Sahel and West Africa Program in support of the Great Green Wall Initiative

Expanding Sustainable Land and Water Management (SLWM) in targeted landscapes and in climate vulnerable areas in West African and Sahelian countries



Sahel and West Africa Program in support of the Great Green Wall Initiative



- Bonn meeting (Feb 2011) PFD approval (May 2011)
- GEF (LD, CC, BD, SFM), LDCF & SCCF: \$100.759 million
- Cofin.: \$2.8 b (WB invest. projects, countries, EU)
- Benin, Burkina Faso, Chad, Ethiopia, Ghana, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sudan and Togo
- 12 countries (\$8m) & 1 regional project (\$4.6m)



Main lines of activities



Expand investment in SLWM technologies.

This would help communities adapt production systems to climate variability and change, generate income and livelihoods, and secure global public goods such as retention of greenhouse gases, nitrogen fixation, groundwater recharge, and biodiversity, and reduce impacts from erosion, drought and flooding.

- (e.g., Nigeria) or local levels (e.g., grazing reserves, conservation areas, etc.). This would help manage trade-offs that occur between multiple uses such as demand for rich floodplains for grazing or crops, or woodlands' value for fuelwood versus watershed function and protected areas.
- climate and water monitoring network improvements, ICT innovations, institutional cooperation within and across countries, and evidence-based policy development.

Key performance indicators

- 1. Increase in land area with SLWM practices in targeted areas, compared to baseline (hectares, reported by crop, range, forest, wetlands, protected areas)
- 2. Changes in vegetation cover in targeted areas, compared to baseline (hectares)
- 3. Targeted institutions with increased adaptive capacity to reduce risks and response to climate variability, compared to baseline (#)
- 4. Change in carbon accumulation rates in biomass and soil, compared to baseline (tC/ha)



Components



- 1. Institutions, Information, and Policy
- 2. Investment in SLWM and Biodiversity
- 3. Innovations and Economics
- 4. Mitigation and Adaptation to Climate Change

1. Institutions, Information & Policy



- Policies, institutions, and financing for scaling up SLWM and other adaptive responses improved by countries and regional level
- Knowledge generated and disseminated in countries on SLWM and other adaptive responses



2. Investment in SLWM & Biodiversity



- More secure provision of services from the landscape mosaic in targeted areas (SLWM practices –crop, range, forest, PA)
- Biodiversity conservation integrated into Landscape management

3. Innovations and Economics



- Payment for Ecosystem Services adopted as an incentive mechanism to implement SLWM
- Increase in community based ecotourism activities.

4. Mitigation and Adaptation to Climate Change



- Strengthened adaptive capacity to actual or potential climate change risks (training, pilot tests, tradition, alert)
- Mitigation opportunities identified and implemented (forests under SLWM practices, renewable energy alternatives



Projects in preparation



- Benin, Ethiopia, Ghana, Mali, Sudan Sustainable Land and Biodiversity Management project
- Chad, Mauritania, Niger- Sustainable Land and Water Management project
- Burkina Faso Sustainable Land and Forestry Management project
- Nigeria Erosion and Watershed Management Project
- Senegal Community based project
- Togo Integrated Disaster and Land Management

Knowledge Management, Monitoring and Evaluation



Guidance from the Bonn Meeting

- Scaling up past successes to national and regional level
- Need to strengthen local governance in implementing SLM initiatives
- Importance of livelihoods, income generation,
- Involving existing regional and sub-regional organizations (CILSS, OSS)
- Importance of forests and trees in arid zones
- Coordination with other initiatives (IFAD, AfDB)
- Measures, monitoring

Germany, USAID, France, IFAD, UNEP, UNDP, EC, FAO, AfDB, OSS, WWF, ICRAF, IUCN

