessibility of financial resources - Coordination and communication - Destination of funds - Lack of synergy - Resource traceability - Forest hydraulics - Weak accountability
Q3	- Improve communication - Effective monitoring-evaluation, learning and capitalization system - Operationalize national GGW coalitions by involving all stakeholders - Improve the transfer of skills and resources - Privilege the bottom-up approach (at all levels) - Improve the governance of the various projects
Q4	- Work in synergy - Adapt/harmonize legislation and other laws and regulations

	- Youth: awareness, training, environmental education - Advocate for allocation of more resources to the environment sector - Improve the institutional anchoring of the GGW to give it more authority

Group 3:

Q1	- Advocacy for women's collective access to land: because the approach of collective appropriation of land by women is adapted to the cultural norms of the environment - The use of women's groups savings for change for the dissemination of land restoration technologies and practices: because these groups are structured spaces, and they have the capacity to mobilize resources - The use of lead farmer trainer extension approach - The value chain approach for land restoration, e.g. tree planting, the practice of direct sowing of tree seeds - Planned comparison through 60cm/60cm holes: higher success rate than other types of tree planting - Community nursery: because it allows the availability of plants at a lower cost. - The establishment of pastoral corridors (in Senegal): because it has contributed to conflicts reduction - RNA: because RNA is less expensive, tree stumps are more suited to the environment
Q2	- Tree planting: because these trees have not been protected properly; animals wandering, lack of water to nurture the young trees - Individual access to land for young people and women: because of cultural barriers - The reform of the status of trees: process of change, reforms that are slow and long
Q3	- The sustainability of Lead Farmer Trainer approach - Focus on farmers' ownership of land restoration practices - Synergy between actors
Q4	- Research and development partnership - Development of female community organisations - Combination of practices, e.g. ANR, Value chain, etc. - Creation of the Ministry of Rural Development

3.2.Session on the Sahel Mosaic

The MOSAIC (link to the PowerPoint presentation) is a land restoration initiative that builds on: Approach that overcomes identified obstacles to implement this scale-up, based on an increased role of civil society and local communities, overseen by innovative governance

The Mosaic Land Restoration Project was presented by a consortium of actors composed of CIFOR-ICRAF, ReSaD, Tree Aid.

CIFOR-ICRAF:

- CIFOR, the Center for International Forestry Research (founded in 1993) and ICRAF, World Agroforestry (founded in 1978), merged in 2019. They develop solutions that transform land and food systems in Africa and beyond. 40 years of projects and research having benefited several million small producers in more than 30 African countries. They have accumulated 1.5 billion euros in research investments; 700 people, including 400 researchers.

ReSaD Sahel Desertification Network:

- Present in Mali, Niger, Burkina Faso, and France (plus other country partners). Network led by CARI (France). Actions are national and international advocacy; exchanges of experiences, capitalization.

Tree Aid, International NGO

- Present in Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger, Ethiopia, Ghana and Senegal. Over 35 years of experience implementing community-based land restoration projects working with dryland communities in Africa, national, local governments, and local NGOs. Focus on the development of local forest governance and value chains

Mosaic components: Land restoration/conservation; Value Chains Development, local governance

The following restoration activities and approaches will be used:
Adaptations of tree and land tenure systems, regulations on natural resource use, FMNR, enriching tree planting, agroforestry, silvo-pastoralism, enclosure/exclosures, communal forests, pastoral corridors, grazing, communal pasture management plans and other SLM such as stone bunds, half-moons and zai pits.

The following results are expected: 3,350,000 hectares restored; one million households impacted, 16 performance indicators; potentially 23.5 million tons of carbon dioxide CO_2 sequestered over 7 years.

Discussion:

- The Mosaic is also supporting the 10 million jobs created for the GGW from the Accelerator Strategy for the GGW.
- The Mosaic supports the GGW, for example by promoting land restoration in the GGW operation area.
- The agreements that Mosaic has already signed with certain countries of the GGW relate to the acceptance of the principles of Mosaic by the signatory countries.
- Giving leadership to GGW National Agencies for the management of Natural Resources is important for better implementation of restoration initiatives.

Presentation can be accessed here:
https://drive.google.com/file/d/10jsLcmdWuVrFBA8hokWRtIB1OOneEwqU/view?usp=share_link

Recap of DAY 1

2

Recap day 1

Approaches and practices that work well:

- Inclusive participatory and multi - stakeholder approach
- Development/enhancement of value chains (NTFPs) development and for land restoration
- Local conventions / charters for the natural resources management
- Assisted natural regeneration (ANR) for the wood production and energy source
- Prohibition for fodder production
- Control of energy using improved stoves, to and reduce pressure on the forest resources
- Integrated Community Farms for income generation
- Soil / water conservation
- The establishment of pastoral corridors (in Senegal): because it has contributed to the reduction conflicts
- Data collection and tools
- Advocacy for women's collective access to land
- The use of women's platforms group savings for change as a means of disseminating restoration technologies and practices
- Model for scaling up revegetation technologies using the lead farmer approach
- The planned comparison using holes of 60cm/60cm for tree planting: higher success rate
- Community nursery: because it allows the availability of seedlings at lower cost.

We know why they work well:

- Participation of breeders /farmers/ communities/local authorities: co-ownership
- Approaches, practices adapted to the cultural norms of the environment
- Use of existing structures to ensure sustainability
- Adapted to the environment
- Based on community needs

We know what doesn't work very well:

- Access/lack of water/Water control and recovery of flood waters
- Forest hydraulics
- Accessibility of financial resources
- Coordination and communication;
- Destination of funds
- Lack of synergy
- Resource traceability
- Low accountability
- Tree planting: because these trees have not been protected properly
- Insecure reforestation with lack of monitoring, protection and monitoring
- Individual access to land for young people and women: due to cultural barriers
- The reform of the status of trees: process of change, reforms which are slow and long
- Prohibit practices without proposing alternatives for access to resources
- Use of technology

Key points for scaling up:

- Improve communication
- Effective monitoring-evaluation, learning and capitalization system
- Operationalize national GGW coalitions by involving all stakeholders
- Improve the transfer of skills and resources
- Use the bottom-up approach (at all levels)
- Improve the governance of the various projects
- Co-creation approach
- Mobilization of resources, vision, planning, coordination and partnership, hence the important role of national coalitions
- Plan for disaster mitigation. Send info to farmers/community
- Women business leaders. Strong demand for raw materials
- Financing seed capital for nurseries: shea, balanites, baobab, moringa.
- Scale up transformation through private sector investment/engagement.

• Making available IT related data to small farmers in collaboration with government
• The role of private sector is to improve knowledge
• Communities already have practices for managing resources, government will support to improve and build capacity
• Ownership of land and trees and rights of use
• Technology
• The sustainability of Producer leader trainers
• Focus on ownership by producers
• Synergy between actors

Key points for integration:
• Research and development partnership
• Development of women's community institutions
• Combination of practices, eg ANR, Value chain, etc.
• Creation of the Ministry of Rural Development – Integrated Governance
• Political will
• Integrated approach to rural development
• Sharing of experiences and knowledge
• Work in synergy
• Adapt/harmonize legislation and other legal provisions
• Youth: awareness, training, environmental education
• Advocate for more allocation of more resources to the environment sector

• Institutional anchoring of the GGW for more authority
• Advocate for the multiple benefits of the integrated approach (implementation, time, ROI)
CHANGE OF CULTURE: of mentality, habit, practice, vision of the world, and awareness
• NEED FOR A COHERENT MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK: to measure our performance, impact, understand what works and what does not work and why, understand what has an impact on our efforts, our "leveraging" points, experiment and adjust, evidence based decision making / investment, engaging with donors, scaling up in a fast and cohesive way
• COORDINATION, COMMUNICATION, COLLABORATION, CROSS LEARNING

DAY 2 – Monitoring, Data and Reporting

4. Setting the scene and presentations

Presentation by M. Marcelin Sanou (monitoring-evaluation manager at PAGGW)

The GGW initiative is led by the Pan-African GGW Agency who needs everyone to succeed. The GGW is first of all the PAGGW, and the States. The GGW is a chance for Africa and an opportunity for the world. He stressed the regional monitoring system (SIOBAP) which includes department related to the supply, meteorological analysis, and climate projection, change analysis and early warning, fieldwork, and internal affairs management. He also spoke about current implementation constraints of the GGW: the collection and transmission of data, the technical, material, and logistical limitations, the development of software, the centralization of data in a platform, the creation of a harmonized living environment in Africa and the Sahel and the development of a 2021-2030 investment plan.

Presentation can be accessed here:
https://drive.google.com/file/d/1bwOK2JO8I96vrZco5PB1GVKonymowp-h/view?usp=share_link

The presentation by Yelena Finegold (FAO, UN- Decade on Ecosystem Restoration)

The UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration is part of the GGW monitoring task force. It aims to put 30% of degraded land and sea surfaces under restoration by 2030. The Framework for Ecosystem Restoration Monitoring (FERM) is a tool that can be put at the service of the GGW.

Presentation can be accessed here:
https://drive.google.com/file/d/1e5hKmqVQtc12IA2XQxSXMwEN5aZgA_t5/view?usp=share_link

The presentation by Gilles OUEDRAOGO on the GGW

What is the GGW accelerator, and what is its role?
The components of the Accelerator include value chain development, governance, innovative tools to track progress and financing. The Accelerator does not implement, but coordinates interventions. In September 2021, the pillars of the Accelerator and the accountability framework were validated. Ongoing: the harmonization of indicators, establishment of the monitoring and evaluation working group task force, data working group; construction of the multifunctional platform, establishment of governmental data structure. The taskforce data is based on existing data.

The priority areas of the GGW include governance; monitoring and evaluation; monitoring and tracking. The mission and objective of the GGW are: 100 million hectares restored; 10 million jobs created; 400 million beneficiaries; 250 million carbons sequestered. As for results, they were defined as a describable or measurable change resulting from a causal relationship.
Presentation: https://drive.google.com/file/d/1ZyOw-T9KzIIA2G_yd0t_W0njZNPq7-zp/view?usp=share_link

The presentation by Mr. Mahamane (representative of CILSS)

In his presentation he mentioned: the analysis of land degradation in the Sahel; the recurrent environmental crisis and land degradation which are characterized by prolonged drought and the dry sequences. The change of land occupation from 1975 to 2018 call for the need to scale up SLM in the Sahel. He presented the recent medium-term results of CILSS, the large-scale assessment of the GGW and finally the presentation of the results by country and by area of assessment. In terms of partnership, the French Research and Development Institute (IRD) has contributed with scientific research on the barriers to the adoption of technologies, and policy influencing. The Sahara and Sahel Observatory (OSS) leads activities in Niger, Senegal, Burkina, and Mali. The OSS has a platform, but this does not integrate the GIS components. The results of all the studies presented are available to the public on the CILLS website.

Presentation; https://drive.google.com/file/d/18VH4A-0rDm694bODZmRn3kZqAt6GZcq0/view?usp=share_link

Exchanges after the presentations:

- Regarding the coordination and monitoring mechanism, the issues of secure data storage, data availability, monitoring and evaluation capacities are crucial for achieving the GGW objectives. Cloud data storage strategies already exist. To be credible, the GGW data must be based on scientific data, which is itself based on better project execution. The research

component is also planned, the multinational scientific council is important. The African Development Bank supports us in the monitoring and evaluation component.
- We must trust projects that come from grassroots populations who have great expertise because these are based on experience; thus, convincing donors to finance PAGWW label projects.
- Mapping of existing data in countries should be done before creating another platform, to better understand how the tools integrate with each other, a mandate for the GGW Accelerator.
- The existing monitoring and evaluation frameworks (such as FERM, SIOBAP of the PAGGW) have been considered in the creation of the new multipurpose monitoring and evaluation platform of the Accelerator, which is also based on nationally reported data. These data are validated with the countries before their publication.

4.1. Monitoring and evaluation approaches and tools

Presentations on the monitoring and evaluation approaches and tools used in Regreening Africa as well as by CIFOR-ICRAF were made, followed by a discussion session.

Posters on Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning available:
https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1eYPyASzxEsw7Vdg0yrJTQhW9M22rl4Pj?usp=share_link

Presentation of the Land Degradation Surveillance Framework (LDSF) by Ibrahim Toure (CIFOR-ICRAF)

The Land Degradation Surveillance Framework (LDSF) is a methodological approach and a tool developed by ICRAF that involves collecting biophysical field data to inform important indicators related to land health. The site measures 100 km ^{2} and each site has 16 clusters and plots. ICRAF also conducts training in the field on the analysis and interpretation of data, thus facilitating informed decision-making. The involvement of communities in data collection is important and allows better ownership of the project, for example the use of the Regreening Africa App by the farmers to document land restoration on the ground. It provides real-time information on re-greening activities and dynamics, with the collected information stored on a dashboard. The interface of this application is composed of four modules: tree planting, farmer managed natural regeneration (FMNR), nursery and training.

The monitoring and evaluation model used in the Regreening Africa project by Mieke Bourne (CIFOR-ICRAF)

In addition to the previous presentation on the LDSF and the Regreening Africa App, the presenter focused on the other monitoring and evaluation approaches used in the project: a global approach to measuring the impact of land restoration interventions (e.g., on soil health, vegetation, livelihoods). Various approaches were used in the monitoring: before and after evaluation from surveys, direct impact assessment, long-term modelling, a conceptualization of regreening action through the creation of a regreening action index, including intra-household equity, the conduct of household surveys on exposure and adoption. One of the key recommendations is that land restoration beyond hectare numbers should capture other indicators especially pertaining to the impact of interventions on improving peoples' livelihoods and on indicators such as intra equity-household.

The multipurpose monitoring platform of the GGW Accelerator by Julian de Anquin & Sarah Orton- Vipond from Development Gateway (DG).

The multipurpose monitoring platform of the GGW Accelerator aims to manage and grow the community of stakeholders involved in the GGW initiative. There will be two main hubs: the GGW palaver tree which aims at connecting and enlightening the heroes of the GGW, and the data storage focusing on reports, information and data repository. Different steps are involved in the platform development starting by the planning meeting that took place between the PAGGW, the UNCCD and the DG to agree on the assignment. The following phases will concern the implementation of the platform, the testing, the validation, and its use by the stakeholders.

Discussions after the presentations

- The PAGGW also does geo-spatial, the NDWI and NDVI focus more on the vegetation cover. There is a need to move towards a unique data centre with for consolidated and digestible information.
- For the collection of data through the Regreening Africa app, the youth involved are encouraged in Niger to up to 300fcfa/ha, and in Mali 250fcfa/ha of georeferenced land sent to the server. The App is also available to other projects that can use it, store their data in their own databases. The App is accessible, free, and easy to use.
- The LDSF methodology considers soil parameters, rainfall, land use etc.
- In the development of the GGW multipurpose platform it is important to keep in mind that the efforts are for the communities. For this, it would be necessary to provide easy access to the platform for them.
- The GGW is coordinated by the PAGGW. The Accelerator only supports coordination with resources. The platform belongs to the PAGGW, set up with the support of the GGW Accelerator to centralize the data and the activities of the taskforce.

5. Session on GGW country monitoring and evaluation indicators

The following constraints were exposed by the country representatives:

For Mali:

- Data are missing to fill the water indicator
- Very small number of staff (he is alone)
- Lack of software to centralize data
- Local branches of decentralized technical services not functional to produce/collect data
- Lack of technical, human, and financial means to carry out monitoring missions

For Burkina Faso:

- All the indicators were filled using the Deltagist software; action plans drawn up with local-regional and national actors
- Lack of human and financial resources for field monitoring
- Staff capacity building
- Implementation of global concepts

For Mauritania:

- Constraints in accessing secure data, incomplete data
- Sectoral compartmentalization of ministries which makes collaboration and centralization of data difficult
- Lack of qualified human and financial resources to ensure field monitoring
- Lack of expertise at national level in calculating carbon sequestration (need for training)
- Absence at the national level of geospatial information system

Mauritania will learn from Mali's experience to solve some of these challenges

For Senegal:

- Lack of human (he is alone) and financial resources to ensure proper monitoring
- Lack of effective monitoring and evaluation mechanism

For Chad:

- Lack of software for centralizing data
- Lack of staff and need for capacity building

For Djibouti:

- Institutional insufficiency: absence of National GGW Agency
- Lack of staff and financial resources
- Lack of synergy between the different stakeholders.
- Difficulties in accessing data and updating them.

Niger points to the same problems highlighted above:

- Lack of staff
- Need for capacity building, on carbon sequestration measurements, remote sensing, etc.

Nigeria:

- Financial resources are not a problem, rather staff and capacities that need to be strengthened.
- Focus more on the synergy for cooperation
- Need for capacity building in data collection, and interpretation of GIS data

For Sudan:

- Lack of government data collection capacity
- Lack of funding

Discussions:

- For Burkina Faso: data collection is done through the national coalition because it brings together all the development actors, the technical services from the national to the local level. These data are reported to the coordination of the Agency of GGW at the national level and furthermore shared with the PAGGW.
- The acquisition of the Deltagist software (for the Burkina Faso case) is expensive, but helpful for systematic data collection and analysis.
- There was a national decree on SLM in Niger, following which the WFP supported the Ministry of Environment to develop a system for monitoring SLM actions. The GGW should take ownership of this platform.

5.1. Group work no. 2:

The groups reflected on the solutions to be considered in terms of monitoring and evaluation of the GGW following the presentations, and the experience of the Regreening Africa project.

At the regional level, it would be necessary to:

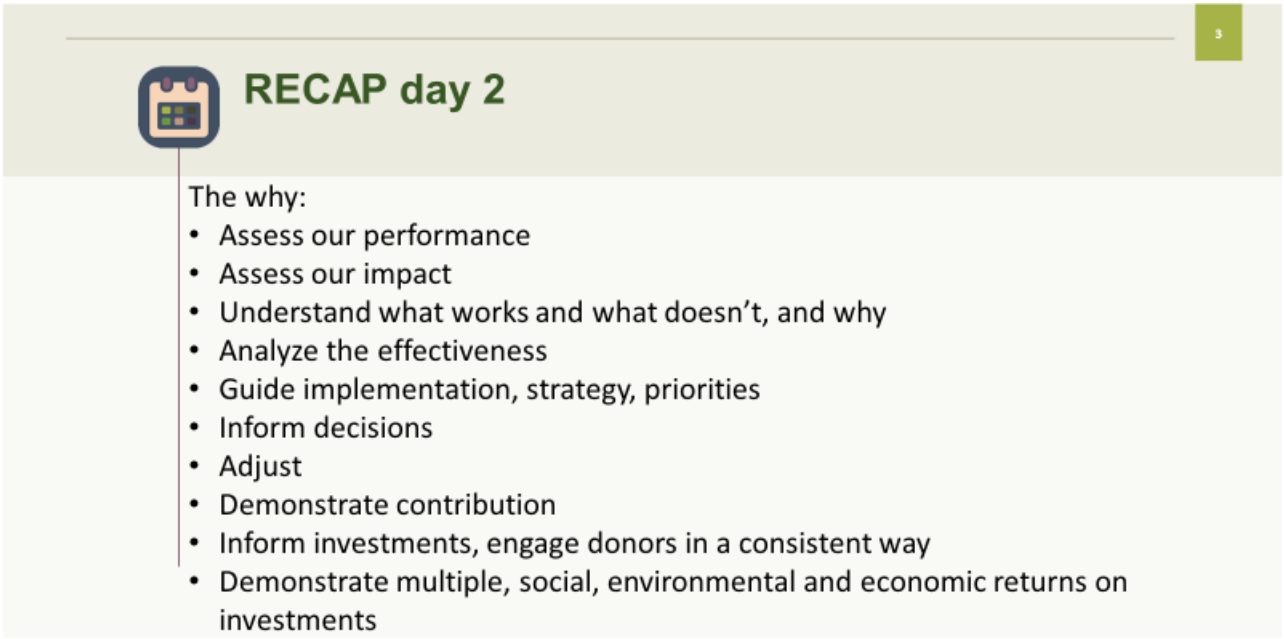
- Make information available by fighting against retention of information.
- Equip countries, for example by acquiring a data storage and analysis software and sharing it with other countries that do not have it.

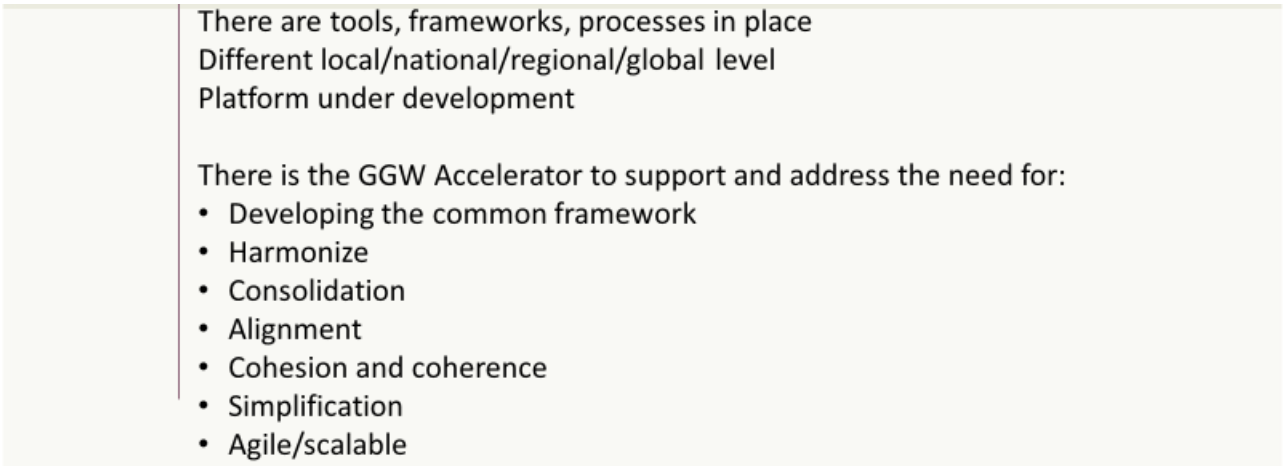
Group work results

Group 1	- Substantial and sustainable financial resources - Stabilization of staffs to capitalise on the needed expertise - Motivation of staffs/executives - Capacity building - Adequate equipment available - Strengthening of synergies between the actors - Platform for data sharing at national and regional level - National committee for monitoring and evaluation in the GGW - Mapping of the different actors involved in the GGW (who does what and how)
Group 2	- Establishment of a consensual monitoring and evaluation platform - Resource allocation to the monitoring and evaluation component (collection, processing, and dissemination) - Technical and material capacity building - Operationalization of the national coalition
Group 3	Identified challenges - Data collection - Capacity development - Finance Solutions to challenges - Data Collection: Design: o Project format o Indicator form o Writing to all relevant stakeholders/ institutions - Streamline the gamut of indicators gathered from various projects

	- Make synthetic reports from various projects
	- Creation of data repository
	- Use of drone from aerial capture of information
	- Use of apps to collect data
	- Collection of project polygons for mapping of field of activities
	
	- Capacity development:
	  ○ Need assessment
	  ○ Training in GIS; MRV
	  ○ Communication strategy
	- Finance:
	  ○ Political will of government
	  ○ Aggressive mobilization of actions of resources for projects

Recap of DAY 2





Challenges:

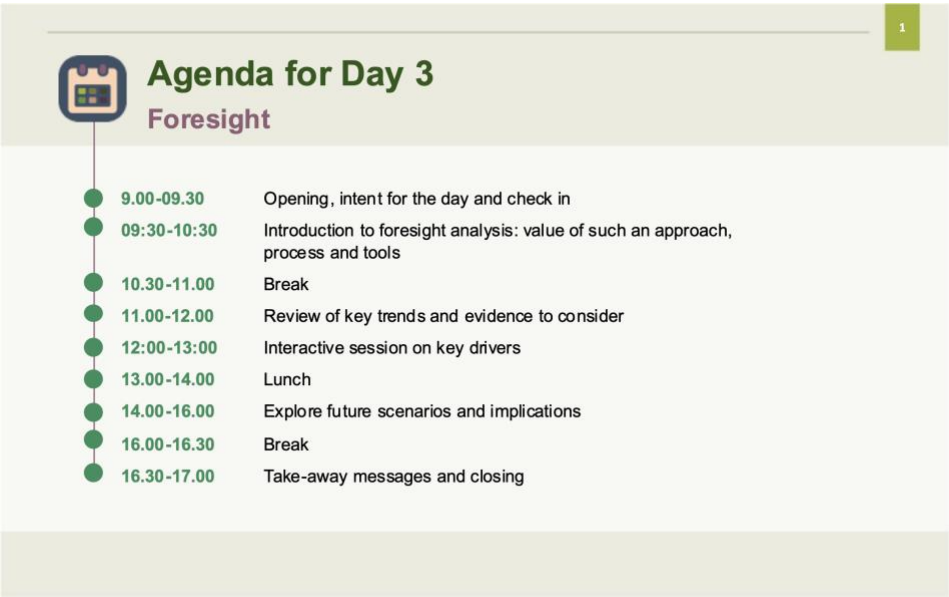
- Human capacity (number/knowledge)
- finance
- Software
- Access to equipment
- Commitment of all actors
- Need for awareness
- Access to data and collection

The solutions:

- Sustainable and substantial financial resources
- Stabilization of frames
- Motivation of executives
- Technical and material capacity building
- Operationalization of the national coalition - National committee for monitoring and evaluation within the framework of the GGW
- Strengthening of synergies between different actors
- National and regional data exchange framework

- Mapping of the different actors involved in the GGW (who does what and how)
- Design for the collection: format, indicator
- Pragmatic, simple, easy, streamlined approach
- Use of technology
- Understand capacity needs
- Develop a communication strategy

DAY 3 – Foresight



6. Setting the scene and presentations

Participants were asked to indicate the words that come to mind when they hear foresight. The following words were mentioned:

Plan, need, diagnosis to project oneself, detect a problem and seek solutions, participatory diagnosis, planning, programming, projection into the future, vision, hazards, seek, adapt, project oneself, secure, future, anticipate, management of data, readiness, exploration, anticipation, projecting, sustainability, uncertainties, foresight and perspective, projection of the future, fore casting, programming, and anticipation, correcting, formalizing intentions, projection, inclusion.

Intent for the day

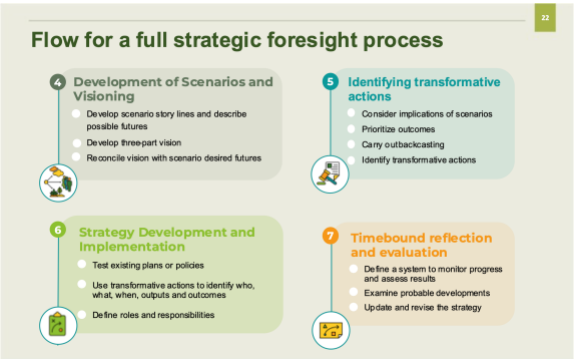
The facilitator then presented the objectives of the day dedicated to foresight analysis:

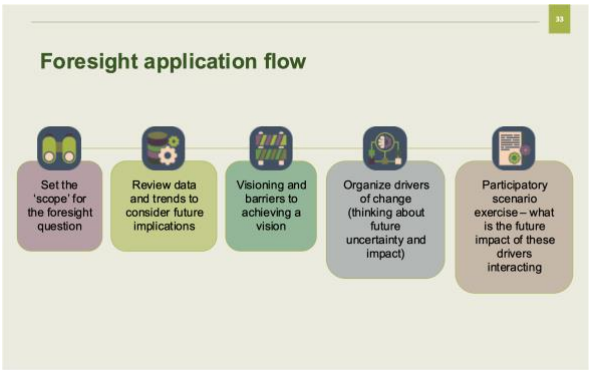
- Introduce foresight analysis and demonstrate its value for the GGW
- Explore the process and some key elements and tools of horizon scanning
- Use a practical example around the resilience of restoration practices to familiarize with the main tools of foresight analysis
- Reflect on how foresight and some key methods could be useful in GGW

The facilitator gave a presentation to introduce the rationale for horizon scanning, its strengths, the approach, and some key tools used (link to the presentation by Dr. Parramon Gurney). In this presentation, she highlighted the following key points:

- Horizon scanning is the process of looking to the past and present to envision and prepare for different futures, which then enables us to make strategic decisions today.
- Prospective analysis is a set of tools and methods to concretely help us move towards the future we want.
- Foresight analysis is not a prediction of the FUTURE, but rather a process of imagining many different possible futures.
- The premise of horizon scanning is that the future is still in the making and can be actively influenced or even created.
- There is no standard way to do horizon scanning. The foresight analysis methods you choose depend on your specific situation, the objective(s) of the foresight process, and the questions you wish to answer.
- Foresight requires understanding and working in systems.
- Foresight requires inclusive and ongoing stakeholder mapping, engagement, and management for equitable relationships.

She explained the different phases of horizon scanning, as illustrated in the diagrams below:





The facilitator explained that to facilitate a practical discovery of foresight analysis, we will explore certain aspects of foresight through an example around the resilience of restoration practices in the face of the impacts of climate change and other elements to accelerate the impact of the GGW.

Trend analysis

The facilitator spent a moment introducing the concept of 'trends' as part of horizon scanning. The purpose of horizon scanning is to generate new knowledge and therefore cannot be produced quickly by simply synthesizing existing analysis. Trend analysis is a method of looking at historical data to understand potential future trends and what this means to shape the future. Scanning the horizon is the process of examining various sources of information to identify potential signals of change and the future impacts of identified trends.

Through trend analysis, we seek to detect:

- New trends: non-obvious or very recently identified trends likely to significantly influence future events (e.g. virtual work mode).
- New drivers of change: new conditions that will have an impact on the evolution of certain social, natural, or technological parameters (for example, transition to renewable energies).
- Weak signals: small events or novelties that, combined with other existing elements, could lead to significant changes (for example, low school enrolment rates).
- Discontinuities: abrupt changes that stop some existing phenomena, introduce major changes in their dynamics or generate new phenomena (for example, a global pandemic).

A discussion on some key trends for the GGW was facilitated and included demography, climatic phenomena linked to climate change, impacts of climate change on women and men, conflicts, agricultural expansions, impacts of climate change on crops, poverty, food insecurity, economic growth, urbanization, regional integration, resilience of tree species to climate change, the evolution of carbon retention by trees in a changing climate, natural disasters, land use, soil degradation.

The discussion highlighted the different trends and possible implications for the GGW. It also made it possible to highlight the connections between certain trends. Participants indicated that it

would be important to ensure that they have the latest information on these trends as well as to include information on other trends: continental and global human migration, education, transhumance routes. The exercise was appreciated, and it was indicated by the participants that an in-depth analysis of the trends for the GGW would be very useful to increase the resilience and sustainability of the strategy and of these interventions.

Visioning

The next session focused on the importance of developing a vision as part of horizon scanning. The vision of a desirable future is the first step in creating a powerful strategy and provides the basis for developing the interventions, services, policies, and partnerships that will be needed to realize that future.

For the scenario exercise, the following vision was used.

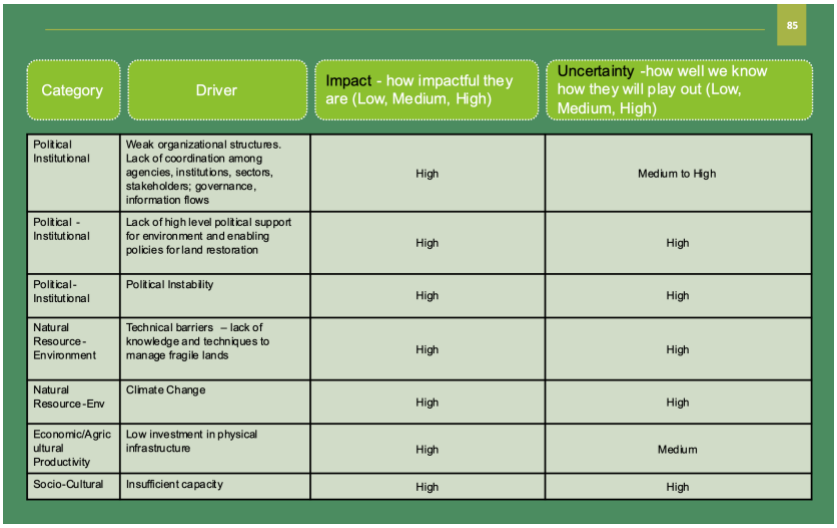
The discussion that followed indicated that the elements presented were not really a vision but objectives. Several participants indicated that it would be useful to develop a long-term vision for the GGW. The facilitator indicated that it would be good if the development of this vision could be informed and guided by the vision on the ground, the vision of the communities. A co-created visioning exercise with the communities would be truly transformative and inclusive for the GGW.

Scenario development

The next session focused on the development of scenarios for foresight analysis in the context of our practical example around the resilience of restoration practices to the impacts of climate change and other elements to accelerate the impact of the GGW.
The facilitator explained the importance of identifying the drivers/factors of change to be able to develop the scenarios. Drivers - are factors, issues or trends that cause change, thereby affecting or shaping the future. There are internal factors - internal force for change, for example social

factors within a farm or community, that guide a farmer's decision-making. There are external factors - external force for change, e.g., political or market factors. The important thing in analysing the drivers of change is to analyse their **Impact** - refers to the potential scale of the impacts of the driver on the theme of your scenario and their level of **uncertainty** - in the scenarios, it is about how well we know how a driver will emerge or unfold in the future. High uncertainty does not mean "high improbability", but rather low knowledge of how something might happen. For scenarios, we are interested in drivers with **critical uncertainties** - These are factors that have both high impact and high uncertainty.

The facilitator then introduced some examples of drivers of change.



Category	Driver	Impact - how impactful they are (Low, Medium, High)	Uncertainty -how well we know how they will play out (Low, Medium, High)
Political Institutional	Weak organizational structures. Lack of coordination among agencies, institutions, sectors, stakeholders; governance, information flows	High	Medium to High
Political - Institutional	Lack of high level political support for environment and enabling policies for land restoration	High	High
Political-Institutional	Political Instability	High	High
Natural Resource-Environment	Technical barriers – lack of knowledge and techniques to manage fragile lands	High	High
Natural Resource-Env	Climate Change	High	High
Economic/Agricultural Productivity	Low investment in physical infrastructure	High	Medium
Socio-Cultural	Insufficient capacity	High	High

To build scenarios, we use drivers with critical uncertainties. Attempting to predict or forecast the future is of limited value in a world of great uncertainty. What is very useful, however, is to identify a few different plausible future scenarios, explore the impacts they might have, and identify

potential policy implications. Scenarios are used as a method to **think about possible future states** and how uncertainties might materialize. It involves answering **"what if"** type questions that describe multiple future alternatives covering a key set of critical uncertainties. A scenario group is alternative dynamic stories that capture **the key ingredients of the uncertainties of the future.** They reveal the implications of current trajectories, thus illuminating options for action. The storylines/narratives answer "what if" type questions describing multiple alternative futures covering a key set of critical uncertainties. Scenarios identify future drivers of change and then map plausible directions they might take. By looking at multiple scenarios, we find plotlines that represent preferred futures and futures we hope to avoid.

6.1. Group Work no. 3: Scenario exercise

For the exercise, groups were each assigned with a different scenario story that can emerge when we experience high climate impact:

- Weak GGW coordination
- High GGW coordination

Looking at items associated with:

- Land restoration
- Socio-economic dimension
- Political-institutional dimension

Group 1 referred to as 'it grows' **Scenario: High coordination for the GGW, and large impact**	The scenario narrative resulted in the following system programming: - Low level of insecurity through better coordination - High political will to dedication of national financial resources to support the GGW - Budget allocation from government for the GGW (less external reliance) - Enhanced knowledge sharing across borders - High coordination, regional/national level: one vision, same tools, achievement of one goal; work with other stakeholders, - High level support/ political will

of climate change	- Integrated (national, regional) planning, and implementation, monitoring, evaluation, learning/adaptation - Land use maps - Actions plan for all countries - Multipurpose platform, knowledge, and information sharing - Regional: transboundary policy, support cross-country dialogue, famine, land, conflict resolution; mainstreaming, knowledge sharing - Private sector, civil society, women, and youth are all involved actively - Regional: political support, momentum, policies; identify innovative funding; ecosystem payments, tax on natural resources extraction - Regional coordination for trade and knowledge, technology sharing to deal with changing crop productivity/ contexts Profit from ecosystem services - Investment of civil societies through high coordination - Cross border trade optimization - Reduced security/ conflict resolution - Collaborative programming and funding - Investment through carbon payments, ecosystem services to local level Return on investment on value chains - Local communication, more capacity; produce and self-sufficiency, less reliance on aid for nutrition, optimized value chains - Information or crop production enhanced data collection at national level, database, investment - Evidence of impact of investment and political support - More system programming - Evolution in geographic scope of the GGW - Evidence on CC impact, mandate for action - Research linked to practices community and an integrated knowledge - CC impact, land erosion, drought, but more adapted technologies available yields, revenue Technology transfers, knowledge transfers - Urban exodus toward rural area - High migration, resulting from high climate impact.

Photo. A participant resituating the results of group 1

Group 2: High coordination and high climate change impacts	**The narrative of the scenario:** - Effective land restoration - Reversal of the trend in land degradation - Dissemination of good practices - Improvement of biodiversity - Total control of water - Better rainfall management - Brighter socioeconomic conditions - Management of resources and jobs - Population's support - Building up savings and infrastructure - Inclusive participation - Decrease in migration and valorisation of produced resources - Functional National Coalition - Integration of the GGW in public policies at all levels - Better access to finance - Institutional production

The narrative of the scenario: two possible sub-scenarios

Group 3, referred to as **hèrè - Kasara (happiness and disaster in the Bamabara language) Weak GGW coordination and high climate change impacts**	
The narrative of the scenario: two possible sub-scenarios:	
Happiness	Disaster
• More actors active at local and national level	• The absence of actors • Lack of political support

• Reduction of conflicts • More and vibrant agroforestry parks • More revenue • Political recognition • More participation of women • Flood do less damage	• Less employment • Lack of community motivation • Frequent famine • Heavy flooding • Low knowledge sharing • Forced migration • Lack of performance of acquired skills • Accelerated erosion • Frequent conflicts • Increased frequency of drought

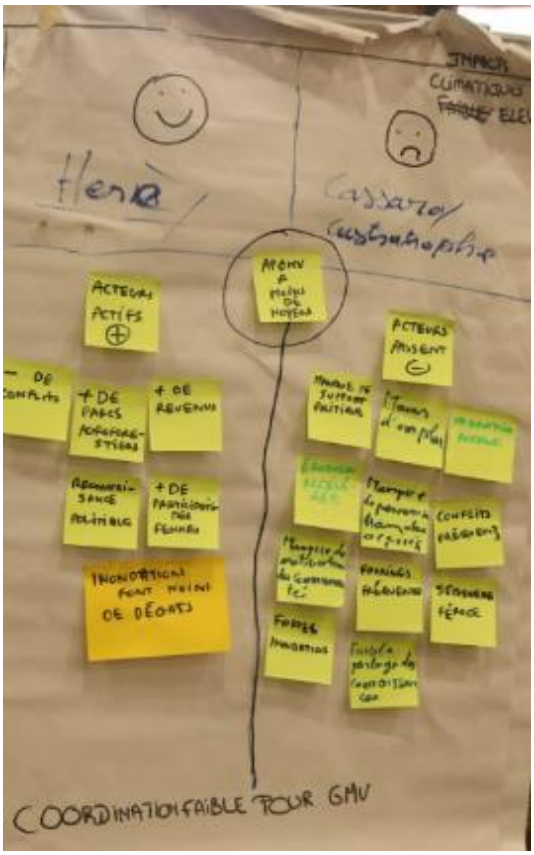


Photo. Group 3 results

Group 4 called "surtout pas" Low coordination scenario	**The narrative of the scenario:** - Increased food insecurity (loss of resources) - Increased poverty - High Humanitarian Crisis - Less arable land - Biodiversity degradation - Conflict (farmers-herders) in households - Political instability; popular movement

	- Rural exodus; migration - Duplicate of intervening actors/parties - High cost of living - Loss of trust (donors, actors) - Increased vulnerability - High natural disaster (impact) - Misallocation of resources - Poor communication In the positive: - Local experience allows some progress - Community awareness - Increased local resistance.

Photo. A participant presenting the results of group 4

Participants' feedback on scenario exercise

Participants shared their views on the scenario exercise:

- The exercise allows creativity, to escape a little from reality while remaining realistic in the scenario's construction
- It was passionate
- It's useful for planning

- It is very interesting to take into consideration several drivers of change.

Most participants indicated that they would like to be able to incorporate more foresight analysis in their work to inform the GGW strategy and planning. They suggested the following key points to consider for the GGW:

- The importance of having a common vision
- An inclusive policy
- Strengthen the national coalition and have high-level political support
- Integration of GGW in governments' policy
- Better national-regional GGW coordination
- Adoption of GGW strategy at national level as main strategy
- Stakeholder commitment
- Revitalization of political support operationalization of coalitions
- Inclusivity/ Inclusion
- Community engagement
- Collaboration with other actors on site
- Community management of territories
- Independent scientific council
- Good resource management
- Resource mobilization
- Good coordination of actions
- Integration of institutional and local political goodwill
- The political will of the state
- More political commitment
- Strong financial involvement of the state
- Resource mobilization
- Multi-stakeholder consultation
- Involvement and decision-making power of grassroots communities

Acknowledgments and Closing Remarks

The facilitator shared her sense of satisfaction with the overall course of the workshop.

- Dr. Zougoulou: The workshop was a great success. The exchanges will allow better strategic coordination, monitoring and evaluation of the GGW.
- Ms. Bourne announced an opportunity to support the coordination of the GGW in collaboration with the FAO with funding from the the European Union from this year 2023. Opportunities also exist with the Mosaic project.
- Mr. Ouédraogo thanked ICRAF, the Accelerator and the PAGGW for organizing this workshop. There is a need to ensure that national coalitions are optimized for effective coordination. The UNCCD through the Accelerator supports the PAGGW and the countries on a voluntary basis. Finally, CIFOR-ICRAF/Mali Director M. Ibrahim Touré once again thanked the participants for their attendance and contributions on behalf of Prof. Jules Bayala CIFOR-ICRAF/Sahel Director. He declared the workshop on the pre-residential seminar on practices, monitoring-evaluation, and a prospective approach to the Great Green Wall closed.

7. Appendices

Annex 1: List of participants

No	Name	Organisation
1	Mawa Karambiri	CIFOR-ICRAF
2	Kapoury Sanogo	CIFOR-ICRAF
3	Ibrahim Touré	CIFOR-ICRAF
4	Gilles Amadou Ouedraogo	UNCCD
5	Innocent Onu Alenyi	NAGGW/Nigeria
6	Souleymane Doumbia	OXFAM/Mali
7	Hamed Constantin Tchibozo	World Vision/Niger
8	Soumaila Sogoba	OXFAM/Mali
9	Daouda Konaré	ANGMV/Mali
10	Rock Pananditigri	CN-GMV/Burkina Faso
11	Kouyaté Goundo Sissoko	REFEDE/RESAD
12	Bernard Terris	DANAYA/RESAD
13	Georges Bazongo	Tree Aid
14	Ahmed Sekou Diallo	PNASS-CED
15	Sakhoudia Thiam	APGMV/Mauritanie
16	Baou Diané	CARE International/Mali
17	Toumany Diallo	NAGMV/Mali
18	Abakar Mahamat Zougoulou	APGMV/Mauritanie
19	Abdel Kader Dodo	OSS
20	Abdou Nouhou	ANGMV/Niger
21	Bako Mamane	AGRHYMET/Niger
22	Amadou Mamane Bako	APGMV/Mauritanie
23	Jules Bayala	CIFOR-ICRAF
24	Papa Libasse Dieng	APGMV/Mauritanie
25	Marcelin Sanou	APGMV/Mauritanie
26	Reem Ahmed Housan Mohamed	GGW/Sudan

27	Hassan Moussa Rayale	MEDD/Djiboui
28	Lamine Marone	ASERGMV/Sénégal
29	Yago Gomez-Reino-Herrero	Délégation UE
30	Ioana Albulescu	Délégation UE
31	Diakaridia Traoré	AEDD
32	Seyni K Traoré	DNEF
33	Clara Proutheau	PNUD
34	Pierre Dembélé	Sahel Eco
35	Aissata Wagué	APGMV/Mauritanie
36	Dommo Tembely	IER
37	Sekou Sala Sissoko	DNA
38	Adama Diarra	ANGMV
39	Chaka Doumbia	DNEF
40	Djalal Ademonla Arinloye	CIFOR-ICRAF
41	Assamou Diallo	CIFOR-ICRAF
42	Seydou Diawara	CIFOR-ICRAF
43	Djibril Doumbia	CIFOR-ICRAF
44	Diakaridia Yossi	MADD
45	Modibo Sacko	MEADD
46	Alou Kanté	CIFOR-ICRAF
47	Souleymane Koné	CIFOR-ICRAF
48	Adama Tounkara	CIFOR-ICRAF
49	Marie Parramon-Gurney	SKULTCHA
50	Mieke Bourne	CIFOR-ICRAF
51	Patrick Worms	CIFOR-ICRAF
52	Bassirou Diarra	AMSCID
53	Brahim Saie	APGMV
54	Ibrahim Diallo	ANGMV

55	Ibrahim Kouyaté	REFEDE
56	Bonko Sidibé	ANGMV/Mauritanie
57	Souleymane Diop	APGMV
58	Soumaila Camara	CIFOR-ICRAF
59	Jean Michel Boukhers	AFAR-GMV
60	Jean Pierre Brard	AFAR-GMV
61	Souleymane Konté	Interprète
62	Alassane Y Maiga	Interprète
63	Labass Sacko	Interprète/technicien

Annex 2 Workshop Agenda

Time	Session	Lead/presenter
Day 1	**Practices and approaches**	
9.00-9.30	Opening and welcome	Minister of Environment Mali Mr Diallo (GGW Director) / Mr Toure (ICRAF)
9.30-10.30	Setting the scene and Introductions	PAGGW – Mr. Zougoulou GGW Accelerator – Mr. Ouédraogo AU – Elvis Tangem EU Delegation to Mali Facilitator
10.30-11.00	Break and group photo	
11.00-13.00	Data wall (posters on wall), presentations and group discussion to look at practices such as enclosures, FMNR/ANR, tree planting/grafting, nurseries, S&W conservation, how they have worked and where (including where resources can be accessed). Included in the data wall are the lessons learnt from 2009-2020 GGW.	Regreening team and partners
13.00-14.00	Lunch	
14.00-15.30	Discussion of what works where and for who. Proposals on how these practices and approaches can be taken forward in the GGW.	Regreening team and partners
15.30-17.00	Sahel Mosaic presentation and discussion	Mosaic partners
17.00-17.30	Recap of the day, closing followed by tea/coffee	
Time	**Session**	**Lead**
Day 2	**Monitoring and reporting**	
9.00-11.00	Opening of the day, outline of the accelerator harmonized results management framework, multi-purpose platform and progress – national results management frameworks. UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration monitoring	UNCCD Accelerator / PAGGW/ UN Decade TF
11.00-11.30	Break	
11.30-13.00	Showcasing monitoring tools and approaches (series of posters/presentations) discussion	GGW partners, countries, some Regreening Africa examples, CILLS, OSS
13.00-14.30	Lunch	
14.30-16.30	Mapping out monitoring and data collection strategies by each country and consolidation approaches.	Group discussion and then feedback
16.30-17.00	Closing of the day and tea/coffee	
Day 3 Saturday	**Foresight**	
9.00-09.30	Opening, intent for the day and check in	Facilitators/trainers
9:30–10:30	Introduction to foresight analysis: value of such an approach, process, and tools	Facilitators/trainers
10.30-11.00	Break	
11.00-12.00	Review of key trends and evidence to consider	Facilitators/trainers
12:00 13:00	Interactive session on key drivers	

13.00-14.00	Lunch	
14.00-16.00	Explore future scenarios and implications	Facilitators/trainers
16.00-16.30	Break	
16.30-17.00	Take-away messages and closing	GGW focal points