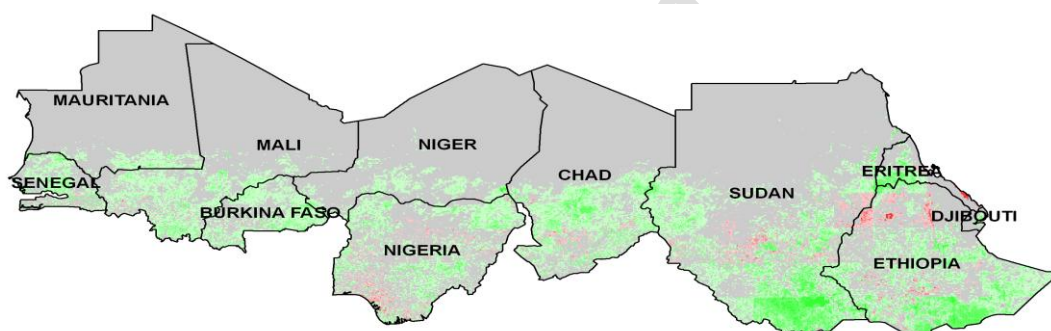




GREAT GREEN WALL INITIATIVE



PRIORITY INVESTMENT PLAN 2021-2030 DECENNIAL DPIP/GGW

The annual activities of Sustainable Land Management, particularly land restoration and biodiversity conservation and development have been effective in all Member States only from 2015 during the pilot phase intended for the strategic framing, launching and promotion of operational actions in the technical structuring of the GGW concept. The assessment of the first decade 2011-2020 of actions for the implementation of the Great Green Wall highlights concrete achievements with multiple positive impacts on local communities and populations as well as ecosystems.

The pilot activities at the origin of the achievements of the assessment of the decade of actions 2011-2020, focusing mainly on sustainable land management, socio-economic development and climate change management have identified and documented the constraints, parameters and best operational techniques and the strategic framework, as well as set the fundamentals of the GGW Initiative, including the vision, conceptual and operational approaches, objectives and impacts, the strategic planning model and their consistency with the policies and priorities of Member States. The achievements of the pilot phase and their real impacts confirm the relevance of the GGW Dakar concept in Djibouti and constitute solid milestones and founding foundations in the construction of the GGW.

The single reference on the variable "area restored", although very important, in the analysis and assessment of the achievements of the GGW Initiative is very restrictive and not representative of the state of implementation of the Great Green Wall based on an integrated and multisectoral approach and a multisectoral framework concept. Indeed, far from being a monogenic structure for reforestation or land restoration, conveyed by institutions with a reductive vision centered on their core business, the GGW is already a golden and already a polygenic structure, built around a mosaic of activities of different vocations, concentrated in a circumscribed area labeled "Corridor of the Great Green Wall".

The implementation status of the GGW, at the end of the 2020 decade of actions is globally quite significant for the implementation process, for having allowed on the one hand, the participatory co-construction by the main actors, beneficiaries, based on the aspirations of countries and realities on the ground, the founding and fundamental foundations of the GGW Initiative and laying the groundwork for the implementation of the Initiative through activities to raise awareness of local communities and populations and various pilot projects in the field. It has also helped to identify and mark out the most relevant operational approaches and Major Strategic Axes for the development of the initiators' vision on the arid and semi-arid zones of their countries, which are particularly confronted and less well prepared to environmental and climatic challenges.

The assessment of the decade of 2011-2020 actions, in terms of the scope and importance of these very valuable building blocks in the next stages of implementation, is far from weak, to the point that some skeptics of Africa's leadership have been diligent. These Afro-pessimists, although they are on the periphery and have no mastery of the fundamentals of the GGWI, are still skeptical about the future of an African Major Program of such scope, initiated, designed, and implemented by Africans and they judge a white elephant and already a failure, despite the momentum acknowledged by most of the international community.

The contribution of this assessment, in particular the priority actions and their impacts on sustainable land management, in particular, the restoration and development of land and biodiversity sites, adaptation to change and improvement of living conditions of local communities and populations, as well as in terms of lessons and prospective orientations,

constitutes the indispensable support for the conduct of the next stages of consolidation of achievements and amplification of achievements and impacts and scaling up in the various terroirs of the zone on the Agenda 2030.

The analysis of this assessment shows, among other strategic indicators, a relatively low value of area of land and ecosystems restored and recovered, compared to the magnitude of the indicative area at stake. However, this performance is fully measured up with the very low level of expected financial resource mobilization, despite promising announcements from Technical and Financial Partners. Among the major constraints that have considerably diminished the achievements and impacts is the problem of planning and mobilization of financial resources, which is rightly considered the weak link in the implementation strategy, probably because of institutional fungibility. In fact, despite the expansion and strengthening of the Partnership Platform and the intensification of advocacy towards sources of financing reputed to be promising, the level of mobilization of financing remained well below planned requirements and did not cover ten (10) percent of these requirement. Ninety (90) percent of the financial resources mobilized and utilized during the period 2011-2020 come from the efforts made by Member States in their investment budgets. These are the financial resources received by the GGW structures at regional or national level, mainly oriented to operations and annual support from the State in operational activities on the GGW national component.

The lack of financial support expected from Technical and Financial Partners has severely limited the scale and scope of the flagship actions of this first decade. The amounts of funding listed in the literature as support from Partners for the implementation of the Great Green Wall "and that GGW structures should validate in the" Great Green Wall " projects of the GGW national components are not always known and well mastered by these GGW structures. This recurring situation of dispersion of financing deemed GGW, observed and denounced regularly by the Pan-African Agency and the national structures of the GGW is also a relevant indicator of the lack of coordination of the interventions of the partners, so desired and reiterated by the Member States and the Pan-African Agency GGW in charge of the expected regional coordination in relation to the authorized GGW structures. It would allow better traceability and a more relevant evaluation of the achievements and impacts of financial support in GGW projects effective in the global geographical Exercise Zone (GGEZ) of the GGW initiative. The GGAE corresponds to the configuration of priority areas in which programmes and projects activities GGW-labelled should be carried out. It derives its legal basis from the choice of priority areas (national GGW components) made at the level of the Member States, as part of the implementation of the Global Harmonised GGW Strategy adopted in 2011, by sequential approach like any other major technical programme. In addition to the need for a better common understanding of the fundamentals of the GGW Initiative, other institutional constraints at the organizational and technical level are identified and must be diagnosed and solved as a matter of priority. They focus on operational governance, operational strategic approaches to the transformative vision and coordination of activities by the Initiative's GGW structures, the strategy and financial resource mobilization plan of the GGW Initiative.

Such observations at the end of the first and on the eve of the second decade of implementation justify the urgency of relevant solutions to these constraints, and more particularly that of GGW funding, including planning, traceability, coherence, and coordination in GGWI funding. Indeed, considering importance of financial resources measured up with the ambition of the GGW to make a decisive contribution to solving the challenges of economic recovery and social, economic and health resilience in the post-Covid-19 period.

Certainly, the challenge, the need, and the priority of financing a multi-State program of the scale of the GGW Initiative, sometimes perceived and wrongly as non-economic, could be subject to discussion for those who do not perceive the contribution and the real impacts that

the GGW could make in the short and medium term in the economic recovery and the implementation of the post-Covid-19 resilience plans of the GGW countries. Indeed, the innovative model of the GGW Initiative built on a multisectoral and integrated approach and Regional Priority Impact Programs, underpinning a transformative vision of the Sahel is an opportunity to foster and consolidate solutions to post-Covid-19 emergencies. It is as part of that the 2021-2030 Decennial Priority Investment Plan (DPIP) is developed as a prospective strategic framework for the decennial implementation of Actions on the 2030 Agenda (2030 CSDA) of the GGW Initiative.

The 2021-2030 DPIP is a Regional Framework for Technical and Financial Planning and Implementation (CREPETEF), priority actions (PA) of the Programs/Projects labeled GGW for the next ten (10) years. It is designed to better identify and improve the approach and overall framework for mobilizing investment and financing needs and to facilitate the identification and control of objectives, strategic indicators, added value and impact program sensitivity index. It reflects the 2030 ambition of the GGW Initiative and is in line with the time frame for action on emergencies, in terms of (i) sustainable management and development of land and water resources, (ii) Conservation/Protection of Biodiversity, (iii) Climate Action and Green Growth and (iv) Resilient Economic Development and Security. It is based on the consolidation, strengthening, and scaling up of achievements and promising actions, alignment with the priorities, objectives and indicators of the Member States while integrating the prospective post-COVID-19 orientations and the prioritization of emergencies.

The overall objective is, while capitalizing on the constraints, to accelerate the achievement of the humanistic, ecological and transformative vision and the accomplishment of the strategic objectives of building, in a sustainable and inclusive manner, the social and health resilience of local communities through socio-economic development that is resilient to climate risks, the reduction of gaps in availability and access to basic needs, services and infrastructure and security and, on the other hand, the resilience of ecosystems and convergence towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the United Nations, in particular SDGs 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 13 and 15 and those of the African Union's 2063 Vision.

It is in line with the consolidation and amplification of relevant actions and results of the first decade 2011-2020, while strengthening technical capacities in operational activities, coordination, communication, and advocacy, as well as financial resource mobilization.

The DPIP is based on a Results-Based Management (RBM) approach. It is built on a set of Priority Impact Programs (PIPs), with Indicators, more specifically on the impacts and sensitivity of the beneficiaries of the value added generated by the Program in the Major Strategic Targets (MSTs). These Priority Programs address recurring and ever pressing emergencies, in particular the actions of Sustainable Management of Natural Capital, Inclusive Socio-Economic Development, Climate Management and Security.

It targets, on the one hand, endogenous resources, coming from the States, local authorities and national private sector for 20% and, on the other hand, investments and foreign direct financing for 80%, in particular Socially Responsible Investments (SRI), respecting the principles of efficient management of climate, environmental, social, ethical and governance constraints, at the heart of the founding principles of the Pan-African Agency of the Great Green Wall and the multi-donor climate and environment funds.

The 2021-2030 DPIP Strategic Orientation Document is structured in two chapters.

The first chapter is a general introduction in two parts. The first part is focused on the Background, Legal, Governance and Fundamentals, including the foundation of the GGW Concept

that gave birth to the Initiative, the Vision, conceptual and operational approaches. The second part is a synoptic overview of the achievements and lessons of the actions of the first decade 2011-2020 and some major orientations for the next 2021-2030 implementation actions.

The second chapter sets out the framework and rationale, approach, indicators and strategic objectives and key elements of the Priority Programs of the 2021-2030 Decennial Priority Investment Plan (DPIP). It also reviews the estimates of financing and investment needs in the Major Strategic Axes (MSAs) or Portfolios (FPs) of Flagship Programs and Projects as well as the potential sources and planning elements of the financing and investments expected in each of the two programming cycles 2021-2025 and 2026-2030. Finally, it assesses the overall potential strengths and risks on the 2021-2030 implementation path of the Initiative.