Southern African Development Community Great Green Wall Initiative

















The Great Green Wall Initiative

- Great Green Wall Initiative (GGWI) is a flagship initiative of the African Union aiming to restore the continent's degraded landscapes and transform millions of lives by tackling the triple challenges of desertification, climate change and loss of biodiversity
- The GGWI was launched in 2007 by the African Union with an initial focus in the Sahel region.
- Inspired by the GGWI in the Sahel, the SADC GGWI was initiated in 2015



Key steps in the development of the SADC GGWI

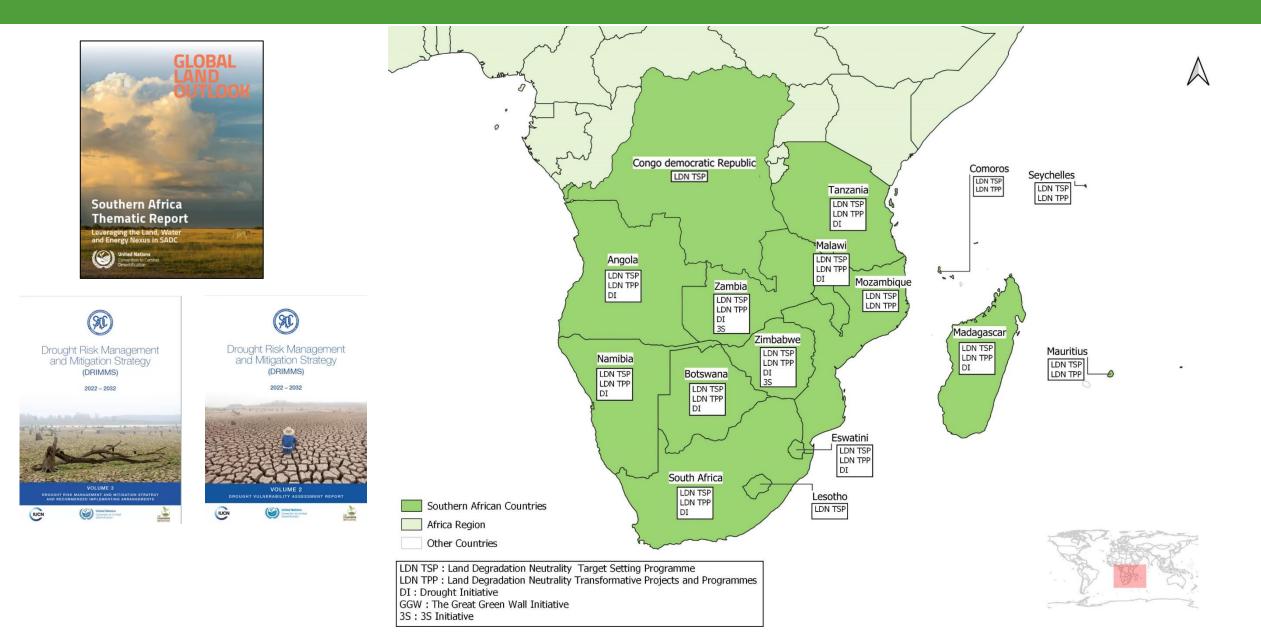


UNCCD Global Mechanism

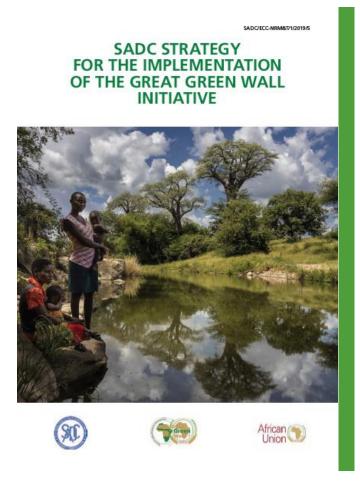
Mandate: to facilitate the mobilization of financial resources to implement the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)

- Enabling environment:
 - Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) Target Setting Programme
 - Drought planning
- Project preparation and resource mobilization
 - Capacity building
 - Partnerships for project preparation (regional flagships, as well as national and multi-county projects)
 - Pilot projects
- Greater Sahel and Legacy Programmes
- Private sector and innovative financing

UNCCD & Global Mechanism Footprint in Southern Africa



Strategic Direction



AIM OF THE SADC GGWI

To promote synergies and effective coordination between the activities of various national and sub-regional bodies and partners

VISION

Productive landscapes in the southern Africa region that contribute to regional socially inclusive economic prosperity and environmental sustainability.

SADC GGWI STRATEGY AND NATIONAL ACTION PLANS

The strategy was endorsed by the Joint Committee of Ministers responsible for Environment, Natural Resources and Tourism in 2019, now countries are finalizing their GGWI National Action Plans

Characteristics of the region: the context

The Southern African Development Community comprises of 16 countries with great diversity in the people and landscapes.

The People: 345 million

65% live in rural areas70% are agriculture-dependent70% are reliant on ground water33% live in drought-prone areas15% are facing acute food insecurity

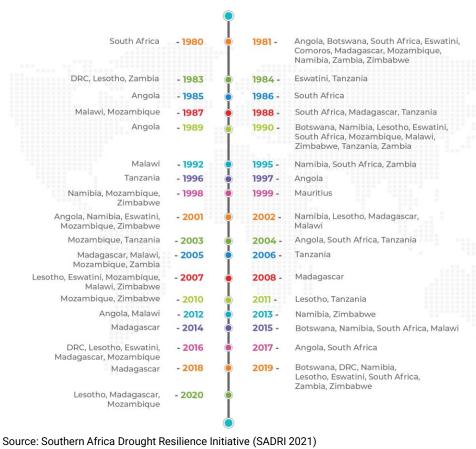
The Land: 10 million km²

84% is drylands
38% is forest and woodlands
25% is arable land
45% is used for grazing
34% is degraded



Challenges facing the region:

Drought is the most common, most costly and most deadly natural disaster in southern Africa



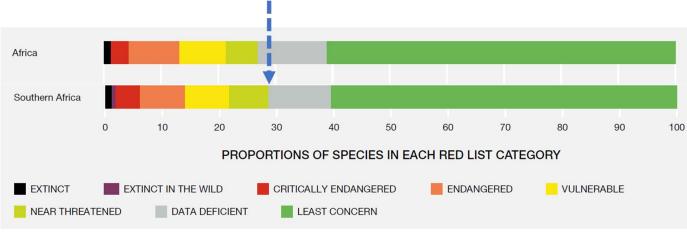
In 2019, UNCCD national reports revealed that **over 34% of the total land area of Southern Africa is degraded** based on SDG indicator 15.3.1 metrics.

Land that is degraded in km² and proportion of land that is degraded over total land area at global, regional and subregional level

	Total area degraded land (km2	
Subregion name	1000s)	Proportion degraded land (%)
Central Africa	735	13.8
Eastern Africa	782	19.9
Northern Africa	213	4.3
Southern Africa	1 751	34.1
Western Africa	679	14.0
Africa (total)	4 161	17.2

Source: UNCCD (2019) ICCD/CRIC(17)/2 - CRIC Preliminary analysis - UNCCD strategic objective 1:

East and Southern African rangelands shelter the greatest diversity of large mammals in the world. Almost 30% of endemic species in Southern Africa are at **risk of extinction**



Source: IPBES (2018) based on Brooks et al (2016). Graphic is taken from Figure SPM 5 of the regional assessment report on biodiversity and ecosystem services for Africa

There are many more challenges, but also opportunities...

Where are SADC countries on global commitments?

15 SADC countries have set national voluntary Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) targets

Angola, Botswana, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eswatini, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, United Republic Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe

16 SADC countries have submitted Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)

Angola, Botswana, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eswatini, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, United Republic Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe

15 SADC countries have submitted National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs)

Angola, Botswana, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eswatini, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, United Republic Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe

10 SADC countries are participating in AFR100

Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eswatini, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, United Republic Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe

IN TOTAL:

OVER 105,290,521 HECTARES

have been committed by SADC countries to be restored through the LDN targets

OVER 131,580,539 HECTARES have been committed by SADC countries through the LDN, NBSAP, NDCs and Bonn Challenge

What the GGWI can bring to Southern Africa?

- A brand and narrative for the collaborative pursuit of sustainability & wealth creation
- An intersectoral platform for planning and cooperation
- Transboundary initiatives to maximize ecosystem services
- New financing mechanisms and revenue streams



SADC GGWI Investment Pillars

The **SADC GGWI** will be mobilizing resources for

regional, multi-

country and

national projects

aligned with its 6

investment pillars

and cross-cutting

issues

SADC GGWI INVESTMENT PILLARS

WATER FOR ALL

Drought and water scarcity

ACCESS TO RENEWABLE ENERGY

Renewable energy and energy efficiency for access and development

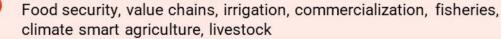
PRODUCTIVE & RESILIENT ECOSYSTEMS (LAND, BIODIVERSITY & CLIMATE CHANGE)

3 Land restoration, soils, land management, agroforestry, forests, rangelands, wetlands, coastal (Blue Wall), land use planning, nature-based solutions, wildlife, natural resource management

4 CLIMATE RESILIENT GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE

STRENGTHENED AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY

5 & RESILIENT FOOD SYSTEMS



TRANSFORMATIVE ECONOMIC & BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

6 Livelihoods vs. wealth creation, green jobs, ecotourism, equitable and resilient communities, waste management & circular economy, private sector development

CROSS CUTTING

GREEN TECHNOLOGY (& Technology transfer)

GOVERNANCE (Policy, institutions, tenure, monitoring, reporting & verification)

CAPACITY BUILDING

(Knowledge, education, awareness-raising, research & innovation)

GENDER (Women's empowerment)

YOUTH

RESOURCE MOBILIZATION & INNOVATIVE FINANCING

DISASTER RISK REDUCTION & EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS

*The SADC GGWI Investment Pillars were jointly formulated with country representatives and development partners at the SADC GGWI Stakeholder Engagement and Capacity Building Workshop, August 2022 in Pretoria, South Africa

Realising the SADC GGWI vision...

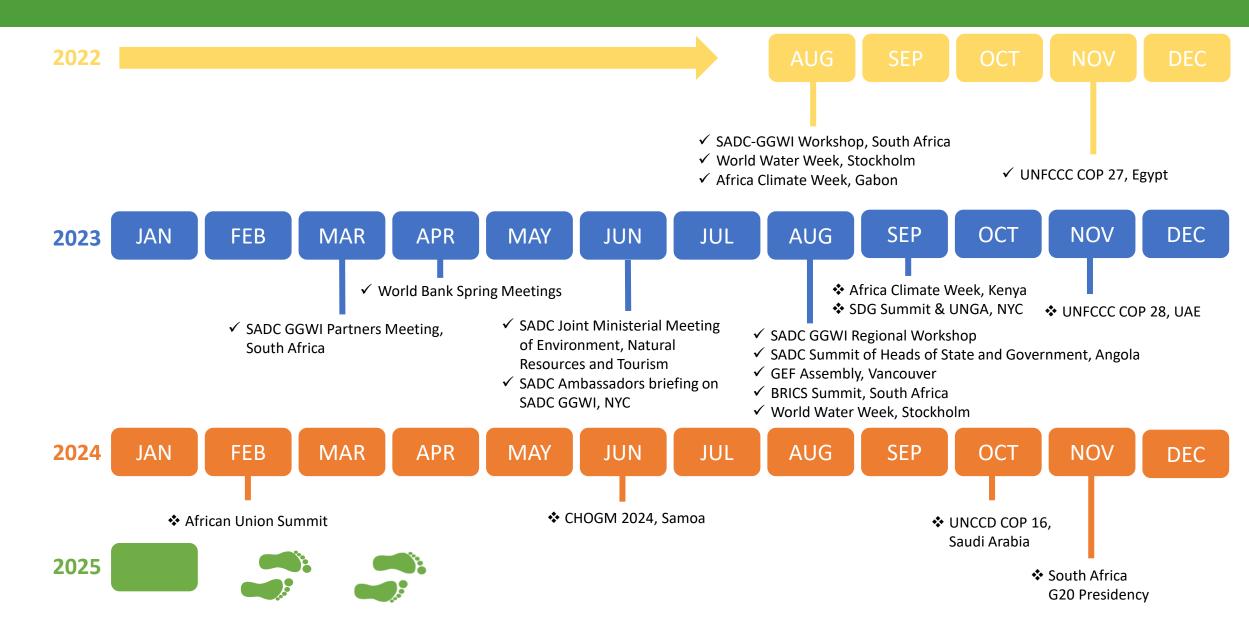
4 lessons learnt from the GGWI of the Sahara and Sahel

- 1. Strong political momentum with the commitment of Heads of States
 - Heads of State of the 11 countries are meeting every two years to monitor the progress.
- 2. Involve Ministries of Planning and Finance Mobilizing resources is a joint effort and the Ministries of Planning and Finance as well as other sectoral ministries leading the prioritized pillars need to be involved right from the beginning



- **3.** National coalitions for intersectoral coordination The GGW is an ambitious initiative that needs strong human, technical and financial resources in each country as well as at the regional level for a smooth implementation and monitoring
- 4. Mobilization of the private sector the private sector will be key to ensure the creation of jobs and economic growth, the GGW has the potential to transform regional agro-value chains attracting private investments and promoting a "Made in SADC" brand.

Political processes, key high-level events and timelines



SADC GGWI roadmap for resource mobilization

SADC GGWI regional strategy and

2022

implementation plan approved

Developing a pipeline of investmentready projects and programmes

Investment Pillars

2024

Project Ideas

Implementation of the Roadmap

2025

- Development and implementation of Investment Plan
- Project preparation
- Resource mobilisation
- Pledging conference

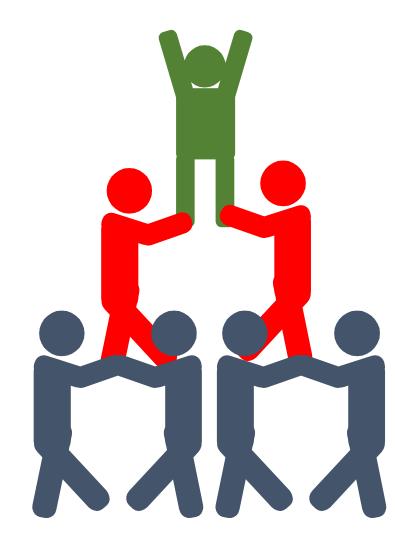
- Call for financing
- Coordination approach agreed
- Funding secured for SADC GGWI

• Narrative (our story)

2023

- Branding of SADC GGWI
- Implementation of the Roadmap
- Project preparation
- Resource mobilization
- Development of Investment Plan

Accelerating Implementation of the SADC GGWI



SADC GGWI REGIONAL COORDINATION - WINNING TOGETHER

 Setting up operational modalities of the SADC GGWI to enhance the coordination and collaboration across sectors and actors relevant to the SADC GGWI

LEVERAGING ON EXISTING & NEW FUNDING SOURCES TO FINANCE AT SCALE

- Development of a SADC GGW regional investment plan and project pipeline (taking into consideration existing on-going and planned projects)
- Making the investment case and securing traditional and nontraditional/innovative financing

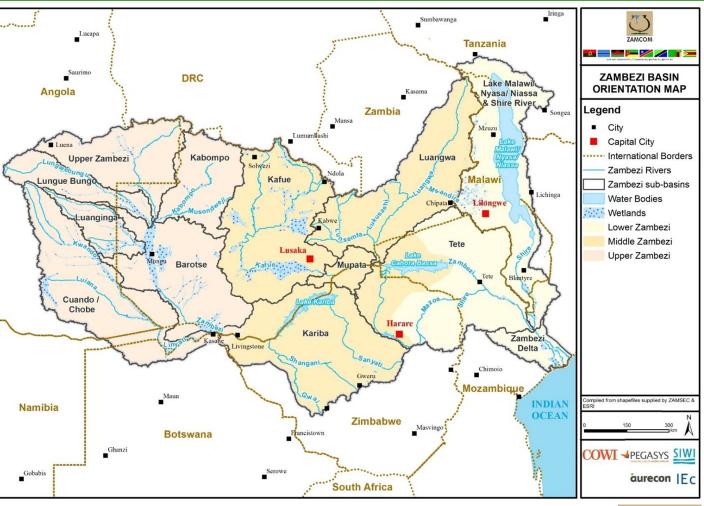
BUILDING PARTNERSHIPS TO MOBILISE INVESTMENTS

- The SADC region has immense potential with multi-sector active stakeholders with strong technical and technological capacity
- Opportunities are available to collaborate and enhance investment readiness and to support programme development

Example of a regional programme contributing to the SADC GGWI...

Zambezi Watercourse Key Features

- Africa's 4th largest river (after Nile, Congo, Niger)
- Covers 8 countries: Angola, Botswana, Tanzania, Namibia, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Malawi and Mozambique
- River Length: 2,700 km
- Watercourse Area: 1.37million
 km2
- M.A.R: Over 200 Billion m³
- 13 sub-basins
- Pop: Over 40 Ml. Projected
 51Ml.2025







win-win cooperation / cooperacao, ganhas tu, ganho eu

Regional Programme: PIDACC Zambezi

Programme for Integrated Development and Adaptation to Climate Change in the Zambezi Watercourse

Component 1: Strengthening Integrated Landscape Management

- 1.1 Integrated Landscape Management Approach
- 2.2 Integrated Water Resources Management

Component 2: Building Communities' Resilience

2.1 Climate resilient infrastructure development

2.2 Reinforcing inclusive livelihoods

Objective and Components

PIDACC Zambezi Relationship

"build strong communities that are resilient to climatic and economic shocks in the Zambezi Watercourse, through promoting inclusive transformative investments, job-creation and ecosystem-based solutions." Component 3: Supporting Adaptive Capacity and Institutional Capacity Development

- 3.1 Strengthening Adaptive Capacity of Communities
- 3.2 Strengthening Institutional Foundation

Component 4: Coordination and Programme Management

4.1 Monitoring, evaluation and learning/knowledge sharing









Regional Programme: PIDACC Zambezi

Zambezi Portfolio of Projects

- PIDACC Zambezi Zone I, AfDB Approved (Regional, Mozambique and Zambia)
- PIDACC Zambezi Zone II, AfDB Under development
- Zambezi Region Investment Plan, CIF NPC Investment Plan Preparation Grant request submitted
- PIDACC Zambezi, GCF Under development
- PIDACC Zambezi, GEF Under development









Thank you

Cathrine Mutambirwa

Programme Coordinator, LDN and Land Restoration

cmutambirwa@unccd.int

Enni Kallio JPO in Programme Management, Land Tenure and LDN <u>ekallio@unccd.int</u>



United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification

