

GEF - PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION REPORT (PIR)

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UNEP GEF PIR Fiscal Year 2024
Reporting from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024

1 PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Project Details

GEF ID: 5811	Umoja WBS: SB-006167
SMA IPMR ID: 30071	Grant ID: S1-32GFL-000620
Project Short Title: Closing the Gaps - Great Green Wall- MSP	
Project Title: Closing the Gaps in Great Green Wall: Linking Sectors and Stakeholders for Increased Synergy and Scaling-up	
Duration months planned:	48
Duration months age:	72
Project Type:	Medium Sized Project (MSP)
Parent Programme if child project:	
Project Scope:	Regional
Region:	Africa
Countries:	Burkina Faso,Chad,Djibouti,Eritrea,Ethiopia,Mauritania,Niger,Nigeria,Senegal,Sudan
GEF Focal Area(s):	Land Degradation
GEF financing amount:	\$ 1,726,400.00
Co-financing amount:	\$ 12,035,943.00
Date of CEO Endorsement/Approval:	2016-06-13
UNEP Project Approval Date:	2016-08-01
Start of Implementation (PCA entering into force):	2016-08-01
Date of Inception Workshop, if available:	
Date of First Disbursement:	2016-09-01
Total disbursement as of 30 June 2024:	\$ 1,688,416.00
Total expenditure as of 30 June:	\$ 1,688,416.00

Midterm undertaken?:	Yes
Actual Mid-Term Date, if taken:	2019-12-19
Expected Mid-Term Date, if not taken:	
Completion Date Planned - Original PCA:	2020-06-30
Completion Date Revised - Current PCA:	2022-06-30
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date:	2024-10-30
Expected Financial Closure Date:	2024-12-31

1.2 Project Description

This project sought to strengthen networks and networking in participating countries and at regional levels and in capacity building of partners which are already active in GGW and UNCCD implementation, which are expected to bring new partners into the initiative through a polycentric approach to be undertaken. A specific focus lies also on better linkages among sectors and on integrating pastoralists, women and groups with specific vulnerabilities to create synergies in implementation and up-scaling of SLWM through addressing socio-economic inequalities and imbalances of the land use systems to achieve higher productivity and improved well-being of these groups. A further element of the solution sought for lies in the strengthening of land productivity through attracting higher investments.

Component 1: Adaptive learning and management

GGW countries adopt a common set of indicators for cross-sectoral monitoring to inform planning and policy-making

1.1. All participating countries having a functional multi-sectoral engagement in implementing the SLM/GGW is obtained

1.2. A Framework of indicators and participatory approaches is established by partners for greater understanding and monitoring of landscape system dynamics and the linkages between livelihood and conservation objectives

1.3 Learning and awareness-raising publications are developed and endorsed by at least 5 countries through participatory process and disseminated to improve understanding and monitoring of landscape system dynamics and the linkages between livelihood and conservation objectives

1.4. 500 Government and NGO representatives trained in the use and interpretation of appropriate tools, including Total Economic Valuation of ecosystem goods and services

Component 2: Participation, diversity and equity

National governments in GGW countries increasingly establish inclusive mechanisms to engage civil society in GGW and SLM

2.1. 10 networks strengthened at national and regional level and more engagement of civil society (especially marginalized group organizations) in government consultations and dialogue on the Great Green Wall and other SLM issues in all countries

2.2. Learning fora conducted for 11 countries to address specific challenges related to engagement of marginalized groups in SLM

Component 3: Investment for Policy Implementation

Stakeholders actively promote appropriate investment partnerships to scale up SLM good practices

3.1. Training workshops for 11 countries to strengthen capacity of different actors (government, nongovernment and private sector) to identify and address policy implementation and investment barriers and opportunities

3.2. A set of guidelines for improved private sector engagement, including recognition of the role of local land managers as private investors and identification of suitable enabling and asset investments

3.3. Local planning processes are improved in 30 locations through better participation of different stakeholder groups and sectors and greater capacity of those groups to articulate SLM priorities and benefits

Component 4: Project Management, monitoring and evaluation

Project Management outcome: Project efficiently implemented, monitored and evaluated within the agreed time frame

Project management output: Project management structure established and functioning, project workplan, monitoring and evaluation plan agreed and followed, project activity delivered.

1.3 Project Contacts

Division(s) Implementing the project	Ecosystems Division
Name of co-implementing Agency	
Executing Agency (ies)	IUCN
names of Other Project Partners	
UNEP Portfolio Manager(s)	Johan Robinson
UNEP Task Manager(s)	Adamou Bouhari
UNEP Budget/Finance Officer	Paul Vrontamitis
UNEP Support Assistants	Eric Mugo
Manager/Representative	
Project Manager	Chris Magero
Finance Manager	Emily Okumu
Communications Lead, if relevant	

2 Overview of Project Status

2.1 UNEP PoW & UN

UNEP Current Subprogramme(s):	Thematic: Nature action subprogramme
UNEP previous Subprogramme(s):	
PoW Indicator(s):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature: (i) Number of national or subnational entities that, with UNEP support, adopt integrated approaches to address environmental and social issues and/or tools for valuing, monitoring and sustainably managing biodiversity.
UNSDCF/UNDAF linkages	N/A, this is a regional science project
Link to relevant SDG Goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
Link to relevant SDG Targets:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements 15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally 15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world 15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development

2.2. GEF Core and Sub Indicators

GEF core or sub indicators targeted by the project as defined at CEO Endorsement/Approval, as well as results

Indicators	Targets - Expected Value			Materialized to date
	Mid-term	End-of-project	Total Target	
	(NULL)			

Implementation Status 2024: 8th PIR

2.3. Implementation Status and Risks

	PIR#	Rating towards outcomes (section 3.1)	Rating towards outputs (section 3.2)	Risk rating (section 4.2)
FY 2024	Final PIR	S	S	L
FY 2023	7th PIR	S	S	L
FY 2022	6th PIR	S	S	L
FY 2021	5th PIR	S	S	L
FY 2020	4th PIR	U	U	H
FY 2019	3rd PIR	S	S	L
FY 2018	2nd PIR	S	S	L
FY 2017	1st PIR	S	S	L
FY 2016				
FY 2015				

Summary of status

The project is technically completed. Currently undergoing Terminal Evaluation. The main activities implemented during this project's last reporting period are summarized below:

Overall Progress: Over 99% of project activities completed as of June 2021. Technially completed in 2022.

Ratings:

Outcomes: Satisfactory - Implemented activities significantly contributed to the three main GGW outcomes.

Outputs: Satisfactory - More than 99% of project outputs completed.

Challenges:

COVID-19 pandemic slowed activity implementation at the country level.

Delays in finalizing the new project contract with UNEP.

Key Achievements:

Strengthened National Coordination: National GGW alliance meetings held in Djibouti, with support planned for Ethiopia and Senegal.

Developed Monitoring Framework: Indicator framework established to monitor GGW implementation both nationally and regionally.

Enhanced Stakeholder Engagement: Common platform created for CSO, private sector, and government collaboration. Capacity building conducted at local, national, and regional levels on sustainable land management (SLM).

Promoted Private Sector Investment: E-conference convened to discuss and encourage private sector engagement in GGW activities.

Next Steps:

Finalize publications on environmental economics of SLM and regional experiences in sustainable pastoralism.

Support remaining countries in holding national GGW alliance meetings.

Continue engaging CSOs through the online platform and further refine their participation in GGW.

Overall Project Risk: Low

2.4 Co Finance

Planned Co-finance:	\$ 12,035,943
Actual to date:	3,100,000
Progress	Justify progress in terms of materialization of expected co-finance. State any relevant challenges:

	<p>Most of the cofinancing from this project was coming from National governments and CSOs. Given the security situation in the SAHEL, it has been very difficult to mobilise the planned cofinancing. The executing agency has decided to report on country co-financing which has materialised and took a precautionary measure in other partners cofinancing because it was difficult to receive the cofinancing figures from the partners most of which do not have a clear understanding of what cofinancing means in contribution to the project.</p>
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2.5. Stakeholder

Date of project steering committee meeting	2021-11-23
Stakeholder engagement (will be uploaded to GEF Portal)	<p>During the fiscal year, we continued to engage the country focal points especially with regards to supporting the national alliance meetings and the sustainable land management training held in Ethiopia. With regards to CSOs engagement, we were only able to engage those from Nigeria, Ethiopia and Sudan through the training that was supported by CARI and CEIDEL. The mid-term review consultants also attempted to engage the country focal points as well as the CSOs in process but the response from the countries remained in part.</p> <p>One challenge that the project has constantly faced in the poor response of the member countries. This has been especially because of the nature of the project which is seen as have little investment in on-ground activities within the countries. However, this has constantly been explained to members that this project is an enabling activity that is working to fill in the gaps at a regional level and therefore focuses more on a high-level outcome and support the countries to achieve more with their national programmes and projects.</p>

2.6. Gender

Does the project have a gender action plan?	Yes
Gender mainstreaming (will be uploaded to GEF Portal):	<p>Gender consideration is one of the key considerations in the implementation of project activities. We have ensured that at least there is one third representation of gender during the national alliance meeting of Nigeria but also through the SLM training held in Ethiopia.</p> <p>Participation of Women still remains a challenge within the project due to structural composition of the steering committee for example most of the country GGW country focal points are male. However, for activities where we are able to determine participation, we try as much as possible to ensure that women are presented adequately.</p>

2.7. ESSM

Moderate/High risk projects (in terms of Environmental and social safeguards)	<p>Was the project classified as moderate/high risk CEO Endorsement/Approval Stage?</p> <p>No</p> <p>If yes, what specific safeguard risks were identified in the SRIF/ESERN?</p>
New social and/or environmental risks	<p>Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during the reporting period?</p> <p>No</p> <p>If yes, describe the new risks or changes?</p>
Complaints and grievances related to social and/or environmental impacts	<p>Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential) during the reporting period?</p> <p>If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail, including the status, significance, who was involved and what actions were taken?</p>
Environmental and social safeguards management	This is a policy level project which does not have ESSM issues anticipated.

2.8. KM/Learning

Knowledge activities and products	Two publications still await to be completed including “environmental economics and private sector engagement in the GGW and “Pastoralism and the Great Green Wall: restoring rangelands, building resilience”. These two studies been review and approved for publishing. They are undergoing printing process currently.
Main learning during the period	<p>The project has used a participative process and countries teams took the lead in implementing the few activities and it has allowed to strengthen collaboration of the country's teams with the CSO in the implementation of the GGW.</p> <p>The project has given CSO opportunities to support GGW implementation by putting in place some impactful outcome like establishment of Non-State Actors plaform led by the SOS Sahel with the project financial support.</p>

2.9. Stories

Stories to be shared	<p>Despite the low level of financing of this project as MSP, its impact seems to be more visible within the countries GGW team as the project has used a participative process and countries teams took the lead in implementing the few activities and it has allowed to strengthen collaboration of the country's teams with the CSO in the implementation of the GGW.</p> <p>The project has given CSO opportunities to support GGW implementation by putting in place some impactful outcome like establishment of Non-State Actors plaform led by the SOS Sahel with the project financial support.</p> <p>The project has been instrumental in fostering south-north cooperation between CSO. For exemple the ReSAD (Sahel Desertification Network) has bring together NGO from GGW countries and Europe to work together around the Land Degradation Network</p>
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3 Performance

3.1 Rating of progress towards achieving the project outcomes

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
To achieve greater implementation of policies for sustainable land management in the Sahel (GGW countries) through enhanced investment, inter-sectoral coordination, and engagement of marginalised groups.	1. Number of cross-sector collaboration mechanism in policy implementation in relation to the GGW	Only one country (Senegal National Agency) has a functional cross-sectoral mechanism; Four countries (Niger, Burkina Faso, Chad and Mali National Agencies) has an established mechanism but not inclusive and do not meet regularly and Six countries (Djibouti, Nigeria, Sudan , Eritrea Mauritania and Ethiopia	Participating countries commitment to implement mechanisms for multi-sectoral engagement	100% of participating countries have a functional multi-sectoral engagement in implementing the SLM/GGW, which is aligned to SDGs.	100%	11 in the process of revitalizing or establishing GGW national alliances (a multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholders engagement mechanism). 7 countries (Senegal, Niger, Burkina Faso, Nigeria, Chad, Mali, Djibouti) have multi-sectoral coordination mechanism that includes CSOs representatives in consultationsThe Panafrican Agency of the GGW is also engaged as the project partner to support the establishment of GGW national alliances for countries who do not have yet their GGW national alliance.	HS

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
		National GGW Coordination) have not reporting existence of a functional cross-sectoral mechanism					
	2. Number of countries that have functional multi-sectoral coordination mechanism that includes CSOs representatives in consultations	Only one country (Senegal National Agency) has a functional cross-sectoral mechanism; Four countries (Niger, Burkina Faso, Chad and Mali National Agencies) has an established mechanism but not inclusive and do not meet regularly and Six countries (Djibouti, Nigeria, Sudan ,	Participating countries commitment to implement mechanisms for multi-sectoral engagement	100% of participating countries have a functional multi-sectoral engagement in implementing the SLM/GGW, which is aligned to SDGs.	100%	7 countries (Senegal, Niger, Burkina Faso, Nigeria, Chad, Mali, Djibouti) with multi-sectoral coordination mechanism that includes CSOs representatives in consultations 2 countries (Ethiopia, Djibouti) have multi-sectoral coordination mechanism that include different ministries (environment, Agriculture, water etc.) Mechanism supported to include CSOs engagement. 2 countries (Mauritania, Sudan) in progress to establish their mechanism and are already working with various CSOs to implementing their national GGW plan. 1 country (Eritrea) recently active in the framework of this project	HS

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
		Eritrea Mauritania and Ethiopia National GGW Coordination) have not reporting existence of a functional cross-sectoral mechanism					
	3. Availability of cross-sectoral and ecosystem-scale reporting system	No reporting system available SLM interventions focus on site-level impacts and there is little accounting for positive or negative externalities	Indicator system for improved cross-sectoral and ecosystem-scale reporting developed in line with SDG	5 participating countries include reporting on ecosystem / landscape scale impacts of GGW implementation	100	A results framework and indicators for GGWSSI exist. A framework of indicators based on some selected key indicators and a methodology for reporting has been developed Nigeria have reviewed the indicators nationally and further identified priority indicators that the National Agency of the GGW could report against Burkina Faso, Ethiopia and Niger have mobilized similar meetings to identify priority indicators The indicators were used as input to develop the monitoring framework for the Great Green Wall Accelerator with the GGW countries.	S
	4. Presence of marginalised groups representatives or	Women and indigenous peoples are not	Identification of main representative	Representatives of women and indigenous	100	Women and indigenous people groups like pastoralist are currently engaged in GGW dialogues. Pastoralists' networks	S

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
	structures engaged in policy dialogue and implementation	formally represented in decision making processes	organisations of women and IPs and engagement in GGW discussions	peoples are routinely engaged in GGW dialogue		such Réseau Billital Maroobé (RBM) and APSS are participating to GGWSSI regional Steering Committee meeting. Participating countries are engaged in building an inclusive mechanism for consultation that will include pastoralists and women.	
Outcome 1:GGW countries adopt a common set of indicators for cross-sectoral monitoring to inform planning and policy-making	1. Number of coordination mechanism between national and regional networks established and capacitated on SLM dialogue and implementation	Sub-regional and national networks exist but there is lack of coordination and consensus over engagement in the GGW and lack of capacity to articulate a progressive view of the cross-sectoral benefits of the GGW	10 national and regional networks are capable of articulating new arguments on SLM and are representing a wider constituency	Networking at regional level contributes to consensus-based policy and investment recommendations	100	Civil Societies Organization online platform created and launched in June 2020 to enhance communication, networking and experience sharing for CSOs More than 10 CSOs networks including national and regional have their capacity built to engaging in GGW/SLM dialogues. This includes: (Réseau Billital Maroobé (RBM); Réseau Sahel Désertification (ReSaD); Sudanese Environment Conservation society (SECS); Women Advancement Initiative (Nigeria); APSS; AFAO; Nafore NGO of Mauritania; Lead Tchad; Drynet; Enda in Senegal; CNCOD in Niger; Yakamata Development Initiative in Nigeria; NGO Paix et Lait in Djibouti, Tipalga in Burkina Faso); Within the GGW countries, more than 60 CSOs and networks (including famers, pastoralists and women's associations) are reached by the project capacity building activities through	S

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
						trainings and fora.	
	1. Number of countries with marginalized groups representative and/or structures included in GGW dialogue and implementation Number of women groups representatives in the GGW dialogue and implementation	In most countries pastoralists are not adequately involved in GGW implementation. In most countries women groups are not adequately involved in GGW implementation	Pastoralist Civil Society and networks and women's groups are engaged in GGW dialogue in 5 countries and regionally	Pastoralist, women and other disadvantaged groups are actively involved in GGW actions and in related policy dialogue in at least 5 countries and regionally	100	Pastoralist and women CSOs/networks are engaged in GGW dialogue in more than 5 countries (Senegal, Niger, Burkina Faso, Nigeria, Chad, Mali). 2 bigger pastoralist networks in west Africa (Réseau Billital Maroobé (RBM) and APESS) are present in more than 5 GGW countries and are engaged in GGW dialogues in order to foster inclusion of pastoralists groups in GGW implementation. RBM is member of the project Steering Committee. 3 women groups are participating in GGW related dialogues through project activities. It includes West Africa Women Association (WAWA), Tewazone of Mauritania, Women Advancement Initiative (Nigeria) 1 Youth network "Jeunesse Unie pour le Developpement Durable (JUDEV)" represented in West and Central Africa is empowered to contributing to GGW initiative.	S
	3. Presence of sectors considered in environmental and socioeconomic sustainability concerns in GGW dialogue and action	The structural social disadvantage of women is not addressed within any of	Key other sectors linked to the GGW implementation are identified	Synergy between GGW implementation and identified sectors established and	100	CSOs are identified key actors in the implementation of the GGW and more the 60 CSOs engaged in GGW dialogues through the project activities. Private sector is also identified and GGW and private sector forum discussed for 2020.	S

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
		the current GGW implementation activities		key recommendations for implementation agreed between stakeholders and in line with SDG implementation		Pastoralists are also identified as key actors in GGW implementation as GGW areas is mostly drylands and rangelands. Pastoralism and rangelands restoration conference were organized to foster synergy between GGW implementation and pastoralism as tool for land restoration	
Outcome 3:Stakeholders actively promote appropriate investment partnerships to scale up SLM good practices	1. Number of countries with awareness raising events on opportunities for investing in SLM, particularly investments for local land managers, and capacity to engage the private sector	Awareness of investment options amongst active GGW partners is weak and dialogue with private sector more or less zero	Publication of one set of guidelines for sustainable investments in GGW area and endorsed by at least 5 out of 11 countries	5 countries demonstrate active dialogue with private investors over innovative financing options	100	Set of guidelines for investment in GGW are contained in the 2 publications - (i) Environmental benefits of the GGW and private sector engagement; (ii) Pastoralism and the GGW: restoring rangelands, building resilience)."The private investment e-conference brought together private investor, NGOs and the government on the same table to discuss the opportunities for private sector engagement and how this can realized. This important discussion created room for discussing how this is possible and led to the development of project ideas including the GGW umbrella programme among others.	S
	2. Evidence of policies reviewed and dialogue sessions to identify and address policy	Policy dialogue focuses on generic advice over policy	Policies reviewed in target countries and specific	Dialogue between multiple stakeholders over options for	100	IUCN has engaged in discussion at the UNCCD COP14 with multiple stakeholders as to how it could be possible to advance LDN implementation and reporting	S

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
	implementation and investment barriers and opportunities	agendas rather than specific dialogue over individual policy or legal documents	sector policy barriers and opportunities are identified	modifying or improving implementation of policies supportive of SDG implementation		within the GGW countries with possible project to be executed by the Global Mechanism of the UNCCD in some of the GGW countries. There are similar discussions ongoing to influence the perception as investments of a number of funding organization to the Sahel	
	3. Number of countries where participatory planning exercises at local level which include SLM priorities took place	Participatory planning is carried out by some Civil Society Organizations but plans remain at project level and are not adopted in public planning	Partner organizations identified and trained in participatory environmental action planning	Investment options/strategies are reflected in local SLM planning in at least 5 countries and in line with indicator 15.9 of Goal 15 of SDG.	100	Partner organizations identified and trained in participatory environmental action planning in 5 countries (Burkina Faso, Niger, Mali, Senegal and Chad). Those countries were beneficiary of local planning trainings and training of trainers for integrating SLM in local planning	HS

3.2 Rating of progress implementation towards delivery of outputs (Implementation Progress)

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
1 All participating countries having a functional multi-sectoral engagement in implementing the SLM/GGW is obtained	Output 1.1: Activity 1.1.1: 11 Country meetings (government and CSO) on SLM/GGW dialogue.	2022-12-31	90	100	4 out of target “at least 5 countries” supported to hold their national alliance meetings	S
	Output 1.2: A Framework of indicators and participatory approaches is established by partners for greater understanding and monitoring of landscape system dynamics and the linkages between livelihood and conservation objectives	2022-12-31	80	100	Framework of indicators developed 30% of National meetings already held.	S
	Activity 1.2.1: Regional workshop to develop framework of indicators	2022-12-31	100%	100%	Publication on ecosystem services and SLM is under development. Two deliverable remain including development of indicator framework and testing on the indicators at country level Indicator framework was developed through a consultancy process, which included conversations with National Agencies of the GGW	S
	Activity 1.2.2: Use of the indicators framework in 3 pilot countries implementation of indicators to monitor landscape system dynamics	2022-12-31	100%	100%	Meeting to discuss indicators has been completed for Nigeria, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia and Niger	MS
	Output 1.3: Learning and awareness-raising publications are developed and endorsed by at least 5 countries through participatory process and disseminated to improve understanding and monitoring of landscape system dynamics and the linkages between livelihood and conservation objectives	2022-12-31	95	100	Ongoing	S
	Activity 1.3.1: Translate and dissemination of 4 existing publications on SLM, landscape dynamics and ecosystem services	2022-12-31	100%	100%	Completed. English version of Desertif’action disseminated to the English speaking GGW countries	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
	Activity 1.3.2: Publication of one Synthesis study on integrating environment and economic development through the GGW (endorsed by at least 5 countries)	2022-12-31	100	100	In review stage. Publication to proposed to be merged with the one on environmental economics and private sector engagement in the GGW. It is in the final stages of publishing.	S
	Activity 1.3.3: Communication on the GGW Initiative	2022-12-31	100	100	Achieved and completed	S
	Output 1.4: 500 Government and NGO representatives trained in the use and interpretation of appropriate tools, including Total Economic Valuation of ecosystem goods and services	2022-12-31	100	100	In progress. More than 600 representatives from governments, NGOs and local level CSOs from 10 countries out of 11 countries participated in regional and national trainings and fora	HS
	Activity 1.4.1: 2 regional training on environmental economics (Valuation of ecosystem goods and services) and private sector engagement (participation of at least 5 countries each)	2022-12-31	100	100	Achieved. The private sector part is completed.	MS
	Activity 1.4.2: 4 trainings on Landscape Management Approaches and SLM (participation of at least 3 countries each)	2022-12-31	100	100	No major problem	S
	Output 2.1: 10 networks strengthened at national and regional level and more engagement of civil society (especially marginalized group organizations) in government consultations and dialogue on the Great Green Wall and other SLM issues in all countries	2022-12-31	100	100	Activity on mobilization of discussions on barriers completed through support to SOS Sahel to convene activity. Final report produced.	HS
	Activity 2.1.1: Identification of 5 national CSOs networks and support in participating in dialogues, regional networks and public dialogue on SLM, GGW and UNCCD	2022-12-31	100	100	More than 10 CSOs networks including national and regional are currently engaged in GGW dialogues through project activities. All the dialogues convened through the project have ensured the participation of CSOs	S
	Activity 2.1.2: Engagement of 5 regional networks in projects activities	2022-12-31	100	100	completed	S
	Activity 2.1.3: Establishment of e-GGW network for 11 countries continually updated	2022-12-31	100	100	Online platform completed and launched in June 2020 Further activities to	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					strengthen the participation of CSOs conducted through platform improvement and mobilization of CSOs through SOS-Sahel funded activity.	
	Output 2.2: Learning for a conducted for 11 countries to address specific challenges related to engagement of marginalized groups in SLM	2022-12-31	100	100		S
	Activity 2.2.1: 1 Regional learning forum addressing specific challenges (previously identified), policy barriers and marginalized groups' engagement in SLM (target participation of 11 countries)	2022-12-31	95	100	Pending study on barrier to CSOs engagement	S
	Activity 2.2.2: Publication of a report addressing policy barriers, marginalized groups and solutions	2022-12-31	100	100	Term of Reference readyConsultancy with SOS Sahel completed.Activity on mobilization of discussions on barriers completed through support to SOS Sahel to convene activity. Final report to be provided.	S
	Activity 2.2.3: 1 regional learning forum on sustainable pastoralism, barriers and marginalization (target participation of 11 countries)	2022-12-31	100	100	Completed	S
	Output 3.1: Training workshops for 11 countries to strengthen capacity of different actors (government, nongovernment and private sector) to identify and address policy implementation and investment barriers and opportunities	2022-12-31	100	100	Initial discussions commenced with UNEP, African Union and UNCCD with regards to engagement of private sector within the GGWThe e-conference was a step in the right direction as it brought together private sector interest in the GGW.	HS
	Activity 3.1.1: 4 multi-country trainings on appropriate investment, policy barriers related and private sector engagement	2022-12-31	100	100	Completed	S
	Output 3.2: A set of guidelines for improved private sector engagement, including recognition of the role of local land managers as private investors and identification of suitable enabling and asset	2022-12-31	100	100	Completed	HS

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
	investments					
	Activity 3.2.1: Publication of a study on environmental economics of SLM and private sector engagement	2022-12-31	95	100	copy-editing, translation and publishing completed	S
	Activity 3.2.2: Publication of a study on regional experiences in appropriate investments in sustainable pastoralism	2022-12-31	100	100	copy-editing, translation and publishing completed	S
	Output 3.3: Local planning processes are improved in 30 locations through better participation of different stakeholder groups and sectors and greater capacity of those groups to articulate SLM priorities and benefits	2022-12-31	100	100	Completed	HS
	Activity 3.3.1: 1 Regional training on local planning processes (participation of at least 5 countries)	2022-12-31	100	100	Completed	S
	Activity 3.3.2: Support to 5 national partners to integrate SLM in local planning processes (target 6 locations per country)	2022-12-31	100	100	Completed. 5 trainings of trainers being conducted in 5 countries engaging at least 6 localities (communes) in each country.	HS

The Task Manager will decide on the relevant level of disaggregation (i.e. either at the output or activity level).

4 Risks

4.1 Table A. Project management Risk

Please refer to the Risk Help Sheet for more details on rating

Risk Factor	EA Rating	TM Rating
1 Management structure - Roles and responsibilities	Low	Low
2 Governance structure - Oversight	Low	Low
3 Implementation schedule	Low	Low
4 Budget	Low	Low
5 Financial Management	Low	Low
6 Reporting	Low	Low
7 Capacity to deliver	Low	Low

If any of the risk factors is rated a Moderate or higher, please include it in Table B below

4.2 Table B. Risk-log

Implementation Status (Current PIR)

Insert ALL the risks identified either at CEO endorsement (inc. safeguards screening), previous/current PIRs, and MTRs. Use the last line to propose a suggested consolidated rating.

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
Inadequate access to government stakeholders and decision making processes may constrain efforts towards multi-stakeholder dialogue.		L	M	M	M	L	L	L	=	The Great Green Wall process has increasingly been owned by the countries and the agencies continue to received national support in most countries following the support rendered by the Project to mobilize

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
										national Alliance meetings.
Some marginal groups might not be accepted in the networks. Particularly in countries with a history of conflict between pastoralists and farmers there are challenges with building a concerted voice.		L	L	L	L	L	L	L	=	The Project has continued to support the engagement of marginal groups in the last reporting year by funding CSOs engagement and mobilization for participation in the GGW CSOs platform through SOS Sahel.
Insufficient Civil Society actors will be motivated to engage in the GGW and UNCCD processes		L	L	L	L	L	L	L	=	
Emergencies emerge within target countries that derail other policy discourse and focus all attention on emergency response		M	M	M	M	M	M	M	=	The GGW progress as a whole has not been greatly hampered regionally in its implementation. Pockets of unrest in some countries has resulted in slow implementation but this may not be significant across the GGW.
Despite advocacy for pastoralists. overarching political conflicts or farmer-herder conflicts might be too severe to mitigate		L	L	L	L	L	L	L	=	Overarching conflicts between farmers and pastoralists remains low but still requiring attention.
Low Cofinancing		S	S	S	S	S	S	H	=	Difficulty mobilizing the cofinance in the regional project due to the security situation in the Sahel region
		L	L	L	M	M	L	L	=	

4.3 Table C. Outstanding Moderate, Significant, and High risks

Additional mitigation measures for the next periods

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	What	When	By Whom
Emergencies emerge within target countries that derail other policy discourse and focus all attention on emergency response	Relying on UN Country teams and the national security advisories in the project implementation.	Regular consultations with UN Security advisors and National Teams on Security situation.	Continuous consideration of UN and National Security guidance or advise.	During the next reporting cycle	Executing Agency in collaboration with TM.
Low Cofinancing	Ensure that the project outputs are fully met despite low cofinancing.	Focus on project deliverables despite the low cofinancing levels.	Ensure proper cofinancing recording and reporting to prepare for the TE.	During the next reporting cycle	Executing Agency in collaboration with TM.

High Risk (H): There is a probability of greater than 75% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face high risks. Significant Risk (S): There is a probability of between 51% and 75% that assumptions may fail to hold and/or the project may face substantial risks. Moderate Risk (M): There is a probability of between 26% and 50% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only modest risks. Low Risk (L): There is a probability of up to 25% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only modest risks.

5 Amendment - GeoSpatial

Project Minor Amendments

Minor amendments are changes to the project design or implementation that do not have significant impact on the project objectives or scope, or an increase of the GEF project financing up to 5% as described in Annex 9 of the Project and Program Cycle Policy Guidelines. Please tick each category for which a change occurred in the fiscal year of reporting and provide a description of the change that occurred in the textbox. You may attach supporting document as appropriate

5.1 Table A: Listing of all Minor Amendment (TM)

Minor Amendments	Changes
Results Framework:	No
Components and Cost:	No
Institutional and implementation arrangements:	No
Financial Management:	No
Implementation Schedule:	
Executing Entity:	No
Executing Entity Category:	No
Minor project objective change:	No
Safeguards:	No
Risk analysis:	No
Increase of GEF financing up to 5%:	No
Location of project activity:	No
Other:	No

Minor amendments

5.2 Table B: History of project revisions and/or extensions (TM)

Version	Type	Signed/Approved by UNEP	Entry Into Force (last signature Date)	Agreement Expiry Date	Main changes introduced in this revision
	Amendment & Extension	2020-10-12	2020-12-15	2022-12-31	Technical completion date extension

GEO Location Information:

The Location Name, Latitude and Longitude are required fields insofar as an Agency chooses to enter a project location under the set format. The Geo Name ID is required in instances where the location is not exact, such as in the case of a city, as opposed to the exact site of a physical infrastructure. The Location & Activity Description fields are optional. Project longitude and latitude must follow the Decimal Degrees WGS84 format and Agencies are encouraged to use at least four decimal points for greater accuracy. Users may add as many locations as appropriate. Web mapping applications such as OpenStreetMap or GeoNames use this format. Consider using a conversion tool as needed, such as: <https://coordinates-converter.com> Please see the Geocoding User Guide by clicking here

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
Mali	17.5739347	-3.9861092			
Burkina Faso	12.2395	-1.5584094			
Niger	17.5968801	8.0828506			
Chad	15.446105	18.7350005			
Sudan	15.7860696	30.1995791			
Ethiopia	9.149175	40.498867			
Eritrea	15.1879664	39.7881626			
Djibouti	11.8226699	42.5883476			
Nigeria	9.077751	8.6774567			
Senegal	14.5001717	-14.4392276			
Mauritania	21.0078589	-10.951734			

Please provide any further geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions is taking place as appropriate. *

[Annex any linked geospatial file]