

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: 9738 | Umoja WBS: SB-008899 |
| SMA IPMR ID: 35559 | Grant ID: S1-32GFL-000618 |
| Project Short Title: Globe REDD | |
| Project Title: GLOBE Legislators Advancing REDD+ and Natural Capital Governance Towards the Delivery of the 2030 Agenda | |
| Duration months planned: | 48 |
| Duration months age: | 63 |
| Project Type: | Medium Sized Project (MSP) |
| Parent Programme if child project: | |
| Project Scope: | Regional |
| Region: | Africa |
| Countries: | Nigeria, Senegal |
| GEF Focal Area(s): | Biodiversity, Climate Change Mitigation |
| GEF financing amount: | \$ 1,045,897.00 |
| Co-financing amount: | \$ 3,200,000.00 |
| Date of CEO Endorsement/Approval: | 2019-01-30 |
| UNEP Project Approval Date: | 2019-04-30 |
| Start of Implementation (PCA entering into force): | 2019-04-30 |
| Date of Inception Workshop, if available: | |
| Date of First Disbursement: | 2019-08-22 |
| Total disbursement as of 30 June 2024: | \$ 943,000.00 |
| Total expenditure as of 30 June: | \$ 943,000.00 |
| Midterm undertaken?: | Yes |
| Actual Mid-Term Date, if taken: | |

| | |
|--|------------|
| Expected Mid-Term Date, if not taken: | |
| Completion Date Planned - Original PCA: | 2023-03-31 |
| Completion Date Revised - Current PCA: | 2025-12-31 |
| Expected Terminal Evaluation Date: | 2025-10-31 |
| Expected Financial Closure Date: | 2025-12-31 |

1.2 Project Description

Project Objective: To enable national legislators to advance policies and laws for integration of natural capital approach with a focus on the Great Green Wall Initiative where appropriate and REDD+ into development policies.

Project Components:

Component 1: Strengthening Natural Capital Governance and Legislation through readiness and implementation of the Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation Programme (REDD+) and of the Great Green Wall for the Sahara and the Sahel Initiative (GGWSSI). This is achieved by supporting decision-makers to advance the integration of the natural capital approach in decision-making, and the adoption of REDD+ legislation as well as identified legal reforms conducive to the successful implementation of the Great Green Wall Initiative in the partner countries. Bespoke knowledge products provide analysis and policy guidance: in each country, thematic diagnostic reports on legislative readiness and targeted policy recommendations have been prepared by local specialists to inform the work of the legislators.

Component 2: Institutional capacity-building including South-South Exchanges. This is achieved through thematic trainings for legislators, government officials and CSO delegates, featuring, inter alia, the project knowledge products, as well as through the collaboration in the preparation of knowledge products across national project teams in order to leverage on existing best practices of the project countries and other developing countries, and in structured interactions between legislators from the project countries.

Executing Agency: GLOBE International a.i.s.b.l.

Main governments / other parties involved: the main governments involved are those of the Democratic Republic of Congo, Nigeria, and Senegal. The major international project partners are, in addition to UN Environment as the Implementing Agency, the African Union Commission as the coordinating body of the Great Green Wall, and the UN Statistics Division as our knowledge partner on environmental economic accounting matters.

1.3 Project Contacts

| | |
|---|---|
| Division(s) Implementing the project | Ecosystems Division |
| Name of co-implementing Agency | |
| Executing Agency (ies) | Global Legislators Organisation for a Balanced Environment International a.i.s.b.l. AKA GLOBE International |
| 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 | Malini Mehra |
| Project Manager | Rafael Jiménez Aybar |
| Finance Manager | Nadine Lefebvre |
| Communications Lead, if relevant | |

2 Overview of Project Status

2.1 UNEP PoW & UN

| | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| UNEP Current Subprogramme(s): | Foundational: Environmental governance |
| UNEP previous Subprogramme(s): | |
| PoW Indicator(s): | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Governance: (iii) Number of plans, approaches, strategies, policies, action plans or budgeting processes of entities at the national, regional and global levels that include environmental goals as a result of UNEP support |
| UNSDCF/UNDAF linkages | <p>Nigeria: the project has started to contribute to the delivery of UNSDPF Pillar 2, Equitable quality basic services (Outcome 5) and of Pillar 3, Sustainable and Inclusive Economic Growth & Development (Outcomes 7 and 9),</p> <p>DRC: the project has started to contribute to Strategic Axis 1 (Strengthening of Governance) and 3 (Diversification of the Economy),</p> <p>Senegal: during this period the project worked to consolidate the achievements and to a) strengthen the partnership of parliamentarians with other state and non-state actors, b) create a formal multi-stakeholder framework on REDD c) produce and disseminate various tools and materials, including the upcoming launch of the GLOBE Senegal website on the National Assembly page; d) contribute to the process of developing the draft law on biodiversity, which integrates REDD+, Environmental Economic Accounting and Great Green Wal-relevant issues; e) implement consultation frameworks at the national level for the Great Green Wall.</p> |
| Link to relevant SDG Goals | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts 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"> 13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries 15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts 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 2023: Final 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 | HS | HS | L |
| FY 2023 | 4th PIR | HS | HS | L |
| FY 2022 | 3rd PIR | S | S | L |
| FY 2021 | 2nd PIR | S | S | L |
| FY 2020 | 1st PIR | S | S | L |
| FY 2019 | | | | |
| FY 2018 | | | | |
| FY 2017 | | | | |
| FY 2016 | | | | |
| FY 2015 | | | | |

Summary of status

The project is technically completed. The rating towards outcomes of the project is currently Highly Satisfactory, even if progress is being made at different speeds in each of the countries.

Progress has been remarkable both in Nigeria and Senegal, especially considering that the production of the technical analysis documents which were expected to inform parliamentary activism were very delayed due to Covid-19 restrictions, and none of them had been launched by 30 June 2021, and slower – yet solid - in the DRC. At present all products have been launched and the texts are prefaced by authorities from the relevant executive arm of government / government agencies, as well as by GLOBE’s parliamentary leadership.

As regards Outcome 1.1. (Integration of the natural capital approach in decision-making, with a focus on the Great Green Wall Initiative where appropriate, and adoption of REDD+ legislation as well as identified legal reforms conducive to the successful implementation of the Great Green Wall Initiative in the partner countries), the major breakthroughs go beyond the level of binding parliamentary resolutions (indicator 2: Number of binding parliamentary resolutions (and of political declarations with an equivalent successful political impact) and enter the realm of law-making in the three countries (Outcome 1.2: Enhanced technical capacity of national decision-makers in executive branch including National Economic Planning and Development Boards / Ministries on integration of the natural capital approach with a focus on the Great Green Wall Initiative where appropriate, and REDD+ into national development plans through a platform for structured dialogue with progressive, and better-informed legislators; indicator 2: Number of sectoral/national policy or development plan linking to REDD+ and/or to natural capital approach).

In Nigeria, these concern the adoption of a Climate Change Act driven by GLOBE Nigeria President Hon. Samuel Onuigbo which includes specific provisions informed by project knowledge as regards REDD+ and Environmental Economic Accounting (the 1st time that either are mentioned in a federal act). A variety of activities have taken place to give momentum to the implementation of the Act through stakeholder engagement, including pilot innovative 'Student – MP surgeries' which are likely to be replicated in the other project countries in view of its success.

A standalone Bill on the implementation of an Environmental Economic Accounting System in Nigeria was also tabled by Senator Utazi, and a set of amendments to the National Environmental Standards and Regulations Enforcement Agency (Establishment) Act were advanced by Hon. Samson Okwu, to make it more inclusive by including representatives of environmental Civil Society groups, the academia, and the organised private sector in the agency's Governing Board. The amendment passed 1st reading at the House of Representatives in July.

Furthermore, drawing from the recommendations from the knowledge products, GLOBE Nigeria proposed to the Environment Committee at the House of Representatives cross-party amendments to Nigeria's National Agency for the Great Green Wall Establishment Act to ensure that the NAGGW develops a transparent and accountable framework to address field level grievances of communities and other stakeholders in line with global best practices.

GLOBE Nigeria further proposed cross-party amendments to the Environmental Impact Assessment Act, specifically Section 5, paragraphs (g), (h), and (l) of the Act to ensure that the Act provides legal backing to Nigeria's protection of her natural capital and ensure that the country effectively benefits from the ecosystem services natural capital provide while also ensuring that data about the importance of the environment are effectively collated and harmonized so that they can play a part in influencing policy decisions. Also, it proposed amendments to the Nigerian Minerals and Minerals Acts to ensure protection for areas of high conservation value, high carbon stocks, and endangered ecological communities and species.

All these amendments are currently at the Committee stage. These proposals were being deliberated on before the National Assembly went on summer recess.

In Senegal, GLOBE parliamentarians have had a similar role driving public investment by law: legislators first seized the opportunity to amend the Budget Bill 2021 to secure a dramatic increase of investment against desertification and deforestation and the creation of 5,000 Great Green Wall jobs under the Rectifying 2021 Budget Act passed in June 2021, which included 3,000 new recruits for various departments of the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development. Subsequently, oral questions and amendments put forward during the Budget session in Q4 2021 for the 2022 Budget Act, informed by project research and knowledge products, resulted in securing investments for the national program to combat deforestation and land degradation, which addresses REDD+ readiness issues and Great Green Wall (GGW) operations, which represented a +500% increase in 2022 compared to 2021. Budget allocations have enabled the Directorate of Water, Forests, Hunting and Soil Conservation (DEFCCS) to be provided with equipment to combat deforestation in Casamance through illegal logging via the Gambia.

The efforts on REDD+ training for the paid off: their interest allowed their involvement in the validation of the UNFCCC Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) developed by the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development. In the same vein, the project has also made possible to implement multi-stakeholder training on the new Forestry Code, including parliamentarians, who shall oversee its implementation.

Senegalese legislators are also involved in the working group preparing a Biodiversity Bill led by the Ministry of the Environment. The Ministry produced a first draft which, at the time of drafting this note, is being reviewed by consultants to ensure a holistic approach integrating appropriate references to REDD+ and the Great Green Wall Initiative, as well as to the practice of environmental economic accounting and cross-departmental data sharing, informed by project knowledge.

Senegalese legislators have advanced legislative project objectives through robust engagement with the Environment Ministry for 'upstream' bill development, and through forceful, concerted interventions during the budgetary process, rather than tabling legislative proposals or amendments themselves. This has been so because constitutional provisions make it very difficult for Senegalese legislators to initiate meaningful legislation, as they cannot table legislation with any budgetary implications. However, nothing prevents them from engaging actively with the Executive during the preparation of bills at the relevant ministry, before these are sent to the National Assembly, nor to use formal and informal channels signaling to the Executive the need for specific measures. In addition, the National Assembly does the power of passing the national budget.

Senegalese MPs often also serve as mayors of their districts, which means that they are well placed to enhance participation in environmental governance at local level. Accordingly, in keeping with project knowledge generated as regards participation in Great Green Wall implementation, Senegalese MPs informed the publication of a Presidential Decree establishing consultation frameworks on the Great Green Wall ('Cadres de concertation') at sub-national level. This Cadres de concertation framework is also the mechanism through which the project objective of helping mainstream environmental priorities across government will be achieved, as these structures foresee the participation of a range of government agencies beyond the Environment Ministry. They also pushed for the prompt establishment of a multi-stakeholder national platform on REDD+, which has been launched, and which has caught the attention of the national media. Their cross-party support for REDD+ was expressed most visibly during the budget session of parliament, where several MPs took the floor to ask the government to prioritise REDD+ readiness. This provided an enabling environment for the newly appointed REDD+ Focal Point, Commander Mamadou Kora, Head of the Climate Change Office at the Directorate for Water and Forests, Hunting and Soil Conservation (Direction des Eaux et Forêts, Chasses et de la Conservation des sols - DEFCCS) at the Environment Ministry to raise funds to finance the first REDD+ preparedness phase of Senegal, and his endeavors have been successful.

In the DRC, in April 2021 a law on the protection and promotion of the rights of indigenous peoples, informed by project recommendations relative to the REDD+ Cancun safeguards, was adopted by the National Assembly. In addition, a sustainable development program for all 145 national territories has been launched, with a focus on women, the poor and vulnerable groups.

In the meantime, there has been a decisive parliamentary push for a Ministerial decree on the implementation of environmental economic accounting in the DRC which is being prepared, at the time of drafting, by an interdepartmental working group, paralleled by the preparation of a concurrent bill *Projet de loi portant Institutionnalisation de la comptabilité économique environnementale en RDC* initiated by the Parliament under the leadership of two legislators, Elvis Mutiri and Célestin Engelemba Bokuwe, whose draft will be reviewed for adoption by the relevant project working group at technical level on 20th August, as well as interventions during the budget session successfully increasing investment in key areas such as land tenure, land use and the environment. In parallel, there has been progress towards the integration of knowledge products recommendations on REDD+ and Natural Capital Accounting in the revision of the national Climate Law led by Senator Didier Mumengi, to reflect a holistic, integrated understanding of the role of forests in sustainable development.

In parallel, as regards indicator 1 “Number of natural capital valuation/accounting related initiatives (TEEB, UN-Stats, WAVES) that pilot countries take part in” for Outcome 1.2, the project has catalysed the adhesion of Senegal and the DRC to the Gaborone Declaration for Sustainability in Africa (GDSA – the World Bank WAVES programme having been transitioned during this period into a broader umbrella initiative, the Global Program for Sustainability (GPS). Nigeria has been reluctant to adhere, but natural capital accounting in Nigeria has gained decisive momentum and a legal basis despite this. The push of the MPs in the three countries putting environmental economic accounting as a policy tool on the map and the synergies catalysed by the project have had remarkable impacts in the three countries – in Senegal and Nigeria 3rd party investment (UNSD, AfDB, WB) has poured in to support the implementation of environmental economic accounting.

The rating of progress against outputs is currently Satisfactory. Like last year, here the picture is more mixed. Progress under the outputs whose activities had close relationships of dependency with the completion and publication of the thematic knowledge products started later than planned, due to the delays in the completion of the materials during Covid-19. However, once the materials were finalised, momentum picked up quickly.

Although output delivery has been sound, the rating factors in the fact that it has not been possible to obtain written reports to parliament from the Executive providing evidence of how it is ‘integrating the natural capital approach, REDD+ and GGWSSI’, that is, mainstreaming environmental priorities, into development policies in any of the three countries. Indeed, this has turned out to be an unfamiliar practice in the parliaments of these countries. Ministers do appear before parliament for scrutiny, but official responses are oral rather than written, and they often lack the depth of detail of reports prepared by officials at the Ministries. Therefore, it appears that this output, which was also used as an indicator to gauge governmental buy-in and political impact, was ill-conceived in the context of the accountability culture and levels of institutional capacity of the beneficiary countries. This being said, there is abundant evidence of the activism of parliamentarians pushing for the ‘integration of the natural capital approach’ into development policy since the start of the project, which has been met with success expressed in various ways, incl. successful legal and institutional reforms, and also of Executive ownership of the project approach, as reported elsewhere in this PIR.

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The overall risk is rated as low to medium. It is expected that in Senegal the first GGW local Cadre de Concertation will be signed in Q-3 2022, driven by the President of GLOBE Senegal, Hon. Ibrahima Baba Sall, and that the consolidated Biodiversity Bill will deliver on the expectations of stakeholders and provide a holistic framework addressing the three project themes. Progress towards the delivery of a comprehensive range of legal reforms advancing the three project themes informed by project knowledge is well on track in Nigeria. It is also expected that the DRC will institutionalise environmental economic accounting, via either the Ministerial Decree in preparation as a ‘fast track’ option, or via the bill prepared in Parliament, in view of the cross-party support expressed and the shared interest of the Executive and its agencies and of the legislators. The greatest uncertainty concerns the speed at which the Climate Law, which project stakeholders identified as the ideal vehicle for the completion of the REDD+ legal framework, will progress. The same applies to the reform of the Forest Code, which has been identified as the other possible avenue to codify project recommendations on REDD+ into law. It is expected that the signature of the new DRC-CAFI Letter of Intent launched at COP27 will provide the necessary momentum for the adoption of the bill before the end of the project.

2.4 Co Finance

| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| Planned Co-finance: | \$ 3,200,000 |
| Actual to date: | 2,274,575 |
| Progress | <p>Justify progress in terms of materialization of expected co-finance. State any relevant challenges:</p> <p>The co-financing mobilised accumulated total came to USD 2,274,575 or 71% of the expected overall co-financing from partners. This is roughly on the lower range of the forecast for the period. The reason for this is that so far partners have not capable of delivering the co-financing foreseen for large-scale international meetings as they have not taken place. However, everything suggests that all co-financing will have been contributed by project end.</p> |

2.5. Stakeholder

| | |
|--|--|
| Date of project steering committee meeting | |
| Stakeholder engagement (will be uploaded to GEF Portal) | <p>Nigeria: Collaboration with most stakeholders in Nigeria has been productive. Building on the overwhelming request for education on what Natural Capital Accounting is, GLOBE Nigeria held a training session for Legislators and staff of Ministries, Departments and Agencies on September 16-17, 2020. This was followed up by series of webinars organised in partnership with the Capitals Coalition and the eventual setting up of the online Nigeria Natural Capital Accounting Community of Practice. GLOBE also leveraged on the momentum being built to partner with the Energy for Development department of the University of Nigeria Nsukka, to hold a follow up training entitled "Incorporating and Mainstreaming Natural Capital Accounting into Nigeria's System of National Accounts and National Development Plans" on December 2-3, 2020, which rose with the drafting of Nigeria's Natural Capital Accounting Roadmap. As part of ongoing engagement with stakeholders, GLOBE Nigeria has also provided peremptory training for staff of the Department of Petroleum Resources, participated in the validation of Nigeria's REDD+ Action Plan, Public Hearing at the House of Representatives for Bills aimed at regulating the forestry profession in Nigeria and for the establishment of the Environmental Trust Fund which will provide funds for environmental restoration. GLOBE Nigeria was also involved in the drafting of Nigeria's Natural Capital Accounting Roadmap (not yet validated).</p> <p>Also, as part of efforts to engender inclusivity that will help fast track efforts at legislative actions (as recommended by the three knowledge products) to drive aggregated actions in addressing land degradation, deforestation, climate change, environmental economic accounting, GLOBE organised in four states— Abia, the Federal Capital Territory of Abuja, Osun, and Rivers— Student-MPs Climate Surgeries. The surgeries provided a platform for students to engage MPs on the issues and get them to commit to taking action. The success of these surgeries is evident in the prompt action taken by the House of Representatives to pass through First Reading, the National Environmental Standards and Regulations Enforcement Agency (Establishment) Act 2007 with a commitment to quickly pass the Nigerian Minerals and Mining Act Bill upon resumption in September. These two amendments drive for inclusivity, protection of areas of</p> |

high conservation value and high carbon stocks or endangered ecological communities and areas of critically endangered species. The Senate on the other hand committed to laying and passing the Nigerian Natural Capital Accounting Systems (NINCAS) Bill upon resumption. The NINCAS Bill call for natural capital accounts to be developed by the National Bureau of Statistics and data so generated to be critical in making national development plans.

The Student-MP Surgeries on climate change served as training, awareness creation, and call-to-action (the students specifically asked that urgent action be taken to address these issues and thus safeguard their future) platforms for Nigerian legislators. Media coverage can be watched at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=K3LhMdxqUEQ>

In February 2022, GLOBE organised a Stakeholders' meeting to review the recommendations of the three knowledge products which was launched at the National Assembly in 2021. The meeting's objective was to identify the low-hanging legislative changes recommended by the knowledge products so that action will be taken immediately. This led to the call for the tabling of a Natural Capital Accounting Bill, and the amendments to the National Environmental Standards and Regulations Enforcement Agency and the Nigerian Minerals and Minerals Acts to ensure protection for areas of high conservation value, high carbon stocks, and endangered ecological communities and species.

Furthermore, the recommendations from the knowledge products have led to a drive for increased stakeholder collaboration to harmonize in addressing deforestation and land degradation through the tripod of GGWI, REDD+ and ACRoSAL. This, GLOBE spearheaded through a Stakeholders' Workshop which rose with a position paper.

In Senegal, the contribution of stakeholders including the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), the Centre for Ecological Monitoring (CSE), the Senegalese Agency for Reforestation and the Great Green Wall (ASRGM), the National Parks Directorate (DPN), the National Agency for Statistics and Demography (ANSD), the Directorate for Water, Forests, Hunting and Soil Conservation (DEFCCS), the Agricultural Research Institute (ISRA), and the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, the National Agency for Statistics and Demography (ANSD), the Directorate of Water, Forests, Hunting and Soil Conservation (DEFCCS), the Agricultural Research Institute (ISRA) and several civil society structures such as the Observatory for Monitoring Economic Development Indicators in Africa (OSIDEA), and the think tank Initiative Prospective Agricole et Rural (IPAR) made it possible to highlight the vision of each stakeholder with regard to the three project themes (REDD+ and forest governance, environmental economic accounting and the Great Green Wall), measure the gaps between theory / legal texts and their application, and identify the weaknesses in the implementation of public policies and the appropriate remedies. In the same vein, the project has also made possible to implement multi-stakeholder training on the new Forestry Code, including parliamentarians, who shall oversee its implementation.

2.6. Gender

| | |
|---|---|
| Does the project have a gender action plan? | Yes |
| Gender mainstreaming (will be uploaded to GEF Portal): | <p>In the DRC a team of women parliamentarians for the environment has been formed within the National Assembly and expressed the need for support to work on environmental issues. GLOBE DRC has engaged with them, with a focus on the passing of the new Climate Bill. The group of women legislators having been formed, their participation is strongly encouraged by the project team on an ongoing basis.</p> <p>Nigeria's 9th National Assembly has a big gender imbalance problem with 19 female legislators out of 469 Legislators. This of course affected the number of female Legislators who are part of GLOBE Nigeria in the 9th Assembly. However, in our activities, GLOBE has maintained a strict gender balance stance in deciding those to be trained and who the resource persons will be. Part of the recommendations from the knowledge products also focus on strengthening the rights of women especially as it concerns their participating and benefiting from land-related issues. One must however point out that getting this effected would be challenging especially as women do not normally inherit or own lands in most Nigerian communities. To get this done will require a lot of political will backed up with sustained re-orientation. It is hoped that future engagements with legislators will draw attention to this and ensure that an entry point is found and explored. To further drive for gender inclusion, GLOBE pushed and ensured that a position for women to be part of the National Council on Climate Change is included in Nigeria's Climate Change Act 2021. In Senegal, women parliamentarians have played an important role in the REDD+ readiness workstream particularly. The project has encouraged greater participation of women parliamentarians in project activities and themes where they are local leaders in their territories (reforestation, advocacy for the creation of green jobs, etc.), considering gender relations with men, and engagement with young women. The participation of female legislators and delegates in trainings and workshops has increased since the start of the project.</p> |

2.7. ESSM

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| 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> <p>N/A</p> |
| New social and/or | Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during the reporting period? |

| | |
|---|---|
| environmental risks | No If yes, describe the new risks or changes? N/A |
| Complaints and grievances related to social and/or environmental impacts | Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential) during the reporting period? No If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail, including the status, significance, who was involved and what actions were taken? N/A |
| Environmental and social safeguards management | Our approach to the management of environmental and social safeguards has been two-pronged: a) the Terms of Reference of the knowledge products developed included requirements for environmental and social safeguards to be addressed as appropriate (e.g., REDD+ Cancun Safeguards); their authors had to demonstrate competency on the above as part of the selection criteria for the production of the studies, and b) their outputs were reviewed by the national stakeholder CSOs identified in the PIF as well as by UNEP. |

2.8. KM/Learning

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| Knowledge activities and products | <p>A total of eight knowledge products have been developed and reviewed by external experts. They are diagnostic assessments of the legal readiness of the project countries for the implementation of REDD+ (DRC, Nigeria, Senegal), of the Great Green Wall (Nigeria, Senegal) and of Environmental Economic Accounting as a tool for decision-making (DRC, Nigeria, Senegal). All these products have been / are being reviewed by UNEP, the African Union Commission, the UN Statistics Division, and the Secretariat of the Gaborone Declaration as appropriate. In the DRC and Senegal, all the studies have also been validated by the official stakeholder CSOs in workshops attended by the authors of the products, government officials from the relevant agencies and parliamentarians. These validation workshops were conceived as 'soft launches' and followed by training sessions open to government officials and legislators, ahead of the official high-level launches of the products.</p> <p>In Nigeria, the first 2-day training on Environmental Economic Accounting took place parallel to the development of the related knowledge product. The engagement with the Department of Petroleum Resources also occurred parallel to the development of the knowledge products as the department needed peremptory training on Natural Capital Accounting to be able to respond to the questionnaires administered by the consultants. In general, the process of getting the knowledge products ready in the three countries engendered several stakeholder engagements that helped build synergy. It also created a veritable platform to engage legislators on necessary legislative actions to be taken pending the launch of the knowledge products. These engagements have led to increased stakeholder collaboration and uptick in efforts at strengthening laws that will help attain the objectives of mainstreaming natural capital</p> |
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| | accounting, and fighting deforestation, land degradation, and imbalance in addressing climate change adaptation. |
| Main learning during the period | The project has ended and TE is being planned. |

2.9. Stories

| | |
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| Stories to be shared | <p>DRC: A Decree on Environmental Economic Accounting is being prepared. It has been submitted to the UN SD Statistical Division for review and guidance, and to GLOBE staff in Senegal with a legal background. The codification of the accounts will allow a more holistic evaluation of environmental impacts, the value of carbon sequestration, and the definition of high conservation values. Taking environmental economic accounting data into consideration for public policy in the DRC is a new theme that will require the production of training and awareness-raising tools. A guide following the example of Peru's Guide for the Economic Valuation of Natural Heritage, made available in French courtesy of GLOBE Peru, is being written so that the data can guide public policy in planning and budgeting, by serving as tools in the preparation of statutory environmental impact studies, environmental assessment in the framework of high-value conservation studies, as well as to be made available to students.</p> <p>The GLOBE project team organized a high-level discussion dinner with GLOBE legislators on March 29, 2022. At the end of this dinner, we were able to collect the following results:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Secretary General for the Environment and Sustainable Development, forthwith, promised to follow the proposal for a decree on environmental economic accounting. - The Secretary General shall appoint a GDSA focal point. - Honorable Elvis MUTIRI was appointed by his fellow deputies to carry the bill on environmental economic accounting. <p>Nigeria: Following the launch of the project on November 20, 2019, one of the first things GLOBE Nigeria did was to work with the President of the Nigerian Chapter of GLOBE to review a draft of Nigeria's Climate Change Bill which was denied assent by the President during the last Assembly. After the Bill went through First Reading and was referred to the Committee of the Whole, there was a need to adopt a collaborative approach that involves the Ministries of Environment and Justice in order to make the Bill more robust and futuristic, while addressing areas of possible disagreement. The Speaker of the House of Representatives gave his blessings to this, and a Joint Review Committee was set up with GLOBE Nigeria providing administrative, secretarial and technical support. The reviewed Bill was passed by the House on July 8th and transmitted to the Senate for concurrence (see attached letter of transmission). It is important to note that GLOBE's recommendations that Nigeria sets a Carbon Budget to guide her decarbonisation journey, and that legal backing be provided for the country's efforts at exploring nature-based solutions in addressing Climate Change issues were captured and approved in the Bill. Consequently, provisions for REDD+ and Natural Capital Accounting were made in the Bill. Senate concurrence to the Bill and assent by the President are expected to happen before the end of the year. The Climate Change Bill was assented to by President Muhammadu Buhari of Nigeria on November 17, 2021 (See attached assent page) with the provisions for REDD+ and Natural Capital Accounting included.</p> |
|-----------------------------|--|

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|--|---|
| | <p>Also, as part of efforts to ensure that environmental-economic accounting is enshrined in Nigeria's educational curricula, the project's steering committee, under the leadership of the Minister of State for Budget and National Planning reached out to the Ministry of Education. The Nigerian Educational Research and Development Council (NERDC) has been requested to act.</p> <p>A position paper has also been developed and adopted by stakeholders from Ministries, Departments, and Agencies, the private sector, academia, and CSOs to collaboratively address deforestation and land degradation in Nigeria through the tripod of GGWI, REDD+ and ACRoSAL.</p> <p>Senegal:</p> <p>Budget allocations have enabled, inter alia, the Directorate of Water, Forests, Hunting and Soil Conservation (DEFCCS) to be provided with equipment to combat deforestation in Casamance through illegal logging via the Gambia.</p> <p>The efforts on REDD+ training for the paid off: their interest allowed their involvement in the validation of the UNFCCC Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) developed by the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development.</p> <p>After the appointment of the REDD focal point, parliamentarians have stepped up their advocacy for the effective implementation of the REDD+ readiness roadmap proposed by the project report.</p> <p>Among the various problems identified, in addition to an incomplete legal framework for REDD, it was noted an unclear transfer of competences, a lack of financial and technical means and quality human resources, and a low capacity of local authorities to take charge of their basic competences in reforestation.</p> <p>In this context, a strategic partnership was established between the local GLOBE leadership and project team and the newly appointed REDD Focal Point, with the aim of improving the legal, administrative, and financial environment of locally elected officials and creating favourable conditions for a common approach by all development actors.</p> <p>The parliamentarians' advocacy was very successful as a sign of cross-party political support, which strengthened the position of the REDD Focal Point in his search for funding for advancing the preparatory phase of REDD+, and which has resulted in a successful funding agreement with the ALLCOT group.</p> |
|--|---|

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 enable national legislators to advance policies and laws for REDD+ and the integration of natural capital approach with a focus on the Great Green Wall Initiative where appropriate, into development policies. | 1. Capacity Development Scorecard | DRC: 11 Nigeria: 13 Senegal: 16 | DRC: 15 Nigeria: 17 Senegal: 20 | DRC: 20 Nigeria: 22 Senegal: 23 | 95% | Current state would be rated as follows: DRC: 16 - 17 Nigeria: 21 Senegal: 21 | S |
| Outcome 1.1: Integration of the natural capital approach in decision-making, with a focus on the Great Green Wall Initiative where appropriate, and adoption of REDD+ legislation as well as identified legal reforms conducive to the successful implementation of the Great Green Wall Initiative in the partner countries: | 2. Number of binding parliamentary resolutions (and of political declarations with an equivalent successful political impact) | DRC: 0 Nigeria: 0 Senegal: 0 | DRC: 2 Nigeria: 2 Senegal: 2 | DRC: 1 more (3) Nigeria: 1 more (3) Senegal: 1 more (3) | 95% | The official launch of the knowledge products on which to substantiate any parliamentary resolutions and the push for legal reforms was delayed due to Covid constraints. However, the products had “soft launches” via validation workshops and other informal contact syndication avenues, which yielded early results. The launches have now been completed. DRC: 1 parliamentary declaration pushing for the adhesion to the GDSA to drive the integration of the natural capital approach into public policy. The political move has been successful, and the DRC has officially joined the GDSA. For the time being, it is at the level of the designation of a focal point. The request to appoint a focal point coincided with the change of government. The project team in DRC is in contact with the office of the Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Environment and Sustainable Development, for the designation of a focal point who will | 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 |
|--------------------------------|-----------|----------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---|---|-----------------|
| | | | | | | <p>develop a programme and receive the Secretariat of the GDSA for the visit and evaluation in DRC. Progress towards the integration of knowledge products recommendations on REDD+ and Natural Capital Accounting in the revision of the national Climate Law led by Sen. Mumengi. 1 Ministerial Decree on the implementation of Environmental Economic Accounting in preparation by a inter-departmental task force including MPs. 1 concurrent Bill on the implementation of Environmental Economic Accounting also being prepared by 2 legislators. Nigeria: 1 political declaration pushing for the adhesion to the GDSA in process to drive the integration of the natural capital approach into public policy (1). 1 set of cross-party amendments driving the integration of valuation of ecosystem services in Environmental Impact Assessments tabled (0,5). 1 set of provisions on Environmental Economic Accounting introduced in the Climate Change Act now adopted, providing legal backing for the mainstreaming of Natural Capital Accounting into the country's national development plans (1). 1 set of provisions on REDD+ introduced in the Climate Change Act (1). 1 letter from</p> | |

| 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 |
|--------------------------------|-----------|----------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---|---|-----------------|
| | | | | | | <p>the Minister of State for Budget and National Planning Prince Clem Agba to the Minister of Education concerning the integration of the natural capital approach into national curricula and as at the time of filing this report, the Nigerian Educational Research Development Council (NERDC) has contacted GLOBE Nigeria for a meeting on the way forward (1). 1 set of recommendations put forward during the national validation workshop of the Nigeria REDD+ Strategy document informed by the draft REDD+ knowledge product (0,5). Senegal: 1 political declaration with successful political impact in Senegal resulting in the adhesion to the GDSA. 1 formal letter with successful political impact to the President of the National Assembly to give momentum to the process of adhesion to UNREDD, now completed by the Foreign Affairs Ministry. The government has already found a partner to finance part of the 1st REDD+ readiness phase, the preparation of a national Action Plan. GLOBE Senegal sent a letter to the President of the National Assembly on Senegal's accession to REDD. Further to this, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs sent a letter from the MEDD to UN-REDD.</p> | |

| 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 |
|--------------------------------|-----------|----------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---|--|-----------------|
| | | | | | | <p>1 set of oral questions from MPs put forward during the Budget session in Q4 2020 and 1 set of oral questions in the Budget Rectification Act in Q2 2021, asking for higher allocations for project policy areas, with very successful impact reported elsewhere: the intervention of the MPs had a decisive impact on the government decision to budget for 5,000 green jobs linked to the Great Green Wall. 1 set of oral questions and amendments from MPs put forward during the Budget session in Q4 2021, informed by project research and knowledge products, resulting in parliamentarians securing investment expenditures for the program to combat deforestation and land degradation, which takes into account REDD+ readiness and the Great Green Wall (GGW) that exceeds a 500% increase in 2022 compared to 2021. Similar efforts will be advanced during the budget session in Q-4 2022. 1 set of Provisions on REDD integrated upstream in the draft Bill on Biodiversity. 1 set of Provisions on Environmental Economic Accounting integrated upstream in the draft Bill on Biodiversity. 1 letter of appointment of a Focal Point to the GDSA, which has established a</p> | |

| 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 |
|---|---|--|--|--|---|---|-----------------|
| | | | | | | mechanism within the Ministry of the Environment for the integration of best regional practices on inclusive environmental governance, e.g., the rollout of thematic Concertation Frameworks with sub-national authorities and stakeholders. | |
| Outcome 1.2: Enhanced technical capacity of national decision-makers in executive branch including National Economic Planning and Development Boards / Ministries on integration of the natural capital approach with a focus on the Great Green Wall Initiative where appropriate, and REDD+ into national development plans through a platform for structured dialogue with progressive, and better-informed legislators. | 1. Number of natural capital valuation/accounting related initiatives (TEEB, UN-Stats, WAVES) that pilot countries take part in | 0 Countries are not participating in any natural capital valuation/accounting related initiatives. | GLOBE Chapters in each country table declarations on the importance of countries to join appropriate natural capital valuation/ accounting related initiatives | Pilot countries participate at least in one of the natural capital valuation/accounting related initiatives. | 95% | DRC: Adhesion to the GDSA1 inter-departmental task force drafting Ministerial Decree on the implementation of environmental economic accounting establishing provisions of collaboration with international partners. Side effects of project implementation: 3rd party investment attracted to build up capacity for natural capital accounting in the DRC: an international training course was prepared with co-financing from the European Union via ERAIFT to train parliamentarians and stakeholders on Environmental Economic Accounting. Nigeria: 1 political declaration pushing for the adhesion to the GDSA in process. Side effects of project implementation: 1) Nigerian Government officials and individual experts have joined the World Bank-coordinated NCA Community of Practice in Africa, taking parts in the programme of activities. Africa Natural Capital Accounting Community of Practice is a regional | 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 |
|--------------------------------|-----------|----------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---|---|-----------------|
| | | | | | | <p>learning and knowledge exchange platform dedicated to fostering the compilation of environmental-economic and ecosystems accounts in support to the design, implementation and evaluation of environmentally-friendly policies for a sustainable development in Africa.2)</p> <p>The African Development Bank (AfDB) and Green Growth Knowledge Partnership (GGKP) have joined together to mainstream natural capital in African development finance. The program will lay the foundation for natural capital-based green economies (NCbGEs) in Africa by mainstreaming natural capital in AfDB's development finance operations and support to Regional Member Countries. Nigeria has been selected as a Core Implementing Country (CIC).Senegal: 1 political declaration with successful political impact in Senegal resulting in the adhesion to the GDSA and the appointment of a Focal Point whose input is already being felt within the Ministry.Side effect of the project: the UNSD has decided to choose Senegal as the beneficiary of a project to provide technical capacity support to the National Agency for Statistics to implement environmental economic</p> | |

| 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 |
|--------------------------------|---|------------------------------|---|---|---|---|-----------------|
| | 2. Number of sectoral/national policy or development plan linking to REDD+ and/or to natural capital approach | DRC: 2 Nigeria: 2 Senegal: 2 | Legislators in the three project countries have attended information briefings on REDD+, environmental economic accounting and the GGWSSI and reported on their learning experience via evaluation forms; the declarations and bills tabled include robust justifications linking to the natural capital approach and calling for the adoption of this approach across government | The declarations and bills adopted in the three project countries include robust justifications linking to the natural capital approach and calling for the adoption of this approach across government departments to secure the delivery of the SDGs depending on the sustained flow of ecosystem services. DRC: 3 Nigeria: 3 Senegal: 2 | 95 | accounting. The official launch of the knowledge products on which to substantiate any parliamentary resolutions and the push for legal reforms was delayed due to Covid constraints. However, the products had “soft launches” via validation workshops and other informal contact syndication avenues, which yielded early results. The launches have now been completed. Senegal: Legislators have attended training sessions on REDD+ and forest governance, on the Great Green Wall and on the tool of environmental economic accounting. 1 political declaration pushing for the adhesion to UN REDD in process resulting in the effective adhesion of Senegal to UNREDD (1). 1 MoU signed between the National Assembly and the National Agency for the Great Green Wall. Provisions on REDD integrated upstream in the draft law on Biodiversity (1) and its implementation decree (0.5). 1 Contribution to the establishment of the REDD+ multi-stakeholder framework resulting in Senegal's effective membership in UNREDD (1). 1 Decree of the President of the Republic to promote consultation frameworks on the Great Green Wall (GGW). DRC: Legislators have attended | 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 |
|--------------------------------|-----------|----------------|---|-----------------------|---|--|-----------------|
| | | | departments to secure the delivery of the SDGs depending on the sustained flow of ecosystem services. | | | training sessions on REDD+ and forest governance, on the Great Green Wall and on the tool of environmental economic accounting. 1 inter-departmental task force drafting Ministerial Decree on the implementation of environmental economic accounting and regulating the use of data in decision-making. Progress towards the integration of knowledge products recommendations on REDD+ and Natural Capital Accounting in the revision of the national Climate Law led by Sen. Mumengi, reflecting a holistic, integrated understanding of the role of forests in climate governance. 1 Bill on the implementation of Environmental Economic Accounting sponsored by 2 legislators being reviewed for tabling at the National Assembly. Nigeria: 1 set of cross-party amendments driving the integration of valuation of ecosystem services in Environmental Impact Assessments tabled, to mainstream environmental considerations into decision-making on land use. 1 set of provisions on Environmental Economic Accounting introduced in the Climate Change Act, reflecting a holistic understanding of the role of the natural environment and ecosystem services in climate governance – Act now adopted. | |

| 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 |
|---|--|--|---|---|---|---|-----------------|
| | | | | | | 1 set of provisions on REDD+ introduced in the Climate Change Act, reflecting a holistic understanding of the role of forests in climate governance -- Act now adopted. | |
| Outcome 2.1:GLOBE network used as a channel for the fast dissemination and replication of best legislative practice on REDD+, natural capital accounting and implementation of the Great Green Wall Initiative. | 1. Number of visits to the GLOBE website section on the project every year | Total (Global) per year: 200 Visits from Nigeria: 90 Visits from Senegal: 30 Visits from DRC: 80 | Total (Global): 300 Visits from Nigeria: 130 Visits from Senegal: 70 Visits from DRC: 100 | Total (Global): 600 Visits from Nigeria: 200 Visits from Senegal: 80 Visits from DRC: 120 | 95% | The total number of individual visits in this period of months was 3.524, maintaining the growth trend from last year (3,016), and well above the end-of-project target of 600 visits for a full year.Nigeria was the project country with most users, 940 (vs. 380 last year), who visited the site 1,232 times (vs. 526 times last year). Senegal is the second country with most users, there 96 users (vs. 104 users last year) visited the site 139 times (vs. 199 times last year). It is remarkable that the 3rd project country, the DRC, provides only 34 users (vs. 18 users last year) which made 37 visits, well below users in the US, the UK, France, Germany, and China. This is an indicator of the limited penetration of internet amongst the population, including legislators as project beneficiaries.There were 1.578 impacts from Nigeria during the annual interval. The section dedicated to the Great Green Wall received the most impacts by far (1,201) followed by the | 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 |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---|---|-----------------|
| | | | | | | <p>newsreel (65) and the REDD+ section (41). There were 203 impacts from Senegal in the June 2021 to June 2022 interval. The pieces published during this period that received the most attention were the articles about the impact of GLOBE Senegal MPs on the 2022 Budget Law, and the French version of the news item reporting on the passing of the Climate Change Law in Nigeria. This suggests that the dynamics of peer learning have had some traction in Senegal. There were 51 impacts from the DRC during the interval. The most visited section was the 2020 piece on the launch of the knowledge products followed by the adoption of the 2020 work plan. Globally, the most visited pages were those related to the Great Green Wall and REDD+ in Nigeria, the Great Green Wall in Senegal (47) and specific news items reporting on project activities. The Knowledge Hub was the 5th most visited page globally. A great majority of the 1,961 new global users came from the Anglosphere (1,260). The language ratio is more nuanced if looking at the total number of sessions (1,665 out of 2,264). Organic searches accounted for 1,380 of new users.</p> | |
| | 2. Number of reports and | DRC: 0 Nigeria: 0 | 2 reports by | 4 reports (2 more) | 80 | It has not been possible to obtain | MS |

| 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 |
|--------------------------------|--|--|---|--|---|---|-----------------|
| | briefings that the national Executive offices submitted to Legislators providing information on national experiences and policies for integration of natural capital approach and REDD+ and GGWSSI into development policies | Senegal: 0 MPs unaware of ways in which Executives are progressing on REDD+ readiness, natural capital accounting and Great Green Wall implementation. | national Executive offices submitted to Legislators on national experiences and policies towards the mainstreaming of REDD+, natural capital accounting and the implementation of the Great Green Wall where appropriate into development policies in each country. | by national Executive offices submitted to Legislators on national experiences and policies towards the mainstreaming of REDD+, natural capital accounting and the implementation of the Great Green Wall where appropriate into development policies. | | written reports to parliament from the Executive providing evidence of how it is 'integrating the natural capital approach, REDD+ and GGWSSI', that is, mainstreaming environmental priorities, into development policies in any of the three countries. Indeed, this is an unfamiliar practice in the parliaments of these countries. Ministers do appear before parliament for scrutiny, but responses are oral rather than written, and they often lack the depth of detail of reports prepared by officials at the Ministries. Therefore, it appears that this indicator was ill-conceived in the context of the accountability culture and levels of institutional capacity of the beneficiary countries as a way of measuring governmental buy-in and political impact. This being said, there is abundant evidence of the activism of parliamentarians pushing for the 'integration of the natural capital approach' into development policy since the start of the project, which has been met with success expressed in various ways, incl. successful legal and institutional reforms, as reported elsewhere in this PIR. | |
| | Number of GLOBE legislators exchange their | | At least 20 GLOBE | At least 20 GLOBE legislators (minimum | 90 | No bespoke annual international meetings have been organised yet in the context | 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 |
|--------------------------------|---|----------------|---|--|---|---|-----------------|
| | best practices with their Peers at regularly organized International and/or Regional GLOBE Summits. | | legislators (minimum 2 MPs/pilot countries) exchange their best practices with their Peers. | 2 MPs/pilot countries) exchange their best practices with their Peers. International fora also attended by MPs from other countries in the region as speakers reporting on national experiences on REDD+ and GGWSSI delivery and/or benefitting from capacity-building as appropriate, in coordination with the African Union Secretariat. | | of the pandemic. MPs from the 3 project countries attended the GLOBE UNFCCC COP26 Summit hosted by the Scottish Parliament on 5-6 November, where they were able to present project progress and outcomes and listen to other MPs experiences, as well as connecting to other MPs from the sub-Saharan region willing to learn about the project and its benefits. Plans for hosting a regional parliamentary summit focused solely on project themes and progress endorsed by the UNCCD Secretariat had been advanced with the Côte d'Ivoire Parliament in the fringes of UNCCD COP15 in Abidjan; MPs from the project countries plus Ghana, Gambia and Mauritania had confirmed their willingness to attend, but they had to be cancelled due to the delay of funds release. In the meantime, facing these challenges, GLOBE leadership has intervened via videoconference and video recordings on project events in other countries, e.g., Hon Samuel Onuigbo from Nigeria at the annual DRC work plan & strategy event in the DRC in Q1 2022. | |

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 Objective: To enable national legislators to advance policies and laws for REDD+ and the integration of natural capital approach with a focus on the Great Green Wall Initiative where appropriate, into development policies | Output 1.1.1. National legislators are supported through GLOBE Chapters to take stock of opportunities for integrating the natural capital approach with a focus on the Great Green Wall Initiative where appropriate, into laws and regulations by means of roundtable dialogues, workshops, briefings, and field visits. | 2023-03-31 | DRC: 100% Nigeria 100% Senegal: 100% | DRC: 100% Nigeria 100% Senegal: 100% | Annual Work Plans for 2021 have been adopted and are being implemented in all 3 countries, with some delay owing to delayed knowledge products. | S |
| | Activity 1.1.1.2. Implementation of the AWP in the three project countries, including the hosting of parliamentary workshops as their main component, which comprises tasks related to agenda drafting, invitation and logistics management, tendering of services when/if possible, drafting and validation of Conclusions documents when appropriate, and drafting of summaries for dissemination | 2023-03-31 | DRC: 60% Nigeria: 60% Senegal: 60% | DRC: 100% Nigeria: 100% Senegal: 100% | The completion of the knowledge products in the three countries took much longer than expected, owing to the revisions by multiple stakeholders with capacity bottlenecks (incl. UNEP), the time needed to integrate the first changes and the requisite final validations in workshops and subsequent changes, particularly as all processed were slowed down by Covid constraints. However, the preparation of the studies delivered capacity-building benefits, and thematic trainings were advanced as much as possible in the absence of the knowledge products, as evidenced by the project-informed activism of MPs in the project countries. The preparation of the studies delivered capacity-building benefits. After the launch of the products, awareness has been consolidated, as evidenced by the project-informed activism of MPs in the project countries. | S |
| | Output 1.2.1 Inter-regional expert meetings on sharing experiences in advancing REDD+ under the Cancun safeguards and the Great Green Wall Initiative (where appropriate) | 2023-03-31 | 100 | 100 | All activities implemented under this output | 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 |
|-----------|---|--------------------------|---|--|---|-----------------|
| | Output 1.1.2. REDD+/forests and strategic natural capital governance policy and legislative gaps with a focus on the GGWSSI where appropriate are identified and reforms formulated. | 2023-03-31 | 100 | 100 | All activities under this output successfully implemented. | S |
| | Output 1.2.2. Capacity needs assessment completed; training programs developed and implemented for better coordination between national development plans and REDD+ and natural capital approach with a focus on the Great Green Wall Initiative where appropriate and related strategies/activities. | 2023-03-31 | 100 | 100 | All activities implemented under this output. | S |
| | Output 2.1.1. A core group of cross-party parliamentary champions (GLOBE national chapters) strengthened and focused on delivering legal reforms identified in each pilot country. | 2023-03-31 | 100 | 100 | Activities under this output have been successfully implemented. | S |
| | Output 2.1.2. Sustainable financing plan for the National GLOBE Chapters developed. | 2023-03-31 | 100 | 100 | All activities under this output have been successfully implemented | S |
| | Output 2.1.3. Local GLOBE offices have facilitated the dissemination of online-based research and policy briefings. | 2023-03-31 | 100 | 100 | Activities under this output have been fully implemented. | S |
| | Output 2.1.4. GLOBE network knowledge hub established | 2023-03-31 | 100 | 100 | All activities under this output have been fully implemented | S |
| | 2.1.4.5. Regular updates of featured contents by Communication Officers in the project countries and the GLOBE International Secretariat pushed via Twitter and e-newsletters. 31/12/2022 | 2023-03-31 | 100 | 100 | All activities under this output are fully implemented. | S |
| | Output 2.1.5. Regular International and/or Regional Legislation Summits held | | | | | |

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 | Moderate | Moderate |
| 4 Budget | Low | Low |
| 5 Financial Management | Moderate | 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 |
|--|-----------------------------------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------|---|---------------|
| Data collection risk. in terms of non-validated reports or other data that could be incorrect or misstated. | | L | L | L | M | L | | | ↓ | |
| Partners. having made implementation commitments and set goals. back away from or abandon their goals as deadlines approach. | | L | L | L | M | L | | | ↓ | |

| Risks | Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs | CEO ED | PIR 1 | PIR 2 | PIR 3 | PIR 4 | PIR 5 | Current PIR | Δ | Justification |
|--|-----------------------------------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------|---|---------------|
| Drafted and proposed legislation is not passed into law. | | L | L | L | M | 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 |
|-------------------------|--|--|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Implementation schedule | Project completion process | Project completion process | Support Terminal Evaluation | During the coming reporting period | Project Team and UNEP 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 |
|---------|------|-------------------------|--|-----------------------|--|
| | | | | | |

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 |
|----------------------------------|-----------|------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Nigeria | 9.081999 | 8.675277 | | | |
| Senegal | 14.497401 | -14.452362 | | | |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | -1.292615 | 23.585086 | | | |

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

[Annex any linked geospatial file]