

Regional Policy Coherence for the Great Green Wall Initiative:

Unlocking Synergies Between the African Union's Strategies on the Great Green Wall Initiative and Climate Change and Resilient Development for Stronger Climate Action

02 POLICY BRIEF

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Achieving sustainable, climate-resilient development in Africa requires a well-coordinated, regionally aligned policy framework. Strengthening coherence between regional initiatives, such as the African Union Great Green Wall Initiative Strategy and Ten-Year Implementation Framework (GGWI Strategy) (2024–2034) and the African Union Climate Change and Resilient Development Strategy and Action Plan (CCRDS) (2022–2032), is essential for maximising the impact of land restoration and climate adaptation efforts. Aligning these strategies enables more effective interventions that address both land degradation and climate change while ultimately strengthening food security and improving rural livelihoods through a holistic and sustainable approach to resilience-building. Policy coherence enhances implementation on the ground

by optimising resource efficiency, mobilising financial investments, and fostering cross-sectoral collaboration. This alignment also strengthens Africa's ability to meet global commitments such as those under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification.

This **policy brief** examines the critical intersection between land restoration and climate action, explores the synergies between the GGWI Strategy and the CCRDS, and highlights key areas for policy alignment. Strengthening coordination between these frameworks will not only accelerate progress in combating desertification and climate change but also enhance livelihoods, biodiversity, and long-term economic stability across Africa's drylands.

INTRODUCTION

Africa is at the forefront of the global climate crisis, facing a complex interplay of challenges that threaten the continent's environmental stability, economic growth, and food security. Climate change is accelerating land degradation through rising temperatures, erratic rainfall, and extreme weather events, exacerbating soil erosion, desertification, and coastal erosion.¹ These processes significantly reduce the area suitable for agriculture, impacting food production and rural livelihoods. Climate-related land degradation alters crop suitability, reduces yields, and increases food insecurity, particularly in regions reliant on rain-fed agriculture. Estimates indicate that land degradation impacts 46% of Africa's land area, affecting at least 485 million people (65% of the population) and resulting in an annual economic cost of approximately USD 9.3 billion.²

Compounding these challenges, limited access to land, financial resources, and decision-making power leaves women and youth particularly vulnerable. Cultural and structural barriers restrict their ability to respond effectively to both land degradation and climate change, further deepening inequalities in adaptation efforts.

Moreover, climate stressors increase the risk of forced migration, with projections

estimating that by 2050, between 50 and 700 million people could be displaced due to loss of livelihoods from land degradation.³ The interconnected crises of climate change, migration, and resource conflict compound vulnerabilities, as demonstrated in the Sahel, where shifting pastoral patterns contribute to tensions between farmers and herders.⁴

Land degradation and climate change are mutually reinforcing. Land degradation accelerates climate change through the release of carbon dioxide, a major greenhouse gas, into the atmosphere. Activities such as deforestation, land clearing, altered fire regimes and overgrazing diminish vegetative cover and biomass, increasing carbon emissions from soils and plant matter.

Addressing these interconnected crises requires urgent and coherent policy interventions that integrate climate adaptation and mitigation, land restoration and sustainable land management, and regional cooperation. Without decisive action, the cascading effects of climate change and land degradation will continue to undermine Africa's resilience and development.

1. AGNES. 2020. **Land Degradation and Climate Change in Africa**. Policy Brief. African Group of Negotiators Experts Support.

2. *Ibid.*

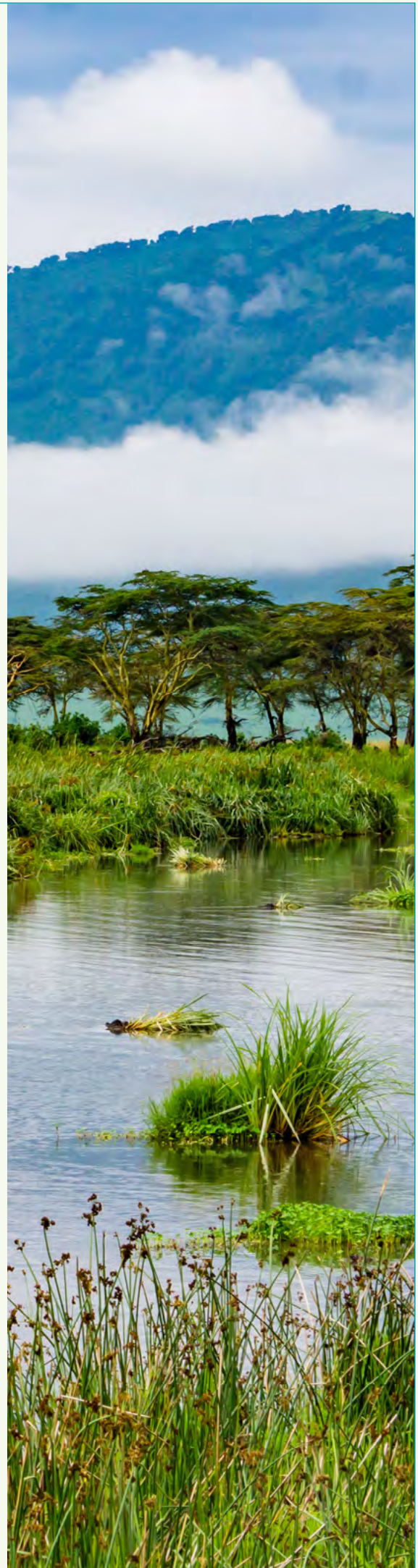
3. *Ibid.*

4. Freeman L. 2017. Environmental change, migration, and conflict in Africa: A critical examination of the interconnections. *The Journal of Environment & Development*. Tarif K. 2022. Climate change and violent conflict in West Africa: Assessing the evidence. *SIPRI Insights on Peace and Security* No. 2022/3 February 2022.

African Union Great Green Wall Initiative Strategy and Ten-year Implementation Framework (2024-2034)

The Great Green Wall Initiative (GGWI), launched by the African Union (AU) in 2007, is a transformative continental programme designed to combat the escalating challenges of land degradation, desertification, and biodiversity loss across the Sahara and Sahel regions. Initially envisioned as a continuous belt of trees to halt the expansion of the desert, the initiative has evolved into a comprehensive landscape restoration programme that integrates sustainable land management, ecosystem rehabilitation, and climate resilience strategies. Over time, the GGWI has also become more comprehensive in its geographical reach, extending beyond the original eleven member countries of the Pan-African Agency of the Great Green Wall (PAAGGW) to embrace a more continent-wide approach. The initiative has grown significantly, with new members from 42 countries to date, joining from North, East, Southern, and West Africa. Spearheaded by the African Union Commission's Directorate of Sustainable Environment and Blue Economy (SEBE), the GGWI sets ambitious goals, including restoring 100 million hectares of degraded land, creating 10 million jobs, and sequestering 250 million tonnes of carbon by 2030. By improving soil fertility, enhancing biodiversity, and promoting sustainable agricultural practices, the GGWI works to improve the livelihoods of smallholder farmers, pastoralists, and Indigenous communities.

Recognising the importance of a comprehensive continental approach to tackling land degradation, desertification, biodiversity loss and climate change, and acknowledging the need for its urgent revision, the AU used an inclusive process to develop a revised framework to guide the initiative. The resulting **African Union Great Green Wall Initiative Strategy and Ten-year Implementation Framework (2024-2034)** (GGWI Strategy) promotes a more integrated and holistic approach to land rehabilitation and climate-resilient development amongst AU Member States, Regional Economic Communities (RECs), Agencies and partners. The new GGWI Strategy is founded on agreed guiding principles with a vision, objectives and four strategic intervention axes.



Strategic framework of the GGWI Strategy



VISION

By 2034, Africa's dry regions are transformed into socially, economically, and environmentally resilient and stable regions.



OVERALL OBJECTIVE

Enhance the resilience of communities, ecosystems, and economies in the African drylands by improving the living conditions of populations, improving the state and health of ecosystems, advocating and mobilising resources, strengthening institutional collaboration and promoting policy coherence.



SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

Promote locally led land planning, land restoration and resilience building initiatives and nature-based entrepreneurial and livelihood activities that improve the well-being and incomes of communities, as well as empower them, particularly women and youth.

Catalyse inclusion, alignment, cooperation and ownership of land restoration and resilience-building in related strategies, policies, programmes and plans.

Promote policy coherence, alignment and a common narrative in strategies, policies, programmes and plans.

Invest in, and scale up, nature-based practices and inclusive landscape approaches to sustainable land, water and biodiversity restoration and management to support resilient value chains.

Enhance Africa's capacity to mobilise resources at multiple scales.

Develop, invest in, and support, economic and environmental infrastructure facilitating the move to a green and circular economy.

Enhance the linkage and effective collaboration among community, practice, science, policy and private sector stakeholders fostering knowledge sharing and learning from experience and building upon a harmonised knowledge management system.

Encourage systems-oriented, cross-sectoral and coordinated decision-making and adaptive management environments that facilitate the integration of activities across all stakeholders, sectors and scales.

Four strategic intervention axes have been identified in the new strategy to support the achievement of the GGWI vision and objectives:



AXIS 1

Enhancing leadership, governance and political commitment



AXIS 2

Co-design and deliver pathways toward transformative restoration, resilience and development



AXIS 3

Enhancing the means of implementation for resilient landscape restoration



AXIS 4

Leveraging existing initiatives

African Union Climate Change and Resilient Development Strategy and Action Plan

In 2022, the African Union adopted its **Climate Change and Resilient Development Strategy and Action Plan (CCRDS) (2022-2032)** to address the adverse effects of climate change on Africa's developmental progress. This comprehensive ten-year framework aims to strategically position Africa to leverage opportunities arising from the global shift towards low-emission, climate-resilient green economies. The CCRDS provides a continent-wide framework for coordinated action and strengthened collaboration to advance climate-resilient development. It underscores the need to prioritise adaptation and resilience-building while recognising the critical role and co-benefits

of mitigation efforts in Africa's long-term climate response. Additionally, the CCRDS acknowledges the substantial financial and technological investments required to implement this ambitious climate agenda.

The CCRDS highlights key systemic transitions necessary to combat climate change, advance resilience, and facilitate the shift towards a low-emission future while simultaneously safeguarding ecosystems and biodiversity. It specifically identifies land degradation as a major ongoing challenge to the continent's agricultural productivity, due to poor soils, reduced fallows, and nutrient mining. The vision, goal, overarching and specific objectives of the CCRDS are:

VISION

A sustainable, prosperous, equitable and climate- resilient Africa.

GOAL

To provide a continental framework for collective action and enhanced cooperation in addressing climate change issues that improves livelihoods and well-being, promotes adaptation capacity, and achieves low-emission, sustainable economic growth.

OVERALL OBJECTIVE

Building the resilience of African communities, ecosystems and economies, and supporting regional adaptation.

1

Strengthening the adaptive capacity of affected communities and managing the risks related to climate change.

2

Pursuing equitable and transformative low emission, climate-resilient development pathways.

3

Enhancing Africa's capacity to mobilise resources and improve access to and development of technology for ambitious climate action.

4

Enhancing inclusion, alignment, cooperation, and ownership of climate strategies, policies, programmes and plans across all spheres of government and stakeholder groupings.



The CCRDS objectives are achieved through four main strategic intervention axes, namely:



Strategic Intervention Axis 1: Strengthening Policy and Governance



Strategic Intervention Axis 2: Adopting Pathways towards Transformative Climate-Resilient Development



Strategic Intervention Axis 3: Enhancing the Means of Implementation towards Climate-Resilient, Low-Emission Development, Including through Climate Finance



Strategic Intervention Axis 4: Leveraging Regional Flagship Initiatives

Drawing on the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Climate Action Pathways, Strategic Intervention Axis 2 outlines nine cross-sectoral opportunities to strengthen climate-resilient development and advance progress toward the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals including transforming food systems; protecting land-based ecosystems; transforming energy systems; transforming mobility and transport; enhancing inclusive, low-emission industrialisation; transforming water systems; transforming the blue economy; digital transformation; and resilient urban centres.

Recognising the alignment between climate change interventions in the GGWI Strategy and the CCRDS is essential for optimising land restoration and climate resilience efforts across Africa's drylands. Moreover, policy coherence plays a vital role in improving resource efficiency, fostering cross-sectoral collaboration, and attracting increased financial investment.

ENHANCING CLIMATE RESILIENCE THROUGH THE GGWI STRATEGY AND ITS ALIGNMENT WITH THE CLIMATE CHANGE AND RESILIENT DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

The GGWI Strategy is a transformative effort enhancing climate resilience through a comprehensive approach that strengthens governance and leadership, fosters partnerships and cross-sectoral collaboration, advances landscape restoration and climate-smart food production, enhances resource mobilisation, and leverages existing and planned initiatives and strategies.

Enhancing Leadership, Governance, and Political Commitment

The GGWI Strategy aims to integrate GGW efforts into global and continental policies, such as the CCRDS, ensuring that landscape restoration becomes a key component of high-level decision-making. Further, by fostering cross-sectoral collaboration, the GGWI Strategy enhances efficiency and coordination across ministries, regional bodies, and stakeholders.

The GGWI Strategy recommends the mapping of ecosystem and livelihood resilience activities of the GGW to other global and regional initiatives which will strengthen the case for increased

investment and policy prioritisation for land restoration activities, many of which contribute to climate change adaptation and mitigation.

The GGWI Strategy promotes locally led climate resilience by developing forward-looking adaptation plans that incorporate scientific evidence and climate change projections. In addition, to enhance preparedness for climate challenges, the GGWI Strategy leverages foresight analysis tools to explore different climate scenarios, helping to shape adaptive strategies and inform decision-making.

Mobilising Financial Resources

The African Union Commission advocates for the GGWI to be recognised in global climate finance mechanisms, emphasising its role in delivering global environmental benefits. The GGWI Strategy aims to synergise funding sources from climate finance, international donors, and private sector investments, ensuring sustainable financial support for its activities.

Adopting an Integrated Approach to Resilience-Building

Climate change exacerbates existing social and environmental stressors, including poverty, resource conflicts, and forced migration. To address these challenges, the GGWI Strategy focuses on restoring land health as a foundation for resilience-building. Through practices such as reforestation, agroforestry, and sustainable land management, the GGWI Strategy enhances biological diversity, improves soil moisture retention, and strengthens water cycles, creating more climate-resilient landscapes. These interventions not only mitigate climate change but also reduce vulnerability to droughts and floods.

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The African Union’s Climate Change and Resilient Development Strategy and the Great Green Wall Initiative are not just environmental imperatives—they are foundational to transforming Africa’s food systems. By restoring degraded landscapes and building climate resilience, they enable sustainable agricultural ecosystems that secure nutrition, livelihoods, and long-term food security across the continent”

Ms Lydie Kouame, Deputy Director of the African Union Global Office at the World Food Programme.



Implementing Interventions that Contribute to Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation

Climate change adaptation is a key pillar of the GGWI Strategy. Recognising that climate change alters the suitability of tree species and crop production, the initiative utilises climate modelling tools like the World Agroforestry Climate Atlas to anticipate future environmental conditions and inform land restoration efforts. This proactive approach enables farmers, scientists, and policymakers to select appropriate species for reforestation and agroforestry, ensuring long-term sustainability under shifting climate scenarios.

The GGWI Strategy also contributes to climate change mitigation through carbon sequestration. Expanding tree cover and regenerating degraded lands help capture

atmospheric carbon, reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Further, it promotes renewable energy at scale, reducing reliance on fossil fuels and promoting rural energy entrepreneurship, which contributes to climate mitigation.

Sustainable agricultural practices, such as climate-smart agriculture and regenerative farming, offer both adaptation and mitigation benefits through the restoration of soil organic matter and increase in sustainable food production. The GGWI Strategy also promotes the use of native plant species, which are better adapted to local climatic conditions, ensuring ecosystem resilience and food security.

Addressing Climate-induced Migration and Conflict through Land Restoration

Climate-induced displacement is a growing concern in Africa. The GGWI Strategy aims to stabilise migration patterns by restoring degraded lands, creating employment opportunities, and improving food security. By increasing tree and vegetative cover, the initiative helps maintain soil fertility and reduce erosion, ensuring that agricultural lands remain productive. Additionally, participatory rangeland management strengthens local governance structures, allowing communities to equitably manage grazing resources and prevent resource-based conflicts between pastoralists and farmers.

Leveraging Technology for Sustainable Land Management and Climate Resilience

Advancements in technology play a crucial role in the success of the GGWI Strategy. Remote sensing, artificial intelligence, and robotics are increasingly used to monitor land degradation, detect climate-induced stress, and optimise resource allocation. These tools enhance the efficiency of land restoration projects by providing real-time data on soil health, water availability, and vegetation cover.

Digital financing tools, such as FinTech and blockchain-based green finance mechanisms, further support the initiative by facilitating investments in climate adaptation and resilience-building projects. By improving financial accessibility for farmers and local communities, these innovations have the potential to drive the adoption of sustainable land management practices at scale.

Enhancing Climate-Smart Food Production and Livelihoods

The GGWI Strategy recognises the interdependence between climate change, land health, and food security. As such, it promotes climate-smart agriculture, greening approaches, and sustainable water harvesting techniques to increase agricultural resilience. By integrating resilient food systems into its programme, the initiative not only enhances food production but also reduces food waste and improves nutritional outcomes.

In addition, the GGWI Strategy encourages diverse income streams through nature-based enterprises such as sustainable forestry, eco-tourism, and non-timber forest products. These alternative livelihood options provide economic stability, reducing communities' dependence on climate-sensitive agricultural activities and enhancing their ability to cope with environmental shocks.

Leveraging Existing Efforts and Knowledge Systems

The GGWI Strategy identifies multiple existing climate change and risk management efforts, initiatives and strategies to leverage such as the CCRDS, the African Climate Summit, the Green Climate Fund (GCF) Green Financing Initiatives, CGIAR Agricultural Adaptation Atlas and African Risk Capacity (ARC), among others, to enhance climate resilience and alleviate risk through improved agricultural and restoration practices.

Table 1 below highlights the linkages between the intervention and action areas on climate change within the GGWI Strategy and the CCRDS.

Table 1. Alignment between the GGWI Strategy and the CCRDS intervention areas and priority actions on climate change

GREAT GREEN WALL INITIATIVE STRATEGY (GGWI)	CLIMATE CHANGE AND RESILIENT DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY (CCRDS)
<p>Strategic Intervention Axis 1: Enhancing leadership, governance and political commitment</p>	<p>Strategic Intervention Axis 1: Strengthening Governance and Policy</p>
<p><u>Intervention Area 1.3: Position, align and integrate Great Green Wall efforts within inter-related policies, mandates and commitments across nested scales</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At the global and continental levels, map the ecosystem and livelihood resilience leverage points of the GGW to...iv) the CCRDS. 	<p><u>1.2 Coordinated regional climate action</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen coordination among the African Union and its structures, as well as key regional partners, in supporting Member States to achieve climate action.
<p>Strategic Intervention Axis 2: Adopting approaches toward transformative restoration and resilient ecosystem management and sustainable development</p>	<p>Strategic Intervention Axis 1: Strengthening Governance and Policy</p>
<p><u>Intervention Area 2.1: Bundle administrative, scientific and implementation and engagement capacities to tailor and scale landscape restoration and the management of ecosystems</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build forward-looking locally led climate resilience and disaster preparedness plans, practices and accessible resources taking into account evidence and predictions under different scenarios. 	<p><u>1.3 Anticipatory governance and long-term planning</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase the robustness of climate policy processes by strengthening their effectiveness in possible future conditions.
<p><u>Intervention Area 2.4: Invest in climate resilient infrastructure and access to renewable energy</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote and popularise the large-scale use of renewable energies. Encourage rural energy entrepreneurship. 	<p>Strategic Intervention Area 2: Adopting Pathways towards Transformative Climate-Resilient Development¹</p> <p><u>2.3 Enhancing Climate-Resilient and Low-Emission Energy and Infrastructural Systems</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen power sector reforms to enable renewable energy.
<p><u>Intervention Area 2.6: Promote community-led land restoration and resilience building by expanding the nature based, agroecological and greening approaches, tools, practices and options</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urgently promote the uptake of adaptation plans including a range of greening practices for restoration and preservation of vulnerable natural resources threatened by degradation, climate change and biological diversity loss. Synergise the sources of GGW investments from international donors and development agencies, climate finance, multi-lateral and bilateral agreements, private sector investments, philanthropic organisations, and national budgets. 	<p>Strategic Intervention Area 2: Adopting Pathways towards Transformative Climate-Resilient Development¹</p> <p><u>2.1 Food Systems Under a Changing Climate</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emphasise production toward agro-ecological transition. Strengthen finance, investment and resource allocation interventions. <p><u>2.2 Managing and Protecting Land-Based Ecosystems</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop bankable measures for ecosystem protection/ restoration, sustainable water resources management and regenerative agriculture. Build technical capacity for implementing and investing in regenerative and biodiversity positive agricultural systems across the region. Finance sustainable land-based ecosystems to enhance for climate adaptation and mitigation. Avoid further degradation of and enhance sustainable management of all ecosystems. Restore and sustainably manage agricultural systems. Integrate biodiversity conservation and sustainable management in climate change actions.

GREAT GREEN WALL INITIATIVE STRATEGY (GGWI)	CLIMATE CHANGE AND RESILIENT DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY (CCRDS)
<p>Strategic Intervention Axis 3: Enhancing the implementation of resilient landscape restoration through resource mobilisation, partnerships, inclusion, knowledge exchange and capacity development</p>	<p>Strategic Intervention Axis 3: Enhancing the Means of Implementation towards Climate-Resilient Development</p>
<p><u>Intervention Area 3.1: Enhance finance flows and resource mobilisation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The African Union Commission to advocate for climate finance funding based on the GGW contribution to the public goods and global environmental benefits. 	<p><u>3.1 Enhanced Finance Flows and Resource Mobilisation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish mechanisms to mobilise climate finance at scale in Africa.
<p><u>Intervention Area 3.2: Develop creative partnerships and effective coordination</u></p> <p><i>Partnerships and coordination among different sectors</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage integrated systems and cross-sectoral approaches among ministries and focal points at regional and national level to simultaneously promote actions to meet national, regional, continental and international goals and targets related to climate resilient and restored landscapes and development. 	<p>Strategic Intervention Axis 1: Strengthening Governance and Policy</p> <p><u>1.1 Enhanced Climate Policy, Inclusive Multi-Scalar Governance and Institutional Coordination</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved multi-level governance arrangements, equitable partnerships and coordination platforms for dialogue and learning. <p><u>1.2 Coordinated Regional Climate Action</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen coordination among the African Union and its structures, as well as key regional partners, in supporting Member States to achieve climate action.
<p><u>Intervention Area 3.5: Use engagement and planning tools</u></p> <p><i>Foresight analysis</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use foresight analysis to elaborate unanswered questions around which practical evidence and models can be developed (e.g. what can be put in place to prepare for different climate change outcomes). 	<p><u>1.3 Anticipatory governance and long-term planning</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the robustness of climate policy processes by strengthening their effectiveness in possible future conditions.
<p>Strategic Axis 4: Leveraging existing efforts and knowledge systems</p>	<p>Strategic Intervention Axis 4: Leveraging Regional Flagship Initiatives</p>
<p><u>4.1 Climate change and climate resilient agriculture</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaborate with existing and upcoming efforts, initiatives and strategies that can contribute to climate resilience goals through the improved agricultural practices such as: the CCRDS, African Climate Summit, GCF Inclusive Green Financing Initiative (IGREENFIN Phase I), GCF Africa Integrated Climate Risk Program, Conservation International Exponential Roadmap for Natural Climate Solutions, and CGIAR Agricultural Adaptation Atlas, among others. 	<p><u>4.4 Climate-resilient agriculture</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaborate with continent-wide initiatives that contribute to accelerating climate action across Africa such as the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP), Great Green Wall for the Sahara and Sahel Initiative (GGWSSI), the African Forest Landscape Restoration Initiative (AFR100), and the African Resilient Landscapes Initiative (ARLI). <p><u>4.8 Accelerating adaptation and building resilience in Africa</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaborate with continent-wide initiatives that contribute to accelerating climate action across Africa such as the Africa Adaptation Initiative (AAI).

GREAT GREEN WALL INITIATIVE STRATEGY (GGWI)	CLIMATE CHANGE AND RESILIENT DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY (CCRDS)
<p><u>4.1 Climate change and climate resilient agriculture</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collaborate with existing and upcoming efforts, initiatives and strategies that can contribute to climate resilience goals through the improved agricultural practices such as: the CCRDS, African Climate Summit, GCF Inclusive Green Financing Initiative (IGREENFIN Phase I), GCF Africa Integrated Climate Risk Program, Conservation International Exponential Roadmap for Natural Climate Solutions, and CGIAR Agricultural Adaptation Atlas, among others. 	<p><u>4.9 Building on climate change capacity building programmes</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collaborate with continent-wide initiatives that contribute to accelerating climate action across Africa such as the African Youth Charter, Youth Decade Plan of Action (2009-2018), and the Malabo Decision on Youth Empowerment.
<p><u>4.2 Risk management</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collaborate with existing and upcoming efforts, initiatives and strategies that can contribute to climate resilience goals by identifying climate risk and planning for climate disasters such the African Risk Capacity (ARC), among others. 	<p><u>4.6 Climate change risk management</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collaborate with continent-wide initiatives that contribute to accelerating climate action across Africa such as the ARC and the Extreme Climate Facility (XCF), among others.

CONCLUSION

The GGWI Strategy offers a comprehensive framework to address the interconnected challenges of land degradation, climate change, biodiversity loss, and food insecurity, and poverty in Africa's drylands. By implementing land restoration practices that contribute to climate change adaptation and mitigation, the initiative strengthens ecosystem resilience as well as rural livelihoods.

Aligning the GGWI Strategy with the CCRDS enhances interventions by tackling land degradation and climate change as mutually reinforcing challenges. Ensuring policy coherence between these strategies improves on-the-ground implementation by optimising resource efficiency, strengthening partnerships, and fostering cross-sectoral collaboration across multiple levels. This integrated approach paves the way for more effective and long-term climate solutions across Africa.



Access the new GGWI Strategy here:



For additional information about the meeting and how you could get involved, please contact:

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