

UNEP GEF PIR Fiscal Year 2022

Reporting from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023

INSTRUCTIONS TO COMPLETE THIS PIR

1. Instructions in blue are directed to Task Managers / Administrative Officers
2. Instructions in red are directed to Project Managers and Executing Agencies
3. When filling up the respective cells, use the Normal style from the template. The text will look like this.

1. PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

1.1. Project details

This entire table is to be prepared by Task Managers

1. IDENTIFICATION

Identification Table	<i>Insert GEF ID.: 9738</i>	<i>Insert Umoja no.: GFL-11207-14AC0003- Sb-008899</i>
Project Title	<i>GLOBE Legislators Advancing REDD+ and Natural Capital Governance Towards the Delivery of the 2030 Agenda</i>	
Duration months	<i>Planned</i>	<i>36</i>
	<i>Extension(s)</i>	<i>01/09/2022</i> <i>31/12/2022</i>
Division(s) Implementing the project	<i>UN Environment Programme Ecosystems Division GEF Biodiversity and Land Degradation Unit Biodiversity and Land Branch</i>	
Name of co-implementing Agency	<i>Insert name of co-implementing Agency, if any [indicate if lead] (delete row if project has no co-implementing Agency)</i>	
Executing Agency(ies)	<i>Global Legislators Organisation for a Balanced Environment International a.i.s.b.l. AKA GLOBE International</i>	
Names of Other Project Partners	<i>Ministère de l'Environnement et Développement Durable of the DRC, Federal Ministry of Environment of Nigeria, Ministère de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable of Senegal</i>	
Project Type	<i>Medium Size Project</i>	
Project Scope	<i>Regional</i>	
Region	<i>Africa</i>	
Countries	<i>Democratic Republic of Congo, Nigeria, Senegal</i>	
Programme of Work	<i>Under the Programme of Work of the biennium 2020-2021, the project contributes to subprogramme 4, Environmental governance.</i>	
GEF Focal Area(s)	<i>Multi Focal Area: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Land Degradation</i>	
UNSDCF / UNDAF linkages	<p>Nigeria: <i>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),</i></p> <p>DRC: <i>the project has started to contribute to Strategic Axis 1 (Strengthening of Governance) and 3 (Diversification of the Economy),</i></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 Wall-relevant issues; e) implement consultation frameworks at the national level for the Great Green Wall.</p>
<p>Link to relevant SDG target(s) and SDG indicator(s)</p>	<p>SGD Target 16 – Peace, justice and strong institutions.</p> <p>SDG Target 1.b: Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions.</p> <p><i>Indicator 1.b.1 Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups (Tier III)</i></p> <p>SDG Target 16.10: Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements.</p> <p><i>Indicator 16.10.1 Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months (Tier III, custodian agency: OHCHR; partner agencies: ILO, UNESCO).</i></p> <p>Non-applicable</p> <p>SDG Target 16.b: Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development.</p> <p><i>Indicator 16.b.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law (Tier III, custodian agency: OHCHR)</i></p> <p>Non-applicable</p> <p>SDG Target 17.14: Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development.</p>

	<i>Indicator 17.14.1 Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development (Tier III, custodian agency: UNEP)</i>	
GEF financing amount	1,045,897 USD	
Co-financing amount	3,200,000 USD	
Date of CEO Endorsement	30/01/2019	
Start of Implementation	06/05/2019	
Date of first disbursement	22/08/2019	
Total disbursement as of 30 June 2023	742,128.19 USD	
Total expenditure as of 30 June 2023	742,128.19 USD	
Expected Mid-Term Review Date	Planned 01/08/2020; revised 01/05/2021	
Completion Date	<i>Planned</i>	01/02/2022
	<i>Revised</i>	31/12/2022; 30/06/2024
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date	Planned 01/02/2022; revised 01/12/2023	
Expected Financial Closure Date	01/08/2022; revised 01/05/2024	

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. History of project revisions

To be completed by Task Managers

Version	Date	Main changes introduced in this revision
Rev0 (CEO ED)		
Rev1 (UNEP Task Manager)	23/04/2022	4-month no-cost extension & budget revision
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RevN (latest version at the time of this PIF)		

2. OVERVIEW OF PROJECT STATUS

To be completed by UNEP Task Manager

2.1. UNEP Subprogramme(s)

<p>Under the Programme of Work of the biennium 2020-2021, the project contributes to subprogramme 4, Environmental governance.</p>	<p>Specify the relevant Expected Accomplishment(s) & Indicator(s) Insert the Subprogramme's Expected Accomplishment(s) and Indicator(s) to which the project contributes</p>	
<p><i>Describe any progress made towards delivering the stated PoW Expected Accomplishments and Indicators. State key changes since previous reporting period. (maximum one paragraph)</i></p>		
<p>[Section to be shared with relevant Regional and Global SubProgramme Coordinators]</p>		
<p>EXPECTED ACCOMPL.</p> <p>Expected Accomplishment (a): <i>The international community increasingly converges on common and integrated approaches to achieve environmental objectives and implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.</i></p>	<p>INDICATORS</p> <p>(ii) Uptake of approaches for the coherent implementation of multilateral environmental agreements or other multilateral institutional mechanisms as a result of UNEP support.</p> <p>(iii) Concerted policy action taken by countries on environmental issues</p>	<p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS (General intro + info broken down per country, *only* recording progress since last PIR)</p> <p>Expected Accomplishment a), indicator (ii):</p> <p>The project is contributing towards <i>the uptake of approaches for the coherent implementation of multilateral environmental agreements or other multilateral institutional mechanisms as a result of UNEP support</i> by catalysing parliamentary action in the three project countries to make their countries adhere</p>

	<p>of international concern as a result of UNEP support.</p>	<p>to the Gaborone Declaration for Sustainability in Africa (GDSA), a regional initiative providing practical guidance to Governments for the mainstreaming of sustainability across public policy, thereby promoting integrated approaches for enhanced coordination, cooperation and synergies within countries and across the region for the implementation of multilateral environmental agreements or other multilateral institutional mechanisms in their policy documents, strategies, action plans or institutional frameworks, incl. through the adoption of the natural capital approach and the implementation of environmental economic accounting as a driver of cross-governmental policy coherence.</p> <p>DRC: The accession to the GDSA has been completed. The Minister is now expected to designate a focal point to ensure the follow-up of this process in the DRC.</p> <p>The reports on legislative readiness for REDD+ and environmental economic accounting were published with prefaces by the President of the Environment Commission of the National Assembly and the National REDD+ Coordinator for the study on REDD+ governance, and the National Institute of Statistics and the focal point of the Ministry of Economy provided the same for the study related to the CEE.</p> <p>Delegates from the Ministry of Budget, Finance, Planning, Environment, Higher Education and Universities as well as the National Institute of Statistics are participating alongside civil society and the Regional Post-Graduate School on Integrated Management of Tropical Forests (École régionale post-universitaire d'aménagement et de gestion intégrés des forêts tropicales – ERAIFT) have been working as a task force on environmental economic accounting preparing a draft decree which is now nearly finalised.</p> <p>The GLOBE DRC political leadership has succeeded in making the link between the project and the Platform for Palm Oil Production in the DRC, which aims, among other things, to apply the TFA</p>
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		<p>principles concerning zero deforestation, the PIO standards. This linkage aims to introduce principles for the protection of the environment. The joint activities in the field will allow to identify legislative or regulatory gaps. These joint activities will be organized by December with the support of Proforest and WWF and coordinated by Codhod, a civil society focal point organization and member of the National Steering Committee of the project. The Secretary General for the Environment and Sustainable Development was contacted by the project team to finalize with the Vice Premier Ministre for the Environment the question of the designation of the GDSA focal point.</p> <p>The coordination of the FEM6 Project has initiated contacts with the national coordination of land reform for the outcome of the Land Act and its implementing measures within the framework of the CAFI2 fund taking into account the impact of land issues on natural capital.</p> <p>The draft bill on environmental economic accounting prepared by GLOBE Secretariat has been submitted to two deputies; Elvis MUTIRI WA BASHARA and Celestin ENGELEMBA BOKUWE willing to sponsor it for analysis. The working group of experts from the sectoral ministries, civil society and ERAIFT are awaiting the comments that will ensue to improve the document.</p> <p>The proposal for a decree mandating the integration of the Economic and Environmental Accounting System in the Democratic Republic of Congo submitted to the Secretariat of the Environment and Sustainable Development has been sent to the legal unit of the Ministry for analysis. The resulting observations will be the subject of working sessions with the stakeholders/Task force; experts from sectoral ministries, the national statistics institute, the Congolese environment agency, civil society and ERAIFT.</p> <p>Regarding the REDD+ process, the DRC has a draft climate law in the works. The wish of the GLOBE project team is to associate itself with the work on this law so that the recommendations resulting from the study on REDD+ readiness in</p>
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		<p>the DRC carried out by GLOBE, are integrated into this law. This is the remit of 'Task Force 1' of the National Steering Committee.</p> <p>Nigeria: GLOBE Nigeria has drafted a Nigerian Natural Capital Accounting Systems Bill which seeks to mandate the National Bureau of Statistics to, in addition to its responsibilities as stipulated in the "Statistical Act 2007", develop ecosystem accounts, ensure that the data is public and used in the country's economic planning, while also mandating public and private entities to pay attention to environmental impact in project developments and planning. This is currently before the Senate. Also, the Climate Change Act of 2021, which the project helped to birth, includes holistic references to environmental economic accounting as a public policy tool to tap into for climate governance purposes, and provides a legal basis for the REDD+ mechanism in Nigeria.</p> <p>In Senegal, the Presidential Decree on the establishment of consultation frameworks on the Great Green Wall is one of the outcomes of the GDSA membership. The Memorandum of understanding signed between GLOBE Senegal and the National Agency of the Great Green Wall, the parliamentarians will appropriate the work of the consultation frameworks to better question the Minister of Environment and Sustainable Development on all the issues that concern the Great Green Wall.</p> <p>Accomplishment a), indicator (iii):</p> <p>The project has made progress in the three project countries to drive concerted policy action creating / enhancing the regulatory framework for REDD+, the Great Green Wall Initiative (whose interventions contribute to the delivery of a wealth of SDGs, incl. 13, 15, 16 and 17) and the implementation of environmental economic accounting by advancing the preparation of policy and legislative readiness diagnostic studies on these issues, in cooperation with UNEP, UN REDD, the African Union</p>
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		<p>Commission, the UN Statistics Division and a range of national institutional partners and CSOs, whose recommendations are informing the work of GLOBE legislators to address the aforementioned environmental issues of international concern under the scope of the project.</p>
<p>Expected Accomplishment (b) <i>Institutional capacities and policy and/or legal frameworks enhanced to achieve internationally agreed environmental goals, including the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the SDGs.</i></p>	<p>(i) The number of countries that have enhanced institutional capacity and legal frameworks to fully implement the multilateral environmental agreements and to achieve internationally agreed environmental goals, including the SDGs as a result of UNEP support.</p> <p>(ii) The integration of the environment into sustainable development planning, including as part of achieving the SDGs as a result of UNEP support.</p>	<p>Expected Accomplishment b), indicator (i):</p> <p>The project has made progress in the three project countries to start driving concerted policy action creating / enhancing the regulatory framework for REDD+, the Great Green Wall Initiative (whose interventions contribute to the delivery of a wealth of SDGs, incl. 13, 15, 16 and 17) and the implementation of environmental economic accounting by advancing the preparation of policy and legislative readiness diagnostic studies on these issues, in cooperation with UNEP, UN REDD, the African Union Commission, the UN Statistics Division and a range of national institutional partners and CSOs, whose recommendations will inform the work of GLOBE legislators in project year 3 advancing legal and policy reforms for an enhanced framework to fully implement the multilateral environmental agreements and to achieve internationally agreed environmental goals, including the SDGs.</p> <p>Expected Accomplishment b), indicator (ii):</p> <p>The project has started to make progress in the three project countries to secure the integration of environmental goals into national sustainable development plans, strategies, action plans or budgeting processes through:</p> <p>a) Promoting the adhesion of the three project countries to the Gaborone Declaration for Sustainability in Africa, a regional initiative providing practical guidance to Governments for the mainstreaming of</p>

		<p>sustainability across public policy, thereby promoting integrated approaches for enhanced coordination, cooperation and synergies within countries and across the region for the implementation of multilateral environmental agreements or other multilateral institutional mechanisms in their policy documents, strategies, action plans or institutional frameworks, incl. through the adoption of the natural capital approach and the implementation of environmental economic accounting as a driver of cross-governmental policy coherence.</p> <p>b) Advancing the preparation and validation of policy and legislative readiness diagnostic studies on REDD+, the Great Green Wall Initiative (whose interventions contribute to the delivery of a wealth of SDGs, incl. 13, 15, 16 and 17) and the implementation of environmental economic accounting, in cooperation with UNEP, UN REDD, the African Union Commission, the UN Statistics Division and a range of national institutional partners and CSOs. These studies will inform the work of GLOBE legislators to address these issues, and their recommendations for policy and legal reforms will address the wider context of environmental governance, including taxation and budgeting issues.</p> <p>In Nigeria, the project has made progress towards the incremental mainstreaming of environmental considerations across government, incl. budget planning, by securing the continued engagement of the Federal Minister of State for Budget and National Planning in the project as the Co-Chair of the project's National Steering Committee, which has led to, inter alia, the demand for training for Ministry officials on the principles of environmental economic accounting and the vision of the 'natural capital approach', and by integrating provisions on the need to implement environmental</p>
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		<p>economic accounting and on the implementation of REDD+ in the Climate Change Act adopted in 2021. Also, based on the recommendations of the knowledge products, a Nigerian Natural Capital Accounting Systems Bill which seeks to mandate the National Bureau of Statistics to, in addition to its responsibilities as stipulated in the “Statistical Act 2007”, develop ecosystem accounts, ensure that the data is public and used in the country’s economic planning, while also mandating public and private entities to pay attention to environmental impact in project developments and planning has been drafted and is before the Senate.</p> <p>Furthermore, drawing from the provisional recommendations from the knowledge products, GLOBE Nigeria has 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. These proposals were being deliberated on before the National Assembly went on recess on Friday July 16, 2021. The amendment for the EIA Act and the National Agency for the Great Green Wall Establishment Act are currently at the Committee stage. Following the launch of the knowledge products and a subsequent stakeholders’ review meeting to identify low-hanging legislative reviews, GLOBE has set in motion a process of amending the National</p>
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		<p>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.</p> <p>In the DRC the recommendations of the draft readiness reports are beginning to be implemented. As mentioned above, two task forces have been set up: The 1st task force is working on the decrees or climate law to apply and follow up on the study on REDD+ governance is composed of representatives of the following institutions: Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Land Affairs, Ministry of Agriculture, National Deputy, FONAREDD, the National REDD+ Coordination, Civil Society (GTCRR+ and CODHOD), ERAIFT and the GLOBE RDC team. After analyzing the six texts proposed by COGEDEF for advocacy to obtain the signature of a decree by the Prime Minister, the group decided to focus on advocacy on the Climate Law in preparation. A workshop to analyse this proposed law is envisaged to integrate the elements of the Study. The 2nd task force, on Environmental Economic Accounting, is composed of delegates from the Ministry of Economy, the Ministry of Planning, the Ministry of Budget, the Ministry of Environment, the Ministry of Higher Education and University, the National Institute of Statistics, MPs, Civil Society OHADA Coordination, the Directorate of Chartered Accountants and the GLOBE DRC team. First, a decree on environmental economic accounting was proposed. The draft was shared with the UN Statistics Division for input. The team is now working on the codification of accounts before validation. After the validation, the advocacy with the Prime Minister will start.</p> <p>The task force 2, on Environmental Economic Accounting, is made up of delegates from the Ministry of the Economy, the Ministry of Planning, the Ministry of Budget, the Congolese environment agency, the Ministry of the Environment, the Ministry of Higher and</p>
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		<p>University Education, the National Institute of Statistics, parliamentarians, Civil Society Coordination OHADA, the Department of Chartered Accountants and the GLOBE DRC team are waiting for the 2 documents; draft bill on environmental economic accounting and the proposal for a decree. based on the observations that will be made, the experts will finalize the law for its submission to the National Assembly and the decree for approval and signature by the Prime Minister.</p> <p>In meetings with GLOBE legislators, particular emphasis is placed on their mission to increase the share of the national budget allocated to the environment.</p> <p>In Senegal, the project supported the development of technical notes and information on the Great Green Wall (GGW), Environmental Economic Accounting and REDD+. These notes were made available to parliamentarians at international meetings including the 9th World Water Forum in Dakar from 22-27 March 2022, under the theme: <i>Water Security for Peace and Development</i>. Various planning and support documents on REDD+, GGW and CESA were developed, discussed and adopted by the parliamentarians. Several technical reports and briefing notes were produced and made available to parliamentarians following the activities developed by the project. Technical support was also provided to MPs for the drafting of oral and written questions that they initiated as well as for the drafting of technical committee reports for the budget session.</p>
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2.2. GEF Core Indicators (for all GEF 6 and later projects):

GEF Core Indicators	Indicative expected Results	
<i>Discuss GEF core indicators targeted by the project, as well as expected results. (maximum one paragraph)</i>		
<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Expected values at</i>	
	<i>Mid-term</i>	<i>End-of-project</i>
Area of landscapes under improved practices (excluding protected areas) (Million Hectares)		4.0

Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated (Million metric tons of CO2e)		2.2

2.3. Implementation status and risk

[complete the fiscal year and select: 1st PIR; 2nd PIR; Final PIR; select HS; S; MS; MU; U; HU; unknown; not rated to rate the progress towards outcomes and outputs in third and fourth lines; select H; S; M; L; to rate risks for the fiscal year you are reporting in the fifth line. Add more columns if needed]

	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 20__	FY 20__
PIR #	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th
Rating towards outcomes (section 3.1)	S	HS	HS		
Rating towards outputs (section 3.2)	S	S	S		
Risk rating (section 3.3)	M	M	M		

Summary of status. Please structure as follows, highlighting progress, challenges and main achievements, as needed:

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 in November 2021 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. Similar efforts will be advanced during the budget session in Q-4 2022.

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 endeavours 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.

[section will be uploaded into the GEF Portal]

2.4. Co-financing

<p>Planned Co-finance Total: <i>(total only)</i></p> <p>Actual to date: <i>Complete (in \$ and %). State the date for which this value is valid)</i></p> <p>Planned Co-finance</p>	<p>The co-financing mobilised from 01/01/2021 to 31/12/2021 amounted to USD 956.575 (in-kind). Added to the USD 1,318,600 (in-kind) mobilised from project start to 31/12/2020, the 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>
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<p>Total: USD 3,200.000</p> <p>Actual to 31/12/2021: USD 2,274,575</p> <p>71% of the total expected by the end of the project.</p>	
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2.5. Stakeholder engagement

<p>Stakeholder engagement</p>	<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 "<i>Incorporating and Mainstreaming Natural Capital Accounting into Nigeria's System of National Accounts and National Development Plans</i>" 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 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.</p>
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	<p>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</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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 ACRReSAL. This, GLOBE spearheaded through a Stakeholders' Workshop which rose with a position paper.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>[section will be uploaded into the GEF Portal]</p>
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2.6. Gender

<p>Gender mainstreaming</p>	<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</p>
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	<p>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> <p>[section will be uploaded into the GEF Portal]</p>
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2.7. Environmental and social safeguards management

<p>Environmental and social safeguards management</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>[section will be uploaded into the GEF Portal]</p>
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2.8. Knowledge management

<p>Knowledge activities and products</p>	<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</p>
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	<p>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 accounting, and fighting deforestation, land degradation, and imbalance in addressing climate change adaptation.</p> <p>[section will be uploaded into the GEF Portal]</p>
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2.9. Stories to be shared

<p>Stories to be shared</p>	<p><i>Optional for mature projects: Provide a brief summary of any especially interesting and impactful project results that are worth sharing with a larger audience, and/or investing communications time in, if any.</i></p> <p><i>(maximum one paragraph)</i></p> <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 <u>Peru’s Guide for the Economic Valuation of Natural Heritage</u>, 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.</p> <p>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.
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	<p>- Honorable Elvis MUTIRI was appointed by his fellow deputies to carry the bill on environmental economic accounting.</p> <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> <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: 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>
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	<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> <p>[section to be shared with communication division/ GEF communication]</p>
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3. PROJECT PERFORMANCE AND RISK

Based on inputs by the Project Manager, the **UNEP Task Manager**¹ will make an overall assessment and provide ratings of:

- (i) Progress towards achieving the project Results(s)- see section 3.1
- (ii) Implementation progress – see section 3.2

Section 3.3 on Risk should be first completed by the Project Manager. The UNEP Task Manager will subsequently enter his/her own ratings in the appropriate column.

3.1 Rating of progress towards achieving the project outcomes

[copy and paste the CEO Endorsement (or latest formal Revision) approved Results Framework, adding/deleting outcome rows, as appropriate]

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-term target	End-of-project target	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2022	Progress rating ²
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					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. 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.	S
Outcome 1.1: Integration of the natural capital approach in decision-making, with a focus on the Great Green Wall Initiative where	1. Capacity Development Scorecard	DRC: 11 Nigeria: 13 Senegal: 16	DRC: 15 Nigeria: 17 Senegal: 20	DRC: 20 Nigeria: 22 Senegal: 23	Current state would be rated as follows: DRC: 16 - 17 Nigeria: 21 Senegal: 21	HS

¹ For joint projects and where applicable ratings should also be discussed with the Task Manager of co-implementing agency.

² Use GEF Secretariat required six-point scale system: Highly Satisfactory (HS), Satisfactory (S), Marginally Satisfactory (MS), Marginally Unsatisfactory (MU), Unsatisfactory (U), and Highly Unsatisfactory (HU).

<p>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</p>	<p>2. Number of binding parliamentary resolutions (and of political declarations with an equivalent successful political impact)</p>	<p>DRC: 0 Nigeria: 0 Senegal: 0</p>	<p>DRC: 2 Nigeria: 2 Senegal: 2</p>	<p>DRC: 1 more (3) Nigeria: 1 more (3) Senegal: 1 more (3)</p>	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><u>DRC:</u></p> <p>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 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.</p> <p>1 Ministerial Decree on the implementation of Environmental Economic Accounting in preparation by a inter-departmental task force including MPs.</p> <p>1 concurrent Bill on the implementation of Environmental Economic Accounting also being prepared by 2 legislators.</p> <p><u>Nigeria:</u></p> <p>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).</p>	<p>HS</p>
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					<p>1 set of cross-party amendments driving the integration of valuation of ecosystem services in Environmental Impact Assessments tabled (0,5).</p> <p>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).</p> <p>1 set of provisions on REDD+ introduced in the Climate Change Act (1).</p> <p>1 letter from 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).</p> <p>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).</p> <p>Senegal:</p> <p>1 political declaration with successful political impact in Senegal resulting in the adhesion to the GDSA.</p> <p>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>	
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Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-term target	End-of-project target	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2022	Progress rating ²
					<p>1 set of oral questions from MPs put forward during the Budget session in Q4 2020 and</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>1 set of Provisions on REDD integrated upstream in the draft Bill on Biodiversity.</p> <p>1 set of Provisions on Environmental Economic Accounting integrated upstream in the draft Bill on Biodiversity.</p> <p>1 letter of appointment of a Focal Point to the GDSA, which has established a 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.</p>	
					<i>Fill</i>	<i>Fill</i>

<p>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.</p>	<p>1. Number of natural capital valuation/accounting related initiatives (TEEB, UN-Stats, WAVES) that pilot countries take part in</p>	<p>0 Countries are not participating in any natural capital valuation/ac counting related initiatives.</p>	<p>GLOBE Chapters in each country table declarations on the importance of countries to join appropriate natural capital valuation/ accounting related initiatives</p>	<p>Pilot countries participate at least in one of the natural capital valuation/ac counting related initiatives.</p>	<p>DRC: Adhesion to the GDSA</p> <p>1 inter-departmental task force drafting Ministerial Decree on the implementation of environmental economic accounting establishing provisions of collaboration with international partners.</p> <p><i>Side effects of project implementation:</i> 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.</p> <p>Nigeria: 1 political declaration pushing for the adhesion to the GDSA in process.</p> <p><i>Side effects of project implementation:</i> 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 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.</p> <p>2) 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).</p>	<p>S</p>
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Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-term target	End-of-project target	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2022	Progress rating ²
					<p>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.</p> <p>Side effect of the project: <i>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 accounting.</i></p>	

	<p>2. Number of sectoral/national policy or development plan linking to REDD+ and/or to natural capital approach</p>	<p>DRC: 2 Nigeria: 2 Senegal: 2</p>	<p>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 departments to secure the delivery of the SDGs depending</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>DRC: 3 Nigeria: 3 Senegal: 2</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Senegal: Legislators have attended training sessions on REDD+ and forest governance, on the Great Green Wall and on the tool of environmental economic accounting.</p> <p>1 political declaration pushing for the adhesion to UN REDD in process resulting in the effective adhesion of Senegal to UNREDD (1).</p> <p>1 MoU signed between the National Assembly and the National Agency for the Great Green Wall.</p> <p>Provisions on REDD integrated upstream in the draft law on Biodiversity (1) and its implementation decree (0.5).</p> <p>1 Contribution to the establishment of the REDD+ multi-stakeholder framework resulting in Senegal's effective membership in UNREDD (1).</p> <p>1 Decree of the President of the Republic to promote consultation frameworks on the Great Green Wall (GGW).</p> <p>DRC: Legislators have attended training sessions on REDD+ and forest governance, on the Great Green Wall and on the tool of environmental economic accounting.</p> <p>1 inter-departmental task force drafting Ministerial Decree on the implementation of environmental economic accounting and regulating the use of data in decision-making.</p>	<p>S</p>
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Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-term target	End-of-project target	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2022	Progress rating ²
			on the sustained flow of ecosystem services.		<p>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.</p> <p>1 Bill on the implementation of Environmental Economic Accounting sponsored by 2 legislators being reviewed for tabling at the National Assembly.</p> <p>Nigeria:</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	
					<i>Fill</i>	<i>Fill</i>

<p>Outcome 2.1: GLOBE network used as a channel for the fast dissemination and</p>	<p>1. Number of visits to the GLOBE website section on the project every year</p>	<p>Total (Global) per year: 200</p>	<p>Total (Global): 300</p>	<p>Total (Global): 600</p>	<p>The total number of individual visits in this period of months was 3.524, maintaining the growth</p>	<p>S</p>
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<p>replication of best legislative practice on REDD+, natural capital accounting and implementation of the Great Green Wall Initiative.</p>		<p>Visits from Nigeria: 90 Visits from Senegal: 30 Visits from DRC: 80</p>	<p>Visits from Nigeria: 130 Visits from Senegal: 70 Visits from DRC: 100</p>	<p>Visits from Nigeria: 200 Visits from Senegal: 80 Visits from DRC: 120</p>	<p>trend from last year (3,016), and well above the end-of-project target of 600 visits for a full year.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>There were 1.578 impacts from Nigeria during the annual interval. The section dedicated to the <u>Great Green Wall</u> received the most impacts by far (1,201) followed by the <u>newsreel</u> (65) and the REDD+ section (41).</p> <p>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 <u>GLOBE Senegal MPs on the 2022 Budget Law</u>, and the <u>French version of the news item reporting on the passing of the Climate Change Law in Nigeria</u>. This suggests that the dynamics of peer learning have had some traction in Senegal.</p> <p>There were 51 impacts from the DRC during the interval. The most visited section was the <u>2020 piece on the launch of the knowledge products</u> followed by the <u>adoption of the 2020 work plan</u>.</p> <p>Globally, the most visited pages were those related to the Great Green Wall and REDD+ in Nigeria, the Great Green Wall in Senegal (47)</p>
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					<p>and specific news items reporting on project activities. The <u>Knowledge Hub</u> was the 5th most visited page globally.</p> <p>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 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	<p>DRC: 0</p> <p>Nigeria: 0</p> <p>Senegal: 0</p> <p>MPs unaware of ways in which Executives are progressing on REDD+ readiness, natural capital accounting and Great Green Wall implementation.</p>	<p>2 reports 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 in each country.</p>	<p>4 reports (2 more) 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.</p>	<p>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 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.</p>	U	
Number of GLOBE legislators exchange their best practices with their Peers at regularly organized International and/or	0	<p>At least 20 GLOBE legislators (minimum 2 MPs/pilot</p>	<p>At least 20 GLOBE legislators (minimum 2 MPs/pilot</p>	<p>No bespoke annual international meetings have been organised yet in the context of the pandemic.</p> <p>MPs from the 3 project countries attended the GLOBE UNFCCC COP26 Summit hosted by the</p>	S	

	<p>Regional GLOBE Summits.</p>		<p>countries) exchange their best practices with their Peers.</p>	<p>countries) exchange their best practices with their Peers.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	
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3.2 Rating of progress implementation towards delivery of outputs

Outputs/Activities ³	Expected completion date ⁴	Implementation status as of 30 June 2021 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%)	Progress rating justification ⁵ , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating ⁶
COMPONENT 1:					
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.					
<p>Activity 1.1.1.1. Preparation of Annual Work Plans (AWPs) in the three project countries, defining the sequencing of policy goals and corresponding activities, on the basis of political circumstances, including: the programming of the parliamentary launch of knowledge products on REDD+ and natural capital accounting (and the GGWSSI where appropriate) at strategic times on the basis of national political circumstances, the identification of other opportunities to push the forest/NCA/desertification agenda (e.g. discussions on Rural Development / Budget bills); the hosting of workshops and training sessions; as well as chapter-building and gender-balancing measures as appropriate, plus the convening of working group and National Steering Committee Meetings.</p>	31/03/2021	<p>DRC: 100% Nigeria 100% Senegal: 100%</p>	<p>DRC: 100% Nigeria 100% Senegal: 100%</p>	Annual Work Plans for 2021 have been adopted and are being implemented in all 3 countries, with some delay owing to delayed knowledge products.	HS

³ Outputs and activities (or deliverables) as described in the project logframe (and workplan) or in any updated project revision.

⁴ The completion dates should be as per latest workplan (latest project revision).

⁵ As much as possible, describe in terms of immediate gains to target groups, e.g. access to project deliverables, participation in receiving services; gains in knowledge, etc.

⁶ To be provided by the UNEP Task Manager

Outputs/Activities ³	Expected completion date ⁴	Implementation status as of 30 June 2021 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%)	Progress rating justification ⁵ , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating ⁶
<p>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</p>	31/12/2021	<p>DRC: 60% Nigeria: 60% Senegal: 60%</p>	<p>DRC: 100% Nigeria: 100% Senegal: 100%</p>	<p>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.</p>	S
<p>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.</p>					
<p><i>* Note: the original Annex E of the approved PD contains 2 errors in the numbering of Activities under this output. Activities have been renumbered here consistently.</i></p>					

Outputs/Activities ³	Expected completion date ⁴	Implementation status as of 30 June 2021 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%)	Progress rating justification ⁵ , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating ⁶
1.1.2.1. Drafting of ToRs for the commissioning of REDD+ legal and institutional readiness study and recommendations by consultants in each country, including gender dimension.	30/06/2020	DRC: 100% Nigeria: 100% Senegal: 100%	DRC: 100% Nigeria: 100% Senegal: 100%	Activity completed.	HS
1.1.2.2. Publication of ToRs.	30/06/2020	DRC: 100% Nigeria: 100% Senegal: 100%	DRC: 100% Nigeria: 100% Senegal: 100%	Activity completed.	S
1.1.2.3. Commissioning of REDD+ legal and institutional readiness study and recommendations to selected consultants in each country, including gender specialists.	30/06/2020	DRC: 100% Nigeria: 100% Senegal: 100%	DRC: 100% Nigeria: 100% Senegal: 100%	Activity completed.	S
1.1.2.4. Validation workshop of draft study with UN Environment, UN REDD, government officials and GLOBE legislators.	31/09/2020	DRC: 100% Nigeria: 0% Senegal: 100%	DRC: 100% Nigeria: 100% Senegal: 100%	Activity completed.	S
1.1.2.5. Validation workshop of draft recommendations with UN REDD, government officials, civil society and GLOBE legislators	31/09/2020	DRC: 100% Nigeria: 0% Senegal: 100%	DRC: 100% Nigeria: 100% Senegal: 100%	Activity completed.	S
1.1.2.6. Drafting of ToRs for the commissioning of GGWSSI legal and institutional readiness study and recommendations by consultants in Nigeria and Senegal, including gender dimension.	30/06/2020	Nigeria: 100% Senegal: 100%	Nigeria: 100% Senegal: 100%	Activity completed.	S
1.1.2.7. Publication of ToRs.	30/06/2020	Nigeria: 100% Senegal: 100%	Nigeria: 100% Senegal: 100%	Activity completed.	S

Outputs/Activities ³	Expected completion date ⁴	Implementation status as of 30 June 2021 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%)	Progress rating justification ⁵ , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating ⁶
1.1.2.8. Commissioning of GGWSSI legal and institutional readiness study and recommendations to selected consultants in Nigeria and Senegal, including gender specialists.	30/06/2020	Nigeria: 100% Senegal: 100%	Nigeria: 100% Senegal: 100%	Activity completed.	S
1.1.2.9. Validation workshops in Nigeria and Senegal of draft study with UN Environment, UNCCD, the African Union, government officials and GLOBE legislators	31/09/2020	Nigeria: 100% Senegal: 100%	Nigeria: 100% Senegal: 100%	Activity completed.	S
1.1.2.10. Validation workshops in Nigeria and Senegal of draft recommendations with UN Environment, UNCCD, the African Union, government officials, civil society and GLOBE legislators.	31/12/2020	Nigeria: 100% Senegal: 100%	Nigeria: 100% Senegal: 100%	Activity completed.	S
1.1.2.11. Drafting of ToRs for the commissioning of needs studies for the implementation of environmental economic accounting in the three project countries.	30/06/2020	DRC: 100% Nigeria: 100% Senegal: 100%	DRC: 100% Nigeria: 100% Senegal: 100%	Activity completed.	S
1.1.2.12. Publication of ToRs.	30/06/2020	DRC: 100% Nigeria: 100% Senegal: 100%	DRC: 100% Nigeria: 100% Senegal: 100%	Activity completed.	S
1.1.2.13. Commissioning of needs studies for the implementation of environmental economic accounting in the three project countries.	30/06/2020	DRC: 100% Nigeria: 100% Senegal: 100%	DRC: 100% Nigeria: 100% Senegal: 100%	Activity completed.	S
1.1.2.14. Validation workshops of draft needs studies with UN Environment, UN Statistical Division, government officials and GLOBE legislators.	31/09/2020	DRC: 100% Nigeria: 100% Senegal: 100%	DRC: 100% Nigeria: 100% Senegal: 100%	Activity completed.	S

Outputs/Activities ³	Expected completion date ⁴	Implementation status as of 30 June 2021 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%)	Progress rating justification ⁵ , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating ⁶
1.1.2.15. Validation workshops of draft recommendations with UN Environment, UN Statistical Division, government officials, civil society and GLOBE legislators.	31/12/2020	DRC: 100% Nigeria: 100% Senegal: 100%	DRC: 100% Nigeria: 100% Senegal: 100%	Activity completed.	S
1.1.2.16. Publication and translation into EN / FR as appropriate of validated Studies and recommendations	31/12/2020	DRC: 100% Nigeria: 100% Senegal: 100%	DRC: 100% Nigeria: 100% Senegal: 100%	Activity completed.	S
1.1.2.17. Launch in parliament of the validated studies and recommendations in the three project countries - see Activities 1.1.1.1 and 1.1.1.2. as regards the programming of the launches and typical event-related tasks.	31/12/2020	DRC: 100% Nigeria: 100% Senegal: 100%	DRC: 100% Nigeria: 100% Senegal: 100%	Activity completed.	S
Output 1.1.3 Country-driven analysis of major legal issues related to the implementation of the Great Green Wall Initiative and REDD+ including benefit sharing, safeguards, land tenure, and institutional arrangements completed in each country, related to pieces of legislation mentioned in 1.1.2.					
1.1.3.1. Drafting of ToRs for the commissioning of in-depth analysis of major legal issues including those related to the Cancun Safeguards in the implementation of REDD+ in the three project countries.	30/06/2020	DRC: 100% Nigeria: 100% Senegal: 100%	DRC: 100% Nigeria: 100% Senegal: 100%	Activity completed. The ToRs of the REDD+ studies (and the reports delivered) included provisions on Cancun Safeguards.	S
1.1.3.2. Publication of ToRs.	30/06/2020	DRC: 100% Nigeria: 100% Senegal: 100%	DRC: 100% Nigeria: 100% Senegal: 100%	Activity completed	S
1.1.3.3. Commissioning of in-depth analysis of major legal issues in the implementation of REDD+ to selected consultants in the three project countries as a complement to general REDD+ readiness studies.	30/06/2020	DRC: 100% Nigeria: 100% Senegal: 100%	DRC: 100% Nigeria: 100% Senegal: 100%	Activity completed	S

Outputs/Activities ³	Expected completion date ⁴	Implementation status as of 30 June 2021 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%)	Progress rating justification ⁵ , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating ⁶
1.1.3.4. Validation workshops of draft analysis with UN Environment, UN REDD, government officials and GLOBE legislators.	31/09/2020	DRC: 100% Nigeria: 100% Senegal: 100%	DRC: 100% Nigeria: 100% Senegal: 100%	Activity completed	S
1.1.3.5. Validation workshops of draft recommendations with UN Environment, UN REDD, government officials, civil society and GLOBE legislators	31/12/2020	DRC: 100% Nigeria: 100% Senegal: 100%	DRC: 100% Nigeria: 100% Senegal: 100%	Activity completed	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)					
1.2.1.1. Inter-regional gender-balanced expert meetings on sharing experiences in advancing REDD+ under the Cancun safeguards and the GGWSSI to contribute to the achievement of LDN targets.	31/09/2020	DRC: 0% Nigeria: 0% Senegal: 0%	DRC: 0% Nigeria: 0% Senegal: 0%	In the three countries the National Steering Committees considered that the funding available for this activity was insufficient to implement it, but that, at any rate, its outcomes (namely that the research of the national consultants were adequately informed by a regional perspective as sources of best practice) could be achieved by other means (namely requesting at TOR formulation that the consultants should undertake the requisite research and consultations to this effect privately and at their own cost, if any). Therefore, these meetings were not integrated in the AWP.	N/A

Outputs/Activities ³	Expected completion date ⁴	Implementation status as of 30 June 2021 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%)	Progress rating justification ⁵ , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating ⁶
1.2.1.2. Consultation with existing international natural capital accounting (NCA) initiatives (e.g. TEEB, UN-Stats, WAVES, Gaborone Declaration) as to the opportunity for project countries to engage formally with them.	31/09/2020	DRC: 100% Nigeria: 100% Senegal: 100%	DRC: 100% Nigeria: 100% Senegal: 100%	A dialogue with the Secretariat of the Gaborone Declaration for Sustainability in Africa (GDSA) has guided the progress of the three project countries to formalise their adhesion, which has moved at different speeds in each of them.	S
1.2.1.3. Drafting of parliamentary resolution in each project country calling for participation in the initiatives above as appropriate.	31/09/2020	DRC: 100% Nigeria: 100% Senegal: 100%	DRC: 100% Nigeria: 100% Senegal: 100%	Activity completed	S
1.2.1.4. Validation of draft cross-party resolution by GLOBE leadership.	31/09/2020	DRC: 100% Nigeria: 100% Senegal: 100%	DRC: 100% Nigeria: 100% Senegal: 100%	Activity completed	S
1.2.1.5. Tabling of resolution - ordinary formal submission to Parliamentary Committee for Committee-level adoption.	31/09/2020	DRC: 100% Nigeria: 100% Senegal: 100%	DRC: 100% Nigeria: 100% Senegal: 100%	Activity completed	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.					
1.2.2.1. Carrying out of institutional capacity needs assessments by national consultants leading on REDD+ and GGWSSI deliverables.	31/12/2021	DRC: 100% Nigeria: 100% Senegal: 100%	DRC: 100% Nigeria: 100% Senegal: 100%	*Note: All three National Steering Committees decided that all the themes and related knowledge products should be advanced in parallel, rather than sequenced over the 3 years of the project. Therefore, these assessment as part of the preparation of all the knowledge products.	S

Outputs/Activities ³	Expected completion date ⁴	Implementation status as of 30 June 2021 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%)	Progress rating justification ⁵ , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating ⁶
1.2.2.2. Mapping of key government departments for the integration of the natural capital approach into national development policy.	31/12/2021	DRC: 50% Nigeria: 50% Senegal: 50%	DRC: 80% Nigeria: 90% Senegal: 90%	See above.	S
1.2.2.3. Implementation of training sessions for better coordination between national development plans and REDD+ (and the GGWSSI where appropriate), targeting government officials from departments identified in 1.2.2.2. and MPs.	31/12/2022	DRC: 70% Nigeria: 50% Senegal: 70%	DRC: 80% Nigeria: 80% Senegal: 80%	See above. Accordingly, training sessions for MPs, officials and CSOs started taking place in Q2-3 2020 (e.g. REDD+ in Senegal_NCA in Nigeria)	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.					
2.1.1.1. Research on expectations of GLOBE members and prospective Members as regards GLOBE's service offering as the basis of a chapter-building strategy embedded in the Annual Work Plan.	30/06/2020	DRC: 100% Nigeria: 100% Senegal: 100%	DRC: 100% Nigeria: 100% Senegal: 100%	Activity completed.	S
2.1.1.2. Discussion with GLOBE leadership in every country on possibilities to address expectations of MPs.	30/06/2020	DRC: 100% Nigeria: 100% Senegal: 100%	DRC: 100% Nigeria: 100% Senegal: 100%	Activity completed.	S
2.1.1.3. Implementation of measures determined by GLOBE leadership to motivate and galvanise Members and increase membership.	From start to end	DRC: 100% Nigeria: 100% Senegal: 100%	DRC: 100% Nigeria: 100% Senegal: 100%	Activity completed - - within the constraints of the membership of the legislatures themselves.	S

Outputs/Activities ³	Expected completion date ⁴	Implementation status as of 30 June 2021 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%)	Progress rating justification ⁵ , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating ⁶
2.1.1.4. Holding of annual elections within every Chapter, maintaining party and gender balance.	30/03/2020	DRC: 100% Nigeria: 100% Senegal: 100%	DRC: 100% Nigeria: 100% Senegal: 100%	Activity completed – within the constraints of the membership of the legislatures themselves. The political circumstances in the DRC National Assembly allowed for more conducive cross-party dynamics which allowed for the extension of the mandate of the current local President	S
2.1.1.5. Analysis of gender imbalance drivers within each GLOBE chapter as the basis for a gender balance strategy embedded in Annual Work Plan.	30/06/2020	DRC: 100% Nigeria: 100% Senegal: 100%	DRC: 100% Nigeria: 100% Senegal: 100%	Activity completed.	S
2.1.1.6. Discussion with GLOBE leadership and gender consultants in every country on possibilities to improve gender balance.	30/09/2020	DRC: 100% Nigeria: 100% Senegal: 100%	DRC: 100% Nigeria: 100% Senegal: 100%	Activity completed.	S
2.1.1.7. Implementation of gender balance measures agreed.	From start to end	DRC: 100% Nigeria: 100% Senegal: 100%	DRC: 100% Nigeria: 100% Senegal: 100%	Activity completed – within the constraints of the membership of the legislatures themselves.	S
2.1.1.8. Monitoring of windows of political opportunity (e.g., budget period) to push for political aims aligned with project objectives via parliamentary questions, including on REDD+ readiness progress, delivery on the GGWSSI and implementation of environmental economic accounting.	From start to end	DRC: 100% Nigeria: 100% Senegal: 100%	DRC: 100% Nigeria: 100% Senegal: 100%	Activity completed so far on an ongoing basis.	S
2.1.1.9. Identification of leading MPs with a personal / constituency interest on project subject matters.	From start to end	DRC: 100% Nigeria: 100% Senegal: 100%	DRC: 100% Nigeria: 100% Senegal: 100%	Activity completed so far on an ongoing basis.	S

Outputs/Activities ³	Expected completion date ⁴	Implementation status as of 30 June 2021 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%)	Progress rating justification ⁵ , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating ⁶
<p>2.1.1.10. Drafting of parliamentary questions by the GLOBE team based on the opportunities detected in 2.1.1.8. to raise the political profile of project subject matters and push for progress on the appropriate policy area/s, to propose to GLOBE leadership as cross-party questions where appropriate, or to individual MP/s particularly interested in the specific subject matter brought up by the question.</p>	<p>From start to end</p>	<p>DRC: 100% Nigeria: 100% Senegal: 100%</p>	<p>DRC: 70% Nigeria: 100% Senegal: 100%</p>	<p>The political circumstances in the DRC National Assembly, including episodes of violence within the premises, prevented work within parliament to advance the objectives of the programme for some time; this impasse has broken down and progress is being made on policy development in cooperation with the Executive and from the National Assembly as a parallel track.</p>	<p>S</p>
<p>Output 2.1.2. Sustainable financing plan for the National GLOBE Chapters developed.</p>					
<p>2.1.2.1. Mapping of national and international donors active on forests, land degradation / desertification and rural development in the project countries.</p>	<p>30/06/2020</p>	<p>DRC: 100% Nigeria: 100% Senegal: 100%</p>	<p>DRC: 100% Nigeria: 100% Senegal: 100%</p>	<p>The mapping has been carried out, and undergoes regular updating.</p>	<p>S</p>
<p>2.1.2.2. Bilateral meetings between GLOBE leaders and prospective donors to discuss opportunities for alignment between political and funding priorities for future projects, leveraging on the existing project.</p>	<p>31/03/2022</p>	<p>DRC: 0% Nigeria: 100% Senegal: 60%</p>	<p>DRC: 70% Nigeria: 100% Senegal: 60%</p>	<p>Ongoing. See details below.</p>	<p>S</p>

Outputs/Activities ³	Expected completion date ⁴	Implementation status as of 30 June 2021 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%)	Progress rating justification ⁵ , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating ⁶
2.1.2.3. Drafting of project concept notes on the basis of findings of 2.1.2.2	30/06/2021	DRC: 0% Nigeria: 100% Senegal: 0%	DRC: 60% Nigeria: 100% Senegal: 30%	In Nigeria a UK PACT bid was prepared, and although it was unsuccessful it opened the communication with the UK High Commission in Abuja, which has engaged in knowledge development support and is willing to receive a new UK PACT submission. However, the World Bank has proactively expressed an interest in cooperation, in the context of their ACRsAL project. In Senegal, contact with the French Embassy has not been conclusive yet. In the DRC CAFI has been approached, on the basis of the pledges put forward by the DRC at COP26. GLOBE was expecting that UNEP's proposal to find underspent resources under GEF7 to extend the project duration and bring in more countries would be successful, and a concept note was prepared to this effect, but UNEP informed in April 2022 that this was not an option.	MS
2.1.2.4. Validation by GLOBE legislators and donors.	31/12/2021	DRC: 0% Nigeria: 100% Senegal: 0%	DRC: 60% Nigeria: 100% Senegal: 30%	See above.	MS
2.1.2.5. Submission of project bids as part of a 3-year project pipeline in every country.	31/12/2022	DRC: 0% Nigeria: 100% Senegal: 0%	DRC: 15% Nigeria: 100% Senegal: 0%	See above.	MU
Output 2.1.3. Local GLOBE offices have facilitated the dissemination of online-based research and policy briefings.					

Outputs/Activities ³	Expected completion date ⁴	Implementation status as of 30 June 2021 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%)	Progress rating justification ⁵ , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating ⁶
<p>2.1.3.1. Compilation of distribution list including email addresses and Twitter IDs of all GLOBE Members in the project countries, and of legislators sitting on Standing Committees dealing with subject matters related to the project, including agriculture, climate change, development, mining, land use and the economy; civil society representatives, government officials, diplomatic staff and experts.</p>	From start to end	DRC: 100% Nigeria: 100% Senegal: 100%	DRC: 100% Nigeria: 100% Senegal: 100%	Activity carried out and ongoing.	S
<p>2.1.3.2. Enrolment of new followers of GLOBE International's Twitter feed via dedicated follow-up by local teams.</p>	From start to end	DRC: 100% Nigeria: 100% Senegal: 100%	DRC: 100% Nigeria: 100% Senegal: 100%	Activity carried out and ongoing. It has been observed that MPs in all three countries are rarely users of Twitter.	S
<p>2.1.3.3. Publication of quarterly project newsletter and special issues as appropriate on Mailchimp, including progress reports and links to executive summaries of studies, as well as knowledge products from partners.</p>	From start to end	DRC: 100% Nigeria: 100% Senegal: 100%	DRC: 100% Nigeria: 100% Senegal: 100%	<p><u>DRC: project activities have been covered even by the national tv media.</u> <u>Nigeria: newsletters have been published but distributed in hard copy as expected by MPs. Project activities have been covered even by the national tv media.</u></p> <p>Senegal: project activities have been covered by the national media. E.g.: https://www.vivafrik.com/2022/07/27/senegal-la-redd-constitue-un-outil-pertinent-pour-promouvoir-la-gouvernance-environnementale-selon-lhonorabile-depute-aboubakry-ngaide-a46770.html#</p>	S
Output 2.1.4. GLOBE network knowledge hub established					
<p>2.1.4.1. Drafting of ToRs for the project Knowledge Hub.</p>	31/03/2020	Secretariat: 100%	Secretariat: 100%	Activity completed.	S
<p>2.1.4.2. Publication of ToRs.</p>	31/03/2020	Secretariat: 100%	Secretariat: 100%	Activity completed.	S
<p>2.1.4.3. Commissioning of Knowledge Hub.</p>	31/06/2020	Secretariat: 100%	Secretariat: 100%	Activity completed.	S
<p>2.1.4.4. Launch of Knowledge Hub via Twitter.</p>	30/06/2020	Secretariat: 100%	Secretariat: 100%	Activity completed – news announced via Twitter	S

Outputs/Activities ³	Expected completion date ⁴	Implementation status as of 30 June 2021 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%)	Progress rating justification ⁵ , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating ⁶
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	DRC: 100% Nigeria: 100% Senegal: 100%	DRC: 100% Nigeria: 100% Senegal: 100%	DRC: in hard copy, not e-newsletters. Nigeria: in hard copy, not e-newsletters. Please visit http://gef6.globelegislators.org/ and www.globelegislators.org	HS
Output 2.1.5. Regular International and/or Regional Legislation Summits held					
2.1.5.1. Discussion with GLOBE leadership in three project countries to decide on sequence of hosting Parliaments over the course of the project.	30/06/2020	Secretariat: 100%	Secretariat: 100%	The hosting country for Project Year 1 was agreed to be Nigeria.	HS
2.1.5.2. Preparation of Summit agenda with UN Environment, experts, and GLOBE leadership.	30/06/2020	Secretariat: 0%	Secretariat: 0%	The Summit had to be postponed due to cashflow constraints beyond the diligence of GLOBE.	Non-applicable
2.1.5.3. Management of invitations in consultation with UN REDD and the African Union.	30/09/2020	Secretariat: 0%	Secretariat: 0%	See above.	idem
2.1.5.4. Management of logistics including local accommodation and transport and access to parliamentary premises.	31/12/2020	Secretariat: 0%	Secretariat: 0%	See above.	idem
2.1.5.5. Tendering (if possible) of translation, interpretation, communication, and catering services.	30/09/2020	Secretariat: 0%	Secretariat: 0%	See above.	Idem
2.1.5.6. Drafting of Statements and Declarations with UN Environment and experts	31/12/2020	Secretariat: 0%	Secretariat: 0%	See above.	Idem
2.1.5.7. Validation of draft Statements and Declarations with GLOBE leadership from the three project countries	31/12/2020	Secretariat: 0%	Secretariat: 0%	See above.	Idem
2.1.5.8. Drafting of guidance notes for sessions Chairs	31/12/2020	Secretariat: 0%	Secretariat: 0%	See above.	Idem
	31/12/2020			See above.	Idem

Outputs/Activities ³	Expected completion date ⁴	Implementation status as of 30 June 2021 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%)	Progress rating justification ⁵ , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating ⁶
2.1.5.9. Drafting of Summit summaries, publication online and in the project Knowledge Hub and dissemination		Secretariat: 0%	Secretariat: 0%		

3.3. Risk Rating

Table A. Risk-log

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.

Risk	Risk affecting:	Risk Rating							Variation respect to last rating	
	Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	MTR	PIR 3 (this PIR)	PIR 4	PIR 5	Δ	Justification
IDENTIFIED AT CEO ENDORSEMENT										
Data collection risk, in terms of non-validated reports or other data that could be incorrect or misstated.	Outcomes 1.1, 1.2, 2.1.; Outputs 1.1.2, 1.1.3.	L	L	L		L			=	This risk has not manifested itself during the current reporting period.
Partners, having made implementation commitments and set goals, back away from or abandon their goals as deadlines approach.	Outcome 1.2., Outputs 1.1.2., 2.1.1.	M	M	L		L			=	This risk has not manifested itself among project partners during the current reporting period.
Drafted and proposed legislation is not passed into law.	Outcome 1.1	M	M	L		L			=	The preventative actions mentioned in the PIR before the last have been implemented. At present a major legal outcome with solid cross-party backing has been secured in Nigeria; there amendments on the institutionalisation of project recommendations on GGW governance have also been passed with cross-party support on 1 st reading at Lower House level. Work drafting bills integrating project recommendations in Senegal (led by the ministry, in collaboration with MPs and CSOs) and the DRC is progressing with cross-party support. Meanwhile the buy-in from the Executive remains strong in the three countries, which is auspicious.
IDENTIFIED AT PIR 1										
All countries: slight delays in the process of knowledge production early on, due to the limited capacity of stakeholders to engage in the TOR review and proposal scoring process due to the Covid-19 lockdowns. Slight delay in	Outcomes 1.1, 1.2, 2.1.; All Outputs		M	L		L			=	The substantial delays in the production of the knowledge products, caused by the slowdown of government functions, a lack of responsiveness of some consultants, and the convoluted, extensive review and validation processes had a ripple effect on <u>activities with dependency</u> : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the advancing of more legal reform proposals; - lack of defined focus for inter-parliamentary dialogue and peer-learning;

<p>Nigeria in the tabling and voting on a Motion calling for adherence to the Gaborone Declaration for Sustainability in Africa owing to the slowdown of work in the National Assembly under Covid-19 response measures. However, these delays will not on their own have an impact on the delivery of the Annual Work Plans (AWPs).</p>									<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - hindered capacity to present early results to other potential donors; unhelpful position (“nothing impactful / tangible to show”) for reaching out to MPs in other countries to encourage them to join a possible next phase of the project under GEF8. <p>The products are now completed satisfactorily, some have been commended by e.g. the African Union Commission and the UN Statistics Division, and they been launched in the three countries, so this risk is now deactivated, but the window of opportunity for the legislators to act on the policy recommendations and secure the desired legal reforms before the end of the project compressed as a consequence of the delays. Therefore the duration of the project has been extended by 4 months.</p> <p>Political leaders in all three project countries are aware of this circumstance and of the need to fast-track legislative action on Year 3.</p>
<p>Possibility that the conditions for a physical gathering of MPs from the three project countries by the end of the year will not be met due to Covid-19 travel & gathering restrictions. Although the alternative of migrating to online event platforms such as Zoom exists, it may not deliver comparable results to physical meetings in terms of participation and engagement as: a) connectivity in the project countries is poor; b) the attention levels of audiences decline faster in virtual presentations; c) virtual events do not provide key additional benefits to politicians, such as opportunities for professional networking, to the same extent as the</p>	<p>Output 2.1.5.</p>			<p>M</p>	<p>M</p>	<p>L</p>		<p>=</p>	<p>This risk did materialise, as the conditions for international travel did not improve during this reporting period. However, this does not seem to have had a major impact on project implementation nor political impact.</p> <p>MPs from the 3 project countries gathered in the fringes of the GLOBE COP26 Summit hosted by the Scottish Parliament on 5-6 November for a first in-person encounter.</p>

celebration of physical international meetings does.									
Difficulty to reach out to MPs from other countries in the region which could benefit from participating in the annual summit above and from engagement in the project more broadly.	Outcome 2.1. Output 2.1.4.		M	H		L		↓/=	<p>The lack of finalised knowledge products did not put GLOBE in a good position to reach out to MPs in other countries to disseminate project results regionally and encourage them to join a possible next phase of the project under GEF8 during year 2 – although progress was made with MPs from Mauritania, thanks to the good offices of GLOBE Senegal.</p> <p>This year this was not a problem, as MPs from other countries, incl. Ghana, Côte d’Ivoire and the Gambia expressed an interest in participating in a regional parliamentary forum to be hosted in partnership with the Parliament of Côte d’Ivoire on the fringes of UNCCD COP15 in Abidjan, which was ultimately aborted due to cashflow / instalment release constraints.</p>
Difficulty to ensure a sufficient level of interest among MPs in the project themes in the context of the Covid-19 pandemic and its aftermath (e.g. acute economic crises). E.g. with the House of Representatives of the Nigerian National Assembly working on a reduced calendar of sessions, the legislative focus of the chamber has mainly shifted to issues of urgent public importance	Outcomes 1.1. and 1.2. Output 2.1.1		M	L		L		=	<p>This risk did not materialise. On the contrary, i.e. MPs in Nigeria and Senegal were capable of having a substantial impact (particularly in the case of Senegal) on budgetary allocations to support project objectives.</p> <p>Remarkably, ‘the perfect storm’ of food insecurity related to the Russian invasion of Ukraine, energy-driven inflation and public debt stress related to the appreciation of the US dollar which is impacting the African region has not had (as yet) a visible impact on the level of interest / commitment of the main stakeholders and beneficiaries.</p>
Identified at PIR 2: Difficulty to transpose into legislation / policy a high number of the recommendations of the readiness studies before project end due to the delay in the completion of the studies.	Outcomes 1.1, 1.2, 2.1.; All Outputs			M		L		↓	<p>The substantial delays in the production of the knowledge products, caused by the slowdown of government functions, a lack of responsiveness of some consultants, and the convoluted, extensive review and validation processes had a ripple effect on <u>activities with dependency</u>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the advancing of more legal reform proposals; - lack of defined focus for inter-parliamentary dialogue and peer-learning; - hindered capacity to present early results to other potential donors; unhelpful position (“nothing impactful / tangible to show”) for reaching out to MPs in other countries to encourage them to join a possible next phase of the project under GEF8.

										<p>The products are now completed satisfactorily, some have been commended by e.g. the African Union Commission and the UN Statistics Division, and they been launched in the three countries, so this risk is now deactivated, but the window of opportunity for the legislators to act on the policy recommendations and secure the desired legal reforms before the end of the project compressed as a consequence of the delays. Therefore, the duration of the project has been extended by 4 months.</p> <p>Political leaders in all three project countries are aware of this circumstance and of the need to fast-track legislative action on Year 3.</p>
<p>Identified at PIR 3: Risk that payment delays prevent the convening a regional parliamentary gathering</p>	<p>Outcome 2.1. Output 2.1.4.</p>	n.a	M	M		M			=	<p>The delay in the release of the 3rd instalment obliged GLOBE to postpone the convening of a regional parliamentary event to showcase project outcomes, galvanise momentum and share best practice across the region. This is a very cost-intensive activity which GLOBE cannot pre-finance, if liquidity is not made available well in advance.</p> <p>This being said, the main impact of this disruption has been a short-term loss of credibility for GLOBE, rather than a loss of commitment of legislators and stakeholders in the project countries to deliver results.</p>
Consolidated project risk		n.a	M	M		M			=	<i>This section focuses on the variation. The overall rating is discussed in section 2.3.</i>

Table B. Outstanding medium & high risks

List here **only risks from Table A above that have a risk rating of M or worse in the current PIR**

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIR _{t-1} , MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	Additional mitigation measures for the next periods		
			What	When	By whom
<p>Identified at PIR 3: Risk that payment delays prevent the convening a regional parliamentary gathering.</p>	<p>Outcome 2.1. Output 2.1.4.</p>	<p>This risk emerged in Q2 2022 (assumption of conducive calendar of installment payments by UNEP) and obliged to adjourn the delivery of this activity.</p>	<p>GLOBE is looking for additional sources of finance to mitigate the impact of a repetition of the situation described.</p> <p>GLOBE is managing expenditure to ensure that liquidity is preserved as much as possible until the event now planned for COP27 is delivered.</p>	<p>Ongoing.</p>	<p>GLOBE</p>

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.
Medium 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.

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.

- Results framework
- Components and cost
- Institutional and implementation arrangements
- Financial management
- Implementation schedule
- Executing Entity
- Executing Entity Category
- Minor project objective change
- Safeguards
- Risk analysis
- Increase of GEF project financing up to 5%
- Co-financing
- Location of project activity
- Other

[Annex document linked to reported minor amendment]

Minor amendments	It was agreed with the Implementing Agency to extend the duration of the project (cost-free extension) by 4 months, from 36 months to 40, to make up for Covid-related delays.
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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 Required field	Latitude Required field	Longitude Required field	Geo Name ID Required field if the location is not an exact site	Location Description Optional text field	Activity Description Optional text field
Dakar, Senegal	N 14°46'00"	W 17°17'00"	National Assembly		All activities in Senegal have taken place in Dakar
Kinshasa, DRC	S 4°19'39"	E 15°18'49"	Parliament		All activities in the DRC have taken place in Kinshasa
Abuja, Nigeria	N 9°03'28"	E 7°29'42"	National Assembly		
Umuahia, Abia State, Nigeria	N 5°31'30"	E 7°29'41"	Umuhaia School		Student – MP surgery
Port Harcourt, Rivers State, Nigeria	N 4°46'39"	E 7°00'48"	Port Harcourt School		Student – MP surgery
Osogbo, Osun State, Nigeria	N 7°46'16"	E 4°33'25"	Osogbo School		Student – MP surgery

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

[Annex any linked geospatial file]

<p>[Please provide any further geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions is taking place as appropriate]</p>
