

GEF-8 REQUEST FOR CEO CHILD ENDORSEMENT/APPROVAL

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General Child Project Information

Child Project Title

Accelerating ecosystems restoration by mobilizing communities along the Great Green Wall corridor

Region	GEF Project ID
Mali	11136
Country(ies)	Type of Project
Mali	FSP
GEF Agency(ies)	GEF Agency Project ID
UNDP	9614
Project Executing Entity(s)	Project Executing Type
National Agency for the Great Green Wall	Government
GEF Focal Area (s)	Submission Date
Multi Focal Area	8/16/2024
Type of Trust Fund	Project Duration (Months)
GET	60
GEF Project Grant: (a)	Agency Fee(s) Grant: (b)
7,139,450.00	642,550.00
PPG Amount: (c)	PPG Agency Fee(s): (d)
199,999.00	18,000.00
Total GEF Financing: (a+b+c+d)	Total Co-financing
7999999	186,242,814.00
Project Sector (CCM Only)	
AFOLU	

Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation	Climate Change Adaptation	Biodiversity	Land Degradation
Significant Objective 1	Significant Objective 1	Significant Objective 1	Principal Objective 2

Project Summary

Provide a brief summary description of the project, to offer a snapshot of what is being proposed. The summary should include: (i) what is the problem and issues to be addressed? ii) as a child project under a program, explain how the description fits in the broader context of the specific program; (iii) what are the project objectives, and if the project is intended to be transformative,

how will this be achieved? and (iv) what are the GEBs and/or adaptation benefits, and other key expected results. (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

This project targets environmental degradation and desertification in 20 communes across Mali's Nara, Nioro du Sahel, Ségou, and Mopti regions, areas severely impacted by climate change, natural resources overexploitation, and rapid population growth, and an unstable security situation. Land degradation has resulted in biodiversity loss, declining soil fertility and increased vulnerability to climate impacts, threatening livelihoods and land productivity. The project objective is to accelerate and scale-up restoration of degraded ecosystem services and transform local economies and livelihoods towards sustainable and resilient agro-silvo-pastoral economies and ecosystems, building on existing and planned baseline investments.

Four components are foreseen plus M&E: 1) Creation and strengthening of enabling conditions for increased ecosystem restoration; 2) Promotion of innovations in ecosystem restoration; 3) Improved analytical & implementation capabilities for ecosystems restoration actions of local technical services; and 4) Scaling lessons learned with regional/global frameworks to attract further resources for ecosystem restoration.

The project supports Mali's LDN 2030 goals and contributes to the GGW initiative. It will create favorable conditions for ecosystem restoration through community mobilization, particularly women and youth, employing innovative, scalable and inclusive approaches.

Innovations include the Local Fund for Ecosystems Restoration (FLoRE), allowing beneficiaries, including women, to propose and lead micro-projects with government support, and the integration of conflict resolution through capacity building. Using a "learning by doing" model, this enhances local ownership, inclusion and adaptability.

Global Environmental Benefits include: 90,000 ha of land under restoration; 75,000 ha of landscapes under improved practices; 2,241,977 tCO₂e GHG mitigated. Beneficiaries: 163,200 people, 50.6% women.

Child Project Description Overview

Project Objective

To accelerate and scale-up restoration of degraded ecosystem services and transform local economies and livelihoods towards sustainable and resilient agro-silvo-pastoral economies and ecosystems, building on existing and planned baseline investments.

Project Components

COMPONENT 1: Creation and strengthening of enabling conditions for increased ecosystem restoration

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
972,039.00	19,386,458.00

Outcome:

OUTCOME 1.1: Enabling conditions are created and strengthened for accelerated ecosystem restoration through informed, inclusive, and coherent policy, planning instruments, incentives and structures for land, forest, and wetland restoration.

Indicators:

Twenty Commune development plans are aligned with national climate adaptation and land degradation neutrality policies.

Three collaboration MoUs are signed with other donor funded projects.

Output:

OUTPUT 1.1.1: Sustainable and gender-responsive land-use governance frameworks are strengthened/put in place.

OUTPUT 1.1.2: Harmonisation, gender-responsiveness and coherence are established between local/national level policies, plans and actions.

OUTPUT 1.1.3: Collaboration with existing baseline investments is established.

COMPONENT 2: Promotion of innovations in ecosystem restoration.

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
2,861,966.00	90,671,357.00

Outcome:

OUTCOME 2.1: Innovations are promoted in ecosystem restoration, resulting in transformation impacts that generate global environmental benefits and livelihoods through strengthening of socio-economic and climate change resilience activities at community level:

Indicators:

At least 10 restoration microprojects per commune are supported by the project.

At least 10 renewable energy initiatives per commune are supported by the project.

Output:

OUTPUT 2.1.1: Innovative and gender-responsive initiatives based on sustainable restoration models, local knowledge & practices are supported.

OUTPUT 2.1.2: Access to markets, including for women in an equitable way, is improved for viable value chains (non-timber forest products, horticulture, livestock, fisheries etc).

OUTPUT 2.1.3: Private sector is supported to shift to sustainable small-holder farming friendly value chains, including by empowering female-owned and female-lead businesses.

OUTPUT 2.1.4: Communities, notably women and youth are mobilized to engage in management of ecosystem restoration activities.

OUTPUT 2.1.5: The agriculture/energy nexus (clean cooking & renewable energy) is promoted.

COMPONENT 3: Improved analytical & implementation capabilities for ecosystems restoration actions of local technical services.

Component Type	Trust Fund
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Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
1,245,140.00	42,144,474.00

Outcome:

OUTCOME 3.1: Capabilities are fostered and supported for assessment, planning, prioritization and monitoring of ecosystems and natural resources and the impacts and benefits of ecosystems and restoration actions by building the capacity for local technical services:

Indicators:

At least 5 key local leaders in each commune are trained on project cycle management and conflict resolution.

At least 75% of project beneficiaries show an increased adoption of sustainable techniques like cover cropping, reduced-tillage agriculture, and/or integrated pest management and ability to manage conflicts over natural resources.

Output:

OUTPUT 3.1.1: "Learning-by-doing" training is conducted for entities responsible for implementing the GGW in restoration project cycle management in high-risk areas, **ensuring women's equal access to training opportunities.**

OUTPUT 3.1.2: Local stakeholders, **women included,** have been engaged and trained to change their behaviour towards ecosystem degradation and to commit to restoration efforts, **adopting science-based, inclusive and gender responsive approaches.**

OUTPUT 3.1.3: Conflict management capacity has been integrated into the project cycle management for ecosystem restoration.

COMPONENT 4: Scaling lessons learned with regional/global frameworks to attract further resources for ecosystem restoration.

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
1,506,149.00	19,481,085.00

Outcome:

OUTCOME 4.1: A mechanism is established to scale lessons learned, and engage with regional/global frameworks, which in turn enables entities that are responsible for implementing the GGW to attract further resources:

Indicators:

Exchanges with regional/global platforms are reflected by uploads/downloads of at least 5 best practices/commune each year. Best practices from 75% of Champion farmers are being replicated with peers.

Output:

OUTPUT 4.1.1: Champion beneficiaries, **including women,** have successfully duplicated their restoration models with peers.

OUTPUT 4.1.2: A network or platform is in place to enable access to, and exchange of, knowledge of best restoration practices from Mali and the Ecosystem Restoration IP Global Platform with women's full participation and content screened for gender responsiveness.

OUTPUT 4.1.3: New gender-responsive resource mobilization strategy is operationalized to capture new funds to sustain the implementation of local restoration activities.

M&E

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
214,183.00	5,309,782.00

Outcome:

OUTCOME 5.1: Adaptive management of project activities in line with UNDP and GEF M&E and SES policies realized:

Indicators:

TE delivered on time and according to expected quality (targets: MTR, TE and PIR independent quality ratings S or better).

Output:

OUTPUT 5.1.1: Implement project M&E plan and results reported through Project Board, quarterly and annual reports (PIRs), MTR and TE and ensure gender-responsiveness.

OUTPUT 5.1.2: Project Grievance Redress Mechanism established and operationalized.

Component Balances

Project Components	GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
COMPONENT 1: Creation and strengthening of enabling conditions for increased ecosystem restoration	972,039.00	19,386,458.00
COMPONENT 2: Promotion of innovations in ecosystem restoration.	2,861,966.00	90,671,357.00
COMPONENT 3: Improved analytical & implementation capabilities for ecosystems restoration actions of local technical services.	1,245,140.00	42,144,474.00
COMPONENT 4: Scaling lessons learned with regional/global frameworks to attract further resources for ecosystem restoration.	1,506,149.00	19,481,085.00
M&E	214,183.00	5,309,782.00
Subtotal	6,799,477.00	176,993,156.00

Project Management Cost	339,973.00	9,249,658.00
Total Project Cost (\$)	7,139,450.00	186,242,814.00

Please provide Justification

CHILD PROJECT OUTLINE

A. PROJECT RATIONALE

Describe the current situation: the global environmental problems and/or climate vulnerabilities that the project will address, the key elements of the system, and underlying drivers of environmental change in the project context, such as population growth, economic development, climate change, sociocultural and political factors, including conflicts, or technological changes. Since this is a child project under a program, please include an explanation of how the context fits within the specific program agenda. Describe the objective of the project, and the justification for it. (Approximately 3-5 pages) see guidance here

Current situation

The current situation in Mali is determined by a range of interlocking environmental, social and governance related issues in Mali which are affected by, and at the same time contribute to, climate change. The regional initiative Great Green Wall of Africa (GGW)— designed in 2007 to combat desertification, land degradation, and climate change by creating a vast belt of trees, vegetation, and sustainable land management practices across the Sahel region— is currently struggling to achieve its objectives. To date, it has rehabilitated only of its original 2007 targets^[1]. The GGW needs to scale up land rehabilitation and restoration activities with a view of reaching the 2030 targets. To reach a total area of 100 Mha annually by 2030, it is necessary to raise the current pace of land restoration to 8.2 Mha annually. Mali has committed to restoring 6 million hectares of degraded land by 2025 and 10 million hectares by 2030^[2]. Mali's 2012 Strategy and Action Plan for the Implementation of the Great Green Wall in Mali aims for the development of local communities through an innovative and inclusive approach. It aims to enhance synergistic actions to combat desertification, biodiversity conservation, climate change, while improving agro-silvo-pastoral production systems. The overarching goal is to restore Mali's ecosystems, enhance sustainable food security for both the population, among them women, as well as livestock, creating a greener, more resilient landscape.

The Republic of Mali is also committed to achieving Land Degradation Neutrality^[3], defined by the UNCCD as “a state whereby the amount and quality of land resources, necessary to support ecosystem functions and services and enhance food security, remains stable or increases within specified temporal and spatial scales and ecosystems”. Currently this global challenge is not being met in Mali, the area over which productivity has been lost in the past two decades far exceeds the small pockets where productivity has been restored, and these trends continue.

Currently, land degradation is affecting over 2 million people in Mali,^[4] which is to a great extent a reflection of socio-economic inequalities as degraded land is disproportionately found in areas with the highest incidence of poverty^[5]. The country is facing serious threats from the encroachment of the Sahara whose southern boundary is estimated to have advanced more than 100km between 1950 and 2015. This trend can be reversed between now and the 2050s, if no major negative land use change will take place in the foreseeable future, and assuming a moderate climate scenario RCP4.5 with relatively effective GHG emission reductions at the global level^[6]. Else varying degrees of land degradation and desertification threaten 98% of Malian the territory from time to time^[7], including because drought phenomena affect the West Africa region in decadal cycles. Forests are also increasingly subject to degradation, mainly due to the aridity of the climate, successive droughts and especially due to anthropogenic activities (agricultural clearing,

exploitation of firewood, overgrazing, bush fires, etc.), and around 100,000 hectares are estimated to disappear each year^{[8]8}. Climate change will likely exacerbate some of the negative trends for climate-driven hazards and potentially also worsen the incidence of disaster events.

Land degradation negatively affects agricultural production and water availability for local populations and livestock, and significantly reduces the availability of arable lands in Mali. Soil quality is often poor, vegetative cover is low, land resources are threatened by overgrazing, continuous cropping (skipping fallow periods), and sand intrusion^{[9]9}. Human activities act as an accelerator of the phenomenon especially in the absence of regulation. Reports from the early 2010s estimated that soil erosion can cost each year up to 6% of Mali's GDP (which is currently estimated at \$15 billion), while another 5% loss in this GDP could be attributed to inefficient and unsustainable use of land and water resources^{[10]10}. On a more positive note, estimates suggest a return on investment (ROI) of \$5 for every \$1 invested in actions to fight land degradation in Mali^{[11]11}. A specific 2015 study focusing on agroforestry and land restoration in the Kelka forest in Mali (located in the Mopti region), points out a ROI of \$5.2 to \$6 s for every dollar invested and the potential additional gains if carbon benefits are also considered^{[12]12}. The study also highlights some of the real-life challenges and the opportunity cost faced by land-users when it comes to switching land uses to relatively complex agroforestry techniques. Understanding these conditions from literature and concrete implementation examples from Mali provides important lessons to the proposed child project^{[13]13}. Other sources mention that women in Mali face significant challenges in securing land ownership and tenure based on customary practices, although some successful examples of female empowerment in land tenure and governance had been observed, when women get organized in associations^{[14]14}. Under the Bonn Challenge and the AFR-100^{[15]15}, Mali has pledged to restore 10 million hectares (8.2% of the national territory) by 2030. This project can contribute to this goal through a gender responsive approach. Furthermore, Mali's adaptation priorities, as identified in its revised NDC for the 2020-2030 period, include reforestation, climate-smart agriculture, improved watershed management and an enhanced fight against wind and water erosion^{[16]16}¹³. Finally, sustainable alternatives firewood energy for cooking^{[17]17} and the promotion of non-wood forest products as potentially profitable and sustainable value chains^{[18]18}¹⁴ remain policy priorities for Mali.

Baseline

The baseline^{[19]19}¹⁵ for the project, summarized below, shows the following trends, that if left unchecked, are expected to continue to aggravate the conditions of ecosystems in Mali, and hence: the lives of the people that depend on these ecosystems, including and, in particular women and other non-dominant groups.

- a) **Forest Resources:** Mali has experienced a significant loss of forest cover, about 15% between 2001 and 2021 compared to the year 2000. The decrease in forest areas has been more pronounced in the last decade, likely due to lack of monitoring and increased population needs during crises.
- b) **Agricultural Practices:** The dominant practice of rainfed agriculture, accounting for over 35% of the GDP, is under stress due to increasing droughts. Since 2011, agriculture has stagnated (except in the South West). Projected climate scenarios suggest a substantial reduction in yields of major crops (maize, millet, sorghum) by 2050, particularly in the north and central regions, posing severe risks to food security.
- c) **Wildlife and Ecosystems:** There has been a notable disappearance of large mammals, primarily due to poaching, and habitat conversion. Aquatic fauna, including waterbirds and fish, remains significant, but siltation of the Niger river is a major concern under the Great Green Wall, as is pollution of water bodies (see next point).
- d) **Water Pollution:** Water bodies in Mali are heavily polluted, especially from the agricultural, industrial, and energy sectors. Industrial activities release significant quantities of untreated wastewater, contributing to the pollution.
- e) **Mining Sector:** The mining sector, despite a robust regulatory framework, causes considerable environmental damage, including deforestation, loss of arable land, water pollution, and alteration of water flow. Artisanal

mining has shown a dramatic increase in recent decades, raising concerns for both human and ecosystem health.

- f) **Security Situation:** The deteriorating security situation since 2012 has significantly impacted the environment and natural resource management. Factors include weakened rule of law, restricted access to land and resources in areas controlled by non-state armed groups, urbanization driven by the search for employment and security, and increased crime related to resource exploitation and trafficking.
- g) **Governance and Institutional Framework:** Despite a rich policy and institutional framework, resources allocated for environmental actions, climate change mitigation, biodiversity promotion, and sustainable development are insufficient. The instability in Mali over the past decades has weakened the technical services' control, monitoring capacities, and exacerbated anarchic resource exploitation. The move to decentralise technical responsibilities to the communal level has been incomplete. Theoretically, the creation of 5-year Economic, Social and Cultural Development Plans should enable local authorities to take into consideration regional and local realities and ensure coherent planning for -among others- natural resource management. In practice, local authorities lack capacities and means to properly plan and then implement these 5-year plans. Furthermore, environmental and biodiversity issues are insufficiently considered. For example the plan for Mopti, barely addresses these critical issues. [20]¹⁶
There is also only a disconnect between formal government institutions (positive law) and traditional authorities (customary law), reflected also in the lack of coordination and collaboration among community structures and customary committees in managing natural resources. This gap hinders effective negotiation between herding, farming, and fishing communities on critical issues such as land use boundaries, access to pasture and water, and the timing of regulated migrations. Moreover, the traditional roles of these groups in conflict resolution at the village level have weakened over time, necessitating efforts to strengthen their capacity in managing disputes and ensuring sustainable resource use.
- h) **Gender dynamics:** Vulnerability to environmental, climate and social risks, as well as responses thereto are determined by the respective positions that individuals occupy in the social groups they belong to. Despite playing a critical role in rural Mali, women are poorly -if at all- represented in environmental governance and natural resource management. This is true for both formal and traditional institutions.
- i) **Data Accessibility and Environmental Information:** The report observes significant gaps in the accessibility, availability, spatial coverage, and scale of environmental and climate data collection in Mali.
- j) **Competition for Resources:** The degradation of ecosystem services combined with persistent food insecurity and inaccessibility to resources leads to increased competition among resource users, hindering sustainable development. Part of the degradation is also caused by an explosion in the numbers of livestock in the country which have increased from 3.5 million in 1960 to 12.6 million in 2019 as a result of policies and practices emphasizing the number of heads of livestock rather than their productivity.
- k) **Population growth:** The percentage increase in population, nationwide for the period 2009-2020, is on average + 38.87%. However, for a sizable part of the project area, population growth is significantly higher than the national average. Ségou has increased by an alarming 179.94%. Mopti has increased in size by 75.02%.

Key Drivers, barriers and enablers of solutions

Ecosystem degradation in Mali is significantly influenced by a myriad of factors [21]¹⁷, prominently underscored by the high rate of population growth over the past 15 years, which has seen the country's population increase by approximately 3% per year. This demographic pattern [22] intensifies pressures on natural resources, contributing to widespread deforestation, soil erosion, and the depletion of water bodies. Population growth is mostly driven by high fertility rates (at 5.88 births per woman for Mali [23]), which also represents an added burden on women in their daily lives, aggravating gender-based discrimination.

In terms of land use change, Mali has been experiencing a deforestation rate of around 4,000 square kilometers per year, significantly impacting its scarce forest resources and driving biodiversity loss. The expansion of agricultural lands to accommodate the food production needs of the burgeoning population, along with overgrazing and unsustainable farming practices, has aggravated land degradation. Notably, the United Nations has reported that over 94% of Mali's rural population depends on natural resources that are now in peril.

Directly linked to population growth is the quest for economic development which has spurred overexploitation of resources, including rampant logging for fuelwood and charcoal, which accounts for nearly 80% of the country's energy

supply. Unregulated mining activities are also more common in Mali's backcountry, often disrupting local communities' social organization and negatively impacting the environment.

Climate change is also an important driver in Mali, exacerbating pre-existing vulnerabilities and extant environmental challenges such as droughts, extreme heat, and variable rainfall patterns. According to the World Bank Climate Knowledge Portal, temperatures in Mali are projected to increase by 1.2°C to 1.8°C by 2050 under moderate GHG scenarios (RCP 4.5). Under more extreme scenarios (RCP 8.5), temperatures could rise by as much as 3°C by 2050. Rainfall patterns are already quite variable and will become more erratic, with increased intensity of droughts and floods. By 2050, models predict a significant increase in the frequency of extremes weather events, posing threats to food security, livelihoods and, negatively affecting the resilience of ecosystems.

The critical aspects that challenge environmental sustainability and restoration efforts in Mali are summarized as key barriers described next. The project offers an opportunity to address these barriers, based on lessons learned^{[24]¹⁸}, and by bringing about transformation in project intervention sites with respect to ecosystem restoration solutions.

Barrier 1: Limited Institutional Capacity to coordinate & implement ecosystem restoration projects

- Mali's institutions often struggle with designing, implementing, and monitoring ecosystem restoration projects due to limited technical and financial resources^{[25]¹⁹}
- **Impact:** This limitation hinders effective project execution, reducing the potential for large-scale ecosystem restoration efforts^{[26]²⁰}

Enablers 1: Strengthened institutional capacity

- Project implementation is set up with a systems' thinking in mind by fostering a "learning-by-doing" approach^{[27]²¹} to capacity strengthening of the National Agency for the Great Green Wall (and other key departments), either through hands-on project implementation, or combined with coaching and mentoring by the Project Management Unit. Decentralized authorities will also benefit from the "learning-by-doing" approach, when monitoring implementation of project activities.
- The lack of financial resources is a more structural issue that will not be solved by the project. However, project funding over its five-year duration life will be available to ensure ample capacity building of government institutions within the intervention areas. The set-up of the project foresees the need to attract and leverage to be able to attract additional resources.

Barrier 2: Destructive Market Mechanisms and Livelihood Practices.

- The economic drivers of ecosystem degradation that are most conflicting are agricultural expansion, livestock overgrazing, and unsustainable natural resource extraction, whereby market demands for short-term profits or cost savings often function as an impediment to more environmentally sustainable practices.
- **Impact:** These practices accelerate ecosystem degradation, undermining restoration efforts^{[28]²²}.

Enabler 2: Market-based incentives can be promoted to foster more sustainable land use practices^{[29]²³}. An example is locally produced and marketed bio-pesticides as opposed to imported chemical ones. This could be combined with facilitation of organic certification to obtain premium pricing, or establishing linkages with companies interested in responsible sourcing. Investing in the right stakeholders and supporting their switch from

business-as-usual scenarios to more sustainable technologies and methodologies will facilitate the scaling thereof.

Barrier 3: Community-Level Natural Resource Management faces sustainability challenges.

- Challenges include inconsistent resource management, insufficient support for alternative livelihoods, and weak local governance.
- **Impact:** These issues reduce community engagement and the effectiveness of restoration activities.
 - **3.a) Inconsistent & inefficient natural resource management at community level.** This is largely due to a lack of social inclusion (especially women, youth and in certain areas: indigenous people) combined with a breakdown of traditional resource management practices.

Enabler 3.a) Emphasize the need for community-based management strategies that are adaptable to local conditions and inclusive of indigenous knowledge and practices. Engaging the right stakeholders in an appropriate and inclusive manner will help overcome systemic barriers.

- **3.b) Insufficient support for alternative, climate-resilient livelihoods.** The baseline described the over-exploitation of natural resources and **unsustainable farming, livestock rearing and energy sourcing** practices. The general poverty levels are exacerbated by lack of knowledge of more sustainable practices. **These function as a barrier for communities to be able to switch to climate resilient and more sustainable livelihoods.** The project's pursuit of integrated outcomes is aimed at fostering behavioural change.

Enabler 3.b) Providing technical and financial support and tailoring this to the specific economic and cultural context of communities will increase the chances of switching to more sustainable livelihoods.

- **3.c) Insufficient local governance of natural resources.** Mirroring the institutional limitations at **the** national level, local government equally suffers from gaps in project management skills and technical capacity with regards to natural resource management. This includes environmental education and data collection. Furthermore, the exclusion of conflict management as a topic increases the risk of **governance initiatives failing, particularly in efforts aimed at resolving conflict between farmers and herders.**

Enabler 3.c) Promotion of decentralized governance models that empower local communities and enhance their capacity to manage natural resources sustainably. A correct choice of stakeholders, all engaged in the pursuit of integrated outcomes focused on **a more inclusive governance of ecosystem in view of long-term restoration of their function and structure,** will be instrumental to success.

Barrier 4: Information Exchange and Scaling-Up Initiatives face limitations.

- Information exchange is the starting point for any scaling initiatives and any consolidation of efforts to maximize impact.
 - **4.a) Limited information exchange for learning across multiple & fragmented initiatives that target ecosystem restoration.** Local communities are isolated and accessing knowledge on best practices is constrained by distance, lack of opportunities, or simply lack of knowledge and limited government extension services.

Enabler 4.a) Knowledge management through development of digital platforms for knowledge sharing and collaboration among stakeholders **can** address this barrier more directly^{[30]²⁴}.

- **4.b) Limited opportunities to scale-up and consolidate successful restoration activities.** **Also due** to the same isolation, any successful initiative risks being overlooked, and the opportunity for replication or further improvement is subsequently **may be lost.**

Enabler 4.b) Identification of mechanisms for scaling up, such as leveraging public-private partnerships, international cooperation, and incorporating successful models into national policies and frameworks. There are a number of international initiatives under the umbrellas of the African Forest Landscapes

Restoration Initiative (AFR-100) and the Great Green Wall which are generating learning about best practice, and effective and cost-effective ways of combating desertification in this region. In addition, the GEF Global Coordination Platform is expected to come on-line in 2025. This would link and offer access to a wide variety of platforms and data sources, as well as funding opportunities.

Starting from the key barriers and moving through the enablers of solutions, three possible scenarios are identified.

Scenario A: Continuing Decline

This scenario **foresees**, the pressures on Mali's ecosystems continue to escalate due to ongoing population growth, unmitigated economic activities, and increasing climate change impacts. Deforestation rates soar as the demand for agricultural land and fuelwood outpaces sustainable management practices. Overgrazing and the expansion of agricultural activities further degrade the soil, leading to widespread desertification. Climate change exacerbates water scarcity, and more severe and prolonged droughts severely impact agricultural productivity, leading to food shortages.

The consequences of this pessimistic scenario could be:

- **Economic Impact:** Mali's economy, heavily dependent on agriculture and natural resources, faces significant downturns. The decline in agricultural productivity leads to increased food prices, food insecurity, and a higher dependence on food imports.
- **Social Impact:** Rural communities, the most affected by these changes, experience heightened poverty levels, leading to increased urban migration. This migration strains urban infrastructures and services, exacerbating social inequalities and tensions.
- **Environmental Impact:** Loss of biodiversity accelerates, and ecosystem services, such as water purification and carbon sequestration, are severely diminished, contributing to global climate change and local environmental instability.
- **Increased conflict and Security Implications:** The worsening degradation of natural resources leads to heightened competition over land, water, and other scarce resources. This exacerbates existing tensions between pastoralists and farmers, and could lead to more frequent and intense conflicts. A rise in both internal displacement and migration out of Mali can potentially destabilize the region. The increased instability and economic hardship provide fertile ground for extremist groups to recruit disaffected individuals, particularly young men, exacerbating security challenges not only in Mali but in the Sahel region.

Scenario B: The Resilience Building Scenario

This scenario posits a moderate improvement in managing ecosystem degradation and climate change impacts. Mali implements sustainable land and water management practices, including reforestation, sustainable agriculture, and water conservation techniques. International assistance and local initiatives focus on improving renewable energy usage, reducing the reliance on fuelwood and charcoal. Efforts to improve livestock management practices are also made to prevent overgrazing and land degradation.

The consequences of this moderate scenario could be:

- **Economic Impact:** The shift towards more sustainable practices stabilizes agricultural productivity, supporting food security and local economies. Mali begins to diversify its economy, reducing its vulnerability to climate shocks.
- **Social Impact:** Improved management of natural resources leads to better livelihoods for rural populations, including -explicitly women, youth and marginalized communities. This slows urban migration rates. Community engagement in conservation efforts increases, fostering a sense of stewardship and resilience against climate change.
- **Environmental Impact:** Ecosystem restoration efforts help to recover biodiversity and restore the functionality of degraded lands, enhancing resilience to climate change and improving the overall health of the environment.
- **Security impact:** The implementation of sustainable land and water management practices can lead to a reduction of competition over these resources, mitigating one of the key drivers of conflict in rural areas. The focus on community-based approaches to ecosystem management fosters greater cooperation and solidarity among different groups, contributing to a more cohesive social fabric and reducing the likelihood

of conflict and reducing the susceptibility of individuals to extremist ideologies and diminishing the appeal of joining extremist groups.

Scenario C: The Transformational Change Scenario

In the most optimistic scenario, Mali undergoes a transformational change, driven by a comprehensive national strategy that prioritizes ecosystem restoration, sustainable development, and climate adaptation. Innovations in agriculture, such as climate-smart practices and agroforestry, become widespread. Significant investments are made in renewable energy, dramatically reducing deforestation for fuelwood. International collaboration supports large-scale ecosystem restoration projects, and Mali emerges as a leader in sustainable land management and climate resilience.

The consequences of this approach -which is the approach **justifying the** by this project- are expected to be as follows:

- **Economic Impact:** Fueled by investments in sustainable technologies and practices, Mali reduces its import dependence, particularly for food and energy, boosting economic resilience and security.
- **Social Impact:** The focus on sustainable development and ecosystem restoration leads to significant improvements in quality of life, particularly for rural communities. Education and awareness programs result in widespread public support for conservation efforts.
- **Environmental Impact:** Mali's landscapes are revitalized, biodiversity flourishes, and ecosystem services are restored, contributing to global efforts to combat climate change. Mali's model of sustainable development inspires other nations to adopt similar practices.
- **Security Impact:** The transformational changes in Mali's approach to managing its natural resources and climate adaptation significantly reduce the pressures that lead to conflict. As communities see tangible improvements in their livelihoods and environment, the drivers of disputes over resources are greatly diminished. This creates a more stable and secure Mali. The reduction in poverty and unemployment deprives extremist groups of the conditions they exploit for recruitment. Mali's leadership in sustainable development and peacebuilding efforts contributes to greater regional stability and security.

Each scenario underscores the importance of strategic planning, sustainable management, and international cooperation in addressing the intertwined challenges of ecosystem degradation, climate change, security and inclusive development in Mali.

Entry points for engaging key stakeholders and learning lessons.

The assumption of this project is that Scenario C: The Transformational Change Scenario, is a plausible scenario. Mali is seeking to enhance international collaboration on degradation issues, notably with the World Bank, EU and UNDP. Stakeholders include projects for co-financing or joint programming, government entities and regional and local stakeholders.

At national level, the UNDP Implementing Partner (National Agency of the Great Green Wall in Mali - ANGMV) (i.e. the GEF's national executing entity) has organized a national alliance which supports the GGW and constitutes a framework for consultation, coordination, orientation, and decision-making. It ensures the articulation of the implementation process of the GGW through a commitment of the various sectors and stakeholder, women included, and the pooling of resources for greater impact. The GGW engages with the public and private sector, national and international NGOs, and technical and financial partners of Mali. Furthermore, the project engages with the National Working Group on Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) and the following technical directorates: Women, Children & Family, Agriculture, Animal Industries, Water & Forests, Civil Protection, and Territorial Administration. A key research partner will be the Institute for Rural Economy

Local stakeholders and other national level ones include (refer to [Section B for more details](#)):

- **Communes** (following validation by stakeholders, 20 communes were selected to be included within the project scope - refer to table in section 'Project Benefits and Sustainability' and to map in Annex E).
- **Community groups** (including local associations, among them women's groups; youth groups, including both boys and girls; and professional groups, to which a gender transformative approach apply).
- **Other related projects** (including co-financing arrangements with initiatives such as the World Bank's PRTD, GEF-UNDP's Small Grants Program, and Mali's Rural Electrification program., in addition to the World Bank's PRPP, the EU's GGW Initiative, GIZ's FREXUS and UNDP's Climate Security and Sustainable Management of Natural Resources for Peace Consolidation in Mali).
- **Private sector** (especially those without-grower schemes linked to the GGW initiative -- the national executing entity maintains a thorough database on listing and other relevant stakeholders).

At the international level. The project will connect with key stakeholders especially through the Global IP.

/Refer for more details to PRODOC Annex 8 'Stakeholder Engagement Plan' and PRODOC Annex 10 'Gender analysis and action plan'./

The Mali Child project focusing on the Great Green Wall (GGW) will strategically align with the existing landscape of investments by building on both GEF and non-GEF initiatives. It will complement and leverage ongoing investments such as the World Bank's PRTD, GEF-UNDP's Small Grants Program, and Mali's Rural Electrification program, creating synergies through co-financing and shared objectives. Additionally, it will draw on lessons learned from previous ecosystem restoration and sustainable development projects in Mali and in the broader Sahel region, particularly regarding stakeholder engagement, capacity building, and sustainable land management practices, as well as methodologies and ways of working for delivering socio-economic benefits, including to women, while delivering robust global environmental benefits.

More specifically, the project will incorporate successful approaches from past initiatives, such as community-based restoration, sustainable agriculture, and conflict management, to ensure its interventions are effective and context-specific. By integrating these lessons, the project aims to avoid duplication of efforts while enhancing impact. Furthermore, engagement with new partners like the EU's GGW Initiative, GIZ's FREXUS, and UNDP's Climate Security project will provide additional technical and financial support. This approach is in line with Mali's national priorities, including sustainable land management, climate resilience, and rural development. The project supports the government's commitments to the GGW initiative, national development strategies, and international climate agreements, ensuring alignment with both environmental and socio-economic goals. By strengthening coordination between local and national policies and scaling up successful practices, the project will contribute to achieving Mali's long-term sustainable development objectives.

Project areas (sites)

The choice of project areas followed discussions with the technical unit of the AMGMV and was further refined during a Stakeholder Consultation workshop^{[31]²⁵}. The final choice of communes revealed specific opportunities and obstacles to the project objectives. The following regional profiles were highlighted.

1. Nara

Ecosystem: Nara is situated on the southwestern edge of the Sahara Desert, characterized by a Sahelian ecosystem. This region features sparse vegetation, mainly consisting of shrubs and acacia trees.

People and Livelihoods: the region is predominantly inhabited by the Soninke and Fulani (Peul) ethnic groups totaling around 307,777 (April 2024)^{[32]²⁶}. (ratio of women not estimated). These groups have a long history in the area, with distinct cultural traditions and languages.

These pastoralists often engage in mixed livelihood strategies that include both livestock rearing and subsistence farming. The cultivation of millet and sorghum is common among these communities as these crops are well-suited to the arid conditions of the region.

Governance and Security: Nara experiences challenges related to governance due to its remote location and proximity to conflict zones, impacting security and stability.

Development Projects: The initiatives for reforestation and sustainable land management in Nara are often led by a combination of government agencies, international donors, and local communities. Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and international bodies such as the United Nations or World Bank frequently support these efforts through funding and technical assistance, working alongside local stakeholders to implement projects aimed at environmental restoration and sustainable agricultural practices. Projects such as the World Bank's Agricultural Competitiveness and Diversification Project aim to enhance agricultural productivity and market access.

Impact of climate change: Nara is increasingly affected by desertification, the average rainfall is between 300-600 mm per year and the number of rainy days is 21 per year), and average temperatures vary between 15°C in December and 45°C in April). These changes exacerbate water scarcity and threaten traditional livelihoods.

Positive Trends: Efforts in reforestation and sustainable land management are underway to combat desertification and improve local resilience.

2. Nioro du Sahel

Ecosystem: This region features a semi-arid Sahelian ecosystem with significant variation in vegetation, which is denser than in more northern areas, consisting of grasslands and scattered trees.

People and Livelihoods: The economy is based on agriculture (including rice and maize) and animal husbandry. The primary ethnic groups in Nioro du Sahel are the Soninke, Fulani (Peul), and Moors, totaling 678,061 people (ratio of women not estimated). The Soninke are involved in agriculture, growing crops such as rice and millet, and are also known for their involvement in long-distance trade across West Africa. The Fulani (Peul) are predominantly pastoralists, and focus on livestock rearing, including cattle, goats, and sheep. The Moors are often engaged in trade and commerce, and also participate in animal husbandry and craft trades. Many rely on remittances from migrants as a significant source of income.

Governance and Security: Nioro du Sahel is relatively stable but not immune to the security issues affecting northern Mali, including sporadic conflicts and terrorism threats.

Development Projects: Initiatives like the World Bank-funded Mali Climate Change Adaptation for Agriculture project focus on enhancing agricultural resilience to climate variability.

Impact of climate change: Similar to that of Nara.

Positive trends: Investments are being made to exploit groundwater resources through boreholes and wells. Except for the surroundings of the Louadou where there are a few temporary wells, the Nioro region of the Sahel suffers from climatic aridity and low groundwater flows. Agrosilvopastoral production actions require significant water inputs.

Positive Trends (bis): There are growing investments in irrigation systems to stabilize agricultural output despite fluctuating climatic conditions. In Nioro du Sahel, the irrigation systems primarily utilize water from the Senegal River and its tributaries. Additionally, there are efforts to harness groundwater resources through boreholes and wells. The region's proximity to these water sources is a significant advantage for agricultural activities, particularly in the context of irrigation development to counteract the variable rainfall patterns.

3. Ségou

Ecosystem: Ségou is located in a more fertile region with access to the Niger River, supporting diverse ecosystems, including floodplains and cultivated lands.

People and Livelihoods: The region's economy is diverse, with agriculture, fishing, and trade being predominant. Key crops include rice, cotton, and vegetables. There is a significant presence of Bambara (primarily agriculturalists, cultivating crops such as cotton, millet, and sorghum, and fishing), Fulani (pastoral activities, herding cattle and other livestock, though some have also taken up agriculture), and Bozo people (predominantly fisherfolk). The population is the largest of the four project regions, with 2,455,263 people (ratio of women not estimated).

Governance and Security: Ségou is comparatively more stable, benefiting from better governance structures and economic development.

Development Projects: Projects like the Ségou Urban Water Supply Project enhance infrastructure for sustainable water management.

Climate Change Impact: While Ségou benefits from riverine ecosystems, it faces challenges from increasing temperatures and occasional flooding due to erratic rainfall.

Positive Trends: Development of water management technologies and improved agricultural practices are noted, aimed at reducing vulnerability to climate impacts.

4. Mopti

Ecosystem: Mopti is characterized by the Inner Niger Delta, which supports a rich biodiversity and a complex aquatic ecosystem.

People and Livelihoods: Mopti is inhabited primarily by Dogon (agriculture, cultivating millet, onions, and other vegetables on the Bandiagara Escarpment), Fulani (mostly pastoralists, focusing on livestock herding), Bozo (fishing and agriculture), and Songhai (fishing, agriculture, and trade and farming along the riverbanks). The population tallies 935,579 (ratio of women not estimated). The region is a hub for both agriculture and fishing. Economic activities are closely tied to the seasonal rhythms of the Niger River.

Governance and Security: Mopti has been severely affected by intercommunal violence and jihadist insurgency, significantly impacting its governance and security landscape.

Development Projects: Efforts like the Integrated Urban Water and Sanitation Project funded by the World Bank address critical infrastructure needs.

Climate Change Impact: Mopti is particularly vulnerable to changes in the hydrological cycle of the Niger River, with significant implications for floods and droughts.

Positive Trends: Community-based management programs for natural resources have shown some success in promoting sustainable practices and enhancing local governance.

[1] [The Great Green Wall: Implementation status and way ahead to 2030 | UNCCD](#)

[2] [Mali | AFR100](#)

[3] As part of Mali's engagement with the Land Degradation Neutrality Target Setting Programme of UNCCD: [LDN target setting | UNCCD](#)

[4] REPUBLIQUE DU MALI. 2020. Programme de définition des cibles nationales de la Neutralité de dégradation des Terres (PDC/NDT).

[5] Reliefweb, Press release, October 2019

[6] Liu, Y. and Xue, Y., 2020. Expansion of the Sahara Desert and shrinking of frozen land of the Arctic. Scientific reports, 10(1), pp.1-9.

[7] Reliefweb Press release, October 2019 <https://reliefweb.int/report/mali/mali-heading-closer-civil-war>

[8] MEADD, 2018.

[9] UK Aid 2019, G5 Sahel report.

[10] World Bank (2012): Options for Preparing a Sustainable Land Management (SLM) Program in Mali Consistent with TerrAfrica for World Bank Engagement at the Country Level [\[Link\]](#).

[11] REPUBLIQUE DU MALI. 2020. Programme de définition des cibles nationales de la Neutralité de dégradation des Terres (PDC/NDT).

[12] Sidibé Y., Myint M., Westerberg V. (2015): An economic valuation of agroforestry and land restoration in the Kelka forest Mali. [\[Link\]](#)

[13] See <https://data.unwomen.org/country/mali>, accessed on 22-Sep-2024.

[14] See e.g. <https://www.iisd.org/articles/insight/historic-new-law-secures-land-malian-farmers>.

[15] [Countries | AFR100](#)

[16] [African Forest Landscape Restoration Initiative \(AFR100\) | World Resources Institute \(wri.org\)](#)

[17] Mali's National Renewable Energy Action Plan (PANER) aims to diversify the energy mix and reduce dependence on traditional biomass (wood and charcoal). This plan targets increasing the share of renewables in the total primary energy supply (TPES) to 15% by 2020 and includes the development of bioenergy alternatives like ethanol and biodiesel (IRENA) (IEA). Furthermore, initiatives are underway to convert diesel-powered mini-grids to solar-diesel hybrids, further promoting sustainable energy alternatives (Energypedia).

[18] The Malian Agency for the Development of Domestic Energy and Rural Electrification (AMADER) is actively involved in promoting community-based forest management and the sustainable use of forest resources, including non-wood products (Energypedia).

[19] United Nations Office, Environment Department, (2022). [Evaluation environnementale intégrée du Mali](#)

[16] <https://www.undp.org/africa/news/mali-launches-project-aimed-enhancing-climate-security-and-sustainable-management-natural-resources>

[17] « Evaluation environnementale intégrée du Mali », United Nations Office Environment Department, December, 2022

[18] [Scaling the Great Green Wall? | Independent Evaluation Group \(worldbankgroup.org\)](#)

[19] [Mali launches project aimed at enhancing climate security and sustainable management of natural resources | United Nations Development Programme \(undp.org\)](#)

[20] <https://www.undp.org/africa/news/mali-launches-project-aimed-enhancing-climate-security-and-sustainable-management-natural-resources>

[21] United Nations Office, Environment Department (2022). [Évaluation environnementale intégrée du Mali.](#)

[22] [PDESC-Commune-LOGO_2018-2022_.pdf \(developpementlocal-sahel.org\)](#)

[23] Fertility rate for Mali is 5.88 births per woman as of 2023 Source: World Bank Data and UNFPA. Although decreasing since 1990's, Mali has one of the highest fertility rates in the world.

[24] Fertility rate for Mali is 5.88 births per woman as of 2023 Source: World Bank Data and UNFPA. Although decreasing since 1990's, Mali has one of the highest fertility rates in the world.

[28] [Frontiers | Opportunities and Constraints for Using Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration for Land Restoration in Sub-Saharan Africa \(frontiersin.org\)](#)

[29] [Frontiers | Opportunities and Constraints for Using Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration for Land Restoration in Sub-Saharan Africa \(frontiersin.org\)](#)

[30] [FrontlineSMS](#)

[31] Stakeholder Consultation Workshop, Segou 17-18 April 2024, organised by the Ministry of Environment & Sanitation for this project

[32] [RECENSEMENT GÉNÉRAL DE LA POPULATION ET DE L'HABITAT \(RGPH\) \(instat-mali.org\)](#)

B. CHILD PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This section asks for a theory of change as part of a joined-up description of the project as a whole, including how it addresses priorities related to the specific program, and how it will benefit from the coordination platform. The project description is expected to cover the key elements of good project design in an integrated way. It is also expected to meet the GEF's policy requirements on gender, stakeholders, private sector, and knowledge management and learning (see section D). This section should be a narrative that reads like a joined-up story and not independent elements that answer the guiding questions contained in the guidance document. (Approximately 3-5 pages) see guidance here

Theory of Change (TOC)

Following the analysis in the previous section, the project's theory of change (TOC) is presented, and the results framework is developed around it. It considers the base-line situation of continuing degradation of ecosystems, due to over-use of natural resources. This contributes to, and is exacerbated by, climate change, which has a direct and negative effect on yields of agriculture, livestock and fisheries, in addition to impacting the resilience of ecosystems.

The TOC diagram depicts the key elements for justifying and structuring the project, illustrating the transition from the current unsustainable practices leading to land degradation and weakening of the respective ecosystems along the Great Green Wall to the proposed project interventions. These interventions are designed to overcome barriers to restoration and lead to more sustainable practices that enhance ecosystems and offer more resilience to climate change.

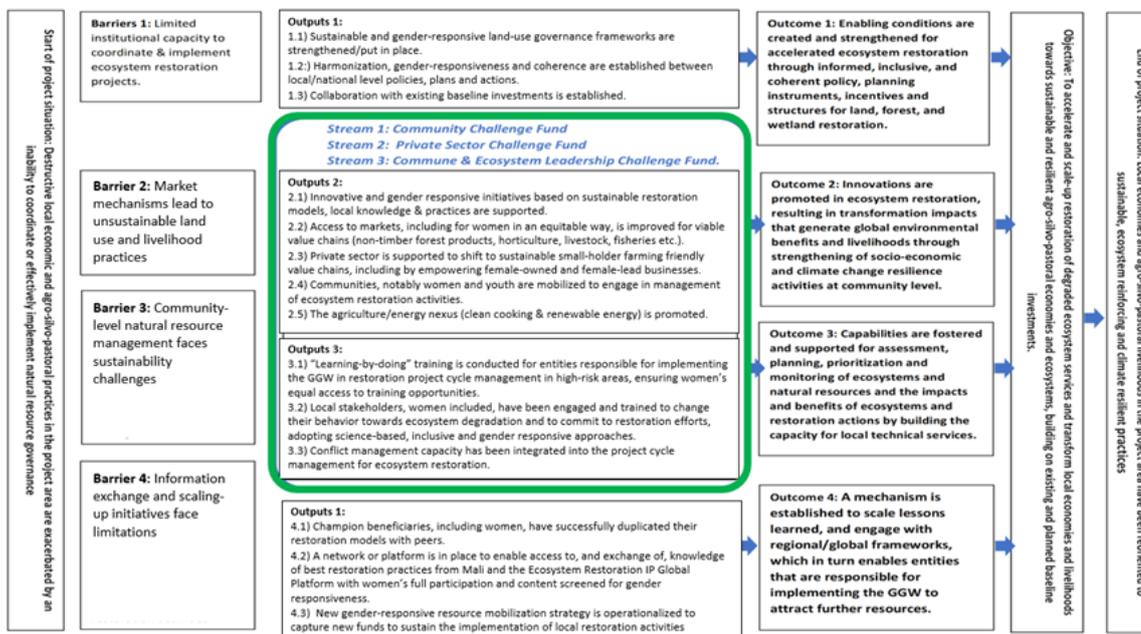
The project is part of the Ecosystem Restoration Integrated Program (IP) and will as such engage closely with the IP-stakeholders lead by Conservation International and other with other Child Projects with the goal of ensuring alignment with the Global Program Framework Document.

The Ecosystem Restoration IP will contribute primarily by creating a scalable model of enabling environment for ecosystem restoration. The fostering of an enabling environment through the national Child Project for Mali will include creating sustainable livelihoods, capacity building and support to ecosystem restoration financing. The global IP will support the child project through methodologies and knowledge.^[1] The national Child Project for Mali will also conduct concrete restoration activities on the ground addressing environmental degradation in selected project sites and by adopting a gender responsive approach – where possible a gender transformative one.

Both lines of intervention (enabling environment and concrete restoration activities on the ground) will contribute to the IP's main objective, which is to generate multiple environmental and socioeconomic benefits by applying integrated approaches to restore degraded ecosystems^[2].

Exchanges with IP-level stakeholders through the Global Child Project will foster sharing of knowledge and innovative approaches, and good practices and cross-country learning, in line with the Outcome 4.3 of the Global Programme Framework's Document, which aims to build a dynamic and interactive platform for exchange of knowledge, technical assistance, and multi-stakeholder dialogue.

Figure 1. Theory of change Diagram



Initial project situation. The initial project situation can be described as follows: "Unsustainable local economic and agro-silvo-pastoral practices in the project area are exacerbated by an inability to coordinate or effectively implement natural resource governance". This is meant to include factors mentioned in the project description including lack of knowledge, the security situation and global climate change.

Barriers to ecosystems restoration. Considering it is the desire of the Malian government to reverse these trends and considering it sees this effort in light of shared pan-African concerns along the Great Green Wall, four distinct barriers have been identified. These are:

1. Limited institutional capacity to coordinate and implement ecosystem restoration projects.
2. Market mechanisms lead to unsustainable land use and livelihood practices.
3. Community-level natural resource management faces sustainability challenges.
4. Information exchange and scaling-up initiatives face limitations.

Four Outcomes with corresponding outputs developed. If simultaneously achieved, these outputs will realize the expected results (the outcomes) and thereby ensure that the identified barriers are overcome. Outputs and outcomes were designed to enable synergies with ongoing and upcoming initiatives, and they are slated to contribute towards the project objectives of acceleration and scaling up ecosystem restoration efforts in Mali through a gender responsive approach.

At the local level, the project will accelerate ecosystem restoration on the ground by mobilizing communities along the Great Green Wall corridor in Mali – women and youth included -- particularly in the regions of Mopti, Nara, Nioro du Sahel, and Ségou, where 20 communes were indicatively selected for implementing these activities. The considerations underlying the project's theory of change are structured through TOC assumptions³ and logic as follows:

- IF: communities engage by actively participating in ecosystem restoration activities in their communities [TOC assumption #1];
- IF: communities, especially women, men and youth have access to livelihoods to strengthen their capacities to intervene [TOC assumption #2];
- IF: communities, especially young people, men and women are regularly monitored and equipped with sustainable ecosystem restoration tools [TOC assumption #3]; and
- IF: the Government, in particular through the National Agency of the Great Green Wall in Mali, is committed to supporting communities in an effective and sustainable manner in favour of ecosystem restoration [TOC assumption #4]...

THEN...

- Enabling conditions will be created and strengthened to accelerate ecosystem restoration through informed, inclusive and coherent policies, planning instruments, incentives and structures for land, forest and wetland restoration;
- Innovations will be encouraged in ecosystem restoration, resulting in transformative effects that generate overall environmental and livelihood benefits through the strengthening of socio-economic and climate change resilience activities at the community level;
- Capacities will be fostered and supported for the assessment, planning, prioritization and monitoring of ecosystems and natural resources, as well as for the impact and benefits of ecosystems and restoration actions, by building the capacity of local technical services.

- A mechanism to replicate lessons learned and engage in regional/global frameworks to enable entities responsible for GGW implementation to attract additional resources will become possible.

The project will contribute to:

- Axis 3 of the United Nations Framework for Cooperation on Sustainable Development in Mali (UNFCSD 2020-24), inclusive growth, resilience and environmental sustainability.
- Axis 2 of the United Nations Youth Strategy in Mali: Inclusive, resilient growth and environmental sustainability.
- Priority 3 of the UNDP Country Programme Document (CPD 2020-24): Environmental sustainability and resilience to the adverse impacts of climate change.

Project objective. Together, the outcomes, outputs and activities described next are expected to contribute to the following project objective: *To accelerate and scale-up restoration of degraded ecosystem services and transform local economies and livelihoods towards sustainable and resilient agro-silvo-pastoral economies and ecosystems, building on existing and planned baseline investments.*

Outcome 1 is concerned with creating enabling conditions for restoration, which will be strengthened and accelerated through informed, inclusive, and coherent policy, planning instruments, incentives, and structures for land, forest, and wetland restoration.

Outcome 2 will promote innovations in ecosystem restoration to create transformative impacts that generate global environmental benefits while improving livelihoods at the community level. This outcome will focus on strengthening socio-economic and climate resilience through various income-generating activities, including the production of non-timber forest products, sustainable agricultural practices, and agro-silvo-pastoral models tailored to the ecosystems in the intervention areas.

Outcome 3 focuses on capacity building for local government. The project foresees a learning by doing approach whereby officials are involved in monitoring and mentoring activities under the main project, as well as project management training.

Outcome 4 is dedicated explicitly to knowledge management, whereby best practices from among the over 160,000 beneficiaries are compiled and shared through regional and global networks, and vice versa where best practices from elsewhere are shared with the project beneficiaries.

The project will target the reduction of deforestation by replacing traditional firewood cooking systems with energy-efficient and clean cooking technologies. Additionally, conflict management will be integrated into the approach to ensure inclusive decision-making processes, following the principles of free, prior, and informed consent. Through these efforts, the project aims to enhance community resilience to climate change while contributing to broader environmental goals.

Project Outcomes, Outputs and Activities

Component 1: Creation and strengthening of enabling conditions for increased ecosystem restoration.

Outcome 1: Enabling conditions are created and strengthened for accelerated ecosystem restoration through informed, inclusive, and coherent policy, planning instruments, incentives, and structures for land, forest, and wetland restoration.

The project will promote natural and assisted regeneration technologies by training and equipping communities and technical services to explore models for restoration based on local ecological knowledge and practices. The specific areas with high potential for restoring ecosystem-level integrity will be identified through a community-led participatory process by women, youth, indigenous communities, government departments and CSOs, but underpinned by spatial analysis. The project will put in place governance frameworks for sustainable land use, including support (training and equipment based on gap assessments) to the land commissions and local-level usage conventions. It will also strengthen local strategies and mechanisms for natural resource management, including local-level assessments of local user group dynamics, notably between farmers and herders, and existing resource governance structures that require strengthening. This will be complemented by upstream efforts to harmonize and strengthen coherence between local-level actions and national policy and plans for sustainable and peaceful management of natural resources and ecosystems.

Success under this outcome involves establishing a supportive policy environment that aligns with sustainable land management goals, integrating restoration considerations into land-use planning, providing incentives for conservation and restoration actions, and establishing institutional structures to coordinate and oversee restoration efforts. By doing so, the project aims to facilitate the implementation of ecosystem restoration activities in Mali along the Great Green Wall, ensuring that they are guided by clear and effective governance mechanisms.

All project outputs that relate to policies, planning or regulatory frameworks, and which the project will help develop or implement, will be **'gender-responsive'** (*"approche sensible au genre"*, in French^[4]). In the context of this project, 'gender responsiveness' refers to the process of designing, implementing, and evaluating policies, programs, and initiatives in a way that actively considers and addresses gender inequalities, in addition to actively avoiding to replicate patterns of gender discrimination predominant in society. It is an important contribution of the project towards SDG5. Gender-responsiveness involves recognizing the different needs, constraints, and opportunities of individuals based on their gender and taking specific actions to ensure equitable outcomes. Such approach ensures that gender equality, inclusiveness and women's empowerment are an integral part of the project strategy especially with respect to: access to opportunities, including capacity-building/training opportunities, access to resources, and decision-making processes linked to land use and sustainable ecosystem restoration. This also implies fully considering women's position in Malian society regarding issues of land tenure, access to resources and their under-representation in business development and leadership in different contexts.

Indicators:

- Twenty Commune development plans are aligned with national climate adaptation and land degradation neutrality policies
- Three collaboration MoUs are signed with other donor-funded projects

Gender-responsive targets (from Gender Action Plan – Annex 10):

- 50% of participants in policy development and planning consultations are women.
- 100% of collaboration MoUs signed with other donor-funded projects address gender equality and women's empowerment.

*Output 1.1: Sustainable **and gender-responsive** land-use governance frameworks are strengthened/put in place, ensuring that land management practices align with long-term environmental sustainability goals.*

Work under this output focuses on strengthening and establishing sustainable land-use governance frameworks. This output ensures that land management practices are aligned with long-term environmental sustainability goals by improving policy coordination, regulatory measures, and stakeholder engagement. This involves drafting regulations and involving institutions to govern land use effectively, in particular at the local level. By promoting governance mechanisms that support sustainable land-use practices, the project aims to enhance the resilience of Mali's ecosystems, reduce land degradation, and foster the sustainable use of natural resources for future generations. These efforts will contribute to the broader goals of environmental sustainability and climate resilience in Mali.

The following activities are planned for this output:

- Capacity building of stakeholders on regulatory and policy texts governing the management of natural resources and land tenure in the field of ecosystem conservation and restoration.
- Strengthening the operationalization of the GGW National Coalition.
- The implementation of technical assistance to the ANGMV to strengthen its governance and resource mobilization.
- Strengthening the capacities of Land Commissions (COFOs)^{[5]²⁷} in ecosystem management and restoration.
- Training & coaching on GEF/UNDP financial management modalities and procurement procedures.

*Output 1.2: **Harmonization, gender-responsiveness** and coherence are established between local and national level policies, plans, and actions, ensuring that initiatives for ecosystem restoration within the Great Green Wall area are aligned with broader national development strategies.*

This output aims to establish harmonization and coherence between local and national policies, plans, and actions. It ensures that ecosystem restoration initiatives within the Great Green Wall area are fully aligned with Mali's broader national development strategies. By fostering coordination across different governance levels, the project promotes integrated planning and implementation, enhancing the effectiveness of restoration efforts. This alignment supports the achievement of both environmental and socio-economic goals, ensuring that local actions contribute to national priorities for sustainable development and ecosystem resilience.

The following activities are planned for this output:

- Support for the integration of ecosystem restoration elements into PDSECs and other planning tools.
- Support for the inclusion of ecosystem restoration in the government's new Vision 2063.

This output aims to establish collaboration with existing baseline investments by leveraging resources and expertise from ongoing projects to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of ecosystem restoration along the Great Green Wall. By aligning efforts and avoiding duplication, the project maximizes resource use and fosters synergies with other initiatives, accelerating progress toward restoration goals and creating a more resilient, sustainable landscape.

Output 1.3: Collaboration with existing baseline investments is established, leveraging resources and expertise from ongoing projects and initiatives to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of ecosystem restoration efforts along the Great Green Wall.

This output aims to establish collaboration with existing baseline investments by leveraging resources and expertise from ongoing projects to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of ecosystem restoration along the Great Green Wall. By aligning efforts and avoiding duplication, the project maximizes resource use and fosters synergies with other initiatives, accelerating progress toward restoration goals and creating a more resilient, sustainable landscape.

The following activities are planned for this output:

- Identification of potential synergies and complementarities with other stakeholders on the route of the GGW.
- The development of project proposals for the various funding windows under the project.

Component 2: Promotion of innovations in ecosystem restoration.

Outcome 2: Innovations are promoted in ecosystem restoration, resulting in transformation impacts that generate global environmental benefits and livelihoods through the strengthening of socio-economic and climate change resilience activities at the community level.

The project will strengthen socio-economic and climate change resilience at community level through income-generating activities such as non-timber forest products, sustainable agricultural techniques (e.g., integrated community agricultural farms already piloted in Mali by the ANGMV), agro-silvo-pastoral and hydraulic models adapted to the ecosystems of specific intervention communes. In addition, the project will aim to reduce deforestation by substituting traditional firewood cooking systems with energy efficient and clean cooking technologies. Integration of conflict management will be part and parcel of the overall approach of free and prior informed consent.

Success under this outcome will be demonstrated through the fostering of innovative approaches to ecosystem restoration that not only improve local environmental conditions but also enhance livelihood opportunities and resilience to climate change impacts. By promoting innovation, the project aims to achieve transformational impacts that contribute to global environmental goals while simultaneously improving the well-being of communities living within the Great Green Wall area in Mali.

A gender responsive approach under this component implies that women, women's organizations, and gender experts are included in decision-making processes and capacity-building/training in sustainable ecosystem restoration. The gender-responsive approach will also ensure that women and women-led businesses are actively targeted in the pilot programs, financial and investment opportunities and capacity-building activities.

Indicators:

- At least 10 restoration activities per commune are supported by the project, over 5 years and 165,000 ha and benefiting 163,200 people.

- At least 10 renewable energy initiatives per commune are supported by the project, providing 200 people/commune of 4000 people in total with renewable energy access. Renewable energy can be clean cooking or lighting, or -for example- solar powered irrigation.

Gender-responsive targets (from Gender Action Plan – Annex 10):

- **50% of project benefits accrue to women.**

*Output 2.1: Innovative **and gender responsive** initiatives based on sustainable restoration models, local knowledge, and practices are supported, encouraging the adoption of approaches that are both ecologically sound and culturally appropriate.*

A number of innovative initiatives implemented and supported on sustainable restoration models and local knowledge/practices. This output supports innovative initiatives based on sustainable restoration models, integrating local knowledge and practices. By promoting ecologically sound and culturally appropriate approaches, this output encourages the adoption of restoration methods that are both effective and respectful of local traditions. This ensures that restoration efforts are sustainable, context-specific, and more likely to be embraced by local communities, leading to long-term environmental and social benefits.

The following activities are planned for this output:

- The establishment of a Fund for Local Restoration of Ecosystems (FLoRE) consisting of three funding windows (communities, private sector and local authorities/leadership).
 - Development of the FLoRE Operations Manual.
 - Financing of selected micro-projects.
 - Promotion of green trades (for example: training of tree-nursery operators, organic fertilizers, organic pesticides, promoting renewable energy usage in processing).

*Output 2.2: Access to markets, **including for women in an equitable way**, is improved for viable value chains such as non-timber forest products, horticulture, livestock, and fisheries, creating economic opportunities for local communities engaged in sustainable land management.*

This output focuses on value chains, but with reinforcing market access. It will enhance local beneficiaries' market access for viable value chains such as non-timber forest products, horticulture, livestock, and fisheries, creating economic opportunities for local communities engaged in sustainable land management. Planned activities include connecting buyers and sellers, identifying scalable value chains through participatory processes, supporting product processing and marketing, establishing a Market Information System, and promoting sustainable agriculture sectors such as dairy, meat, poultry, beekeeping, and aquaculture.

The following activities are planned for this output

- Facilitating connections between buyers and sellers.

-
- identification of promising, scalable value chains for NTFPs through participatory process Support for processing, packaging and marketing.
 - The establishment of a Market Information System (potentially through radios and/or SMS).
 - Promotion of sustainable agriculture sectors (dual purpose dairy/meat cattle, sheep/goats, milk, poultry, beekeeping, aquaculture, etc.).
 - Promotion of arboriculture.

Output 2.3: Communities, particularly women and youth, are mobilized to engage in the management of ecosystem restoration activities, fostering local ownership and participation in conservation efforts, including by empowering female-owned and female-lead businesses.

Ecosystem management and restoration initiatives will be carried out, around which youth and women will be mobilized. Work under the output focuses on mobilizing communities, especially women and youth, to actively participate in ecosystem restoration activities, fostering local ownership and engagement in conservation efforts. Planned activities include organizing behavioral change communication (BCC) campaigns to promote ecosystem management and restoration practices and harmonizing restoration approaches to ensure consistency and effectiveness in local initiatives.

The following activities are planned for this output

- The organization of behavioural change communication (BCC) activities switching to Ecosystem Management and Restoration.
- Harmonization of ecosystem restoration approaches.

Output 2.4: Private sector support is provided to shift towards sustainable small-holder farming friendly value chains, promoting economic diversification and resilience among rural producers.

This output provides private sector players support to promote sustainable, small-holder farming-friendly value chains, fostering economic diversification and resilience for rural producers. Activities include integrating sustainable agriculture and livestock practices, incorporating renewable energy into processing and waste management, and promoting Public-Private Partnerships for ecosystem management and restoration.

The following activities are planned for this output:

- Facilitating the integration of sustainable agriculture and livestock into agricultural practices;
- Facilitating the integration of renewable energy into the processing and waste management process
- Promotion of Public-Private Partnerships for Ecosystem Management and Restoration

Output 2.5: The agriculture/energy nexus, including initiatives such as clean cooking and renewable energy, is promoted, enhancing the sustainability and resilience of rural livelihoods while reducing pressure on natural resources.

Work under this output will seek to provide private sector support to promote sustainable, small-holder farming-friendly value chains, fostering economic diversification and resilience for rural producers. Activities include integrating sustainable agriculture and livestock practices, incorporating renewable energy into processing and waste management, and promoting Public-Private Partnerships for ecosystem management and restoration.

The following activities are planned for this output:

- Promotion of wood energy production in agroforestry systems.
- Improved Charcoal Furnace Training.
- Improved Cookstove Training.
- Introduction and promotion of trades for the installation, maintenance and repair of solar equipment (Solar Lighting, Pumping and Cooking Kits).

Component 3: Improved analytical & implementation capabilities for ecosystems restoration actions of local technical services.

Outcome 3: Capabilities are fostered and supported for assessment, planning, prioritization, and monitoring of ecosystems and natural resources, and the impacts and benefits of ecosystems and restoration actions by building the capacity for local technical services.

The project will build capacity for local technical services on community-level sustainable natural resource governance, environmental education, and support for data collection, monitoring and analysis. Educational campaigns for behavioral change on land and ecosystem usage and restoration targeting community groups in intervention areas, notably youth, women and IPLC, will be conducted.

Success under this outcome emphasizes the importance of building local capacity to assess, plan, prioritize, and monitor ecosystem restoration activities effectively. By providing training and technical support to local stakeholders, the project seeks to enhance their ability to manage and monitor ecosystems and natural resources, ensuring that restoration actions are implemented efficiently and sustainably.

A gender-responsive approach under this outcome means that women, women's organizations, and gender experts are included in decision-making processes and capacity-building/training in sustainable ecosystem restoration. It also means that women and women-led businesses are actively targeted in the pilot programs, financial and investment opportunities and capacity-building activities. Women will be equal protagonists in decision-making processes and will be given equal access to capacity-building/training opportunities in sustainable ecosystem restoration.

Indicators:

- At least 5 key local leaders in each commune are trained on project cycle management and conflict resolution.
- At least 75% of project beneficiaries show an increased adoption of sustainable techniques like cover cropping, reduced-tillage agriculture, and/or integrated pest management.

Gender-responsive targets (from Gender Action Plan – Annex 10):

- **50% of leaders trained on project cycle management and conflict resolution are women.**
- **50% or more of project beneficiaries are women.**

Output 3.1: 'Learning-by-doing' training is conducted for entities responsible for implementing the Great Green Wall in restoration project cycle management in high-risk areas, building local capacity to effectively plan, implement, and monitor ecosystem restoration activities, ensuring women's equal access to training opportunities.

Beneficiaries of capacity and skills development under the project, women included, will receive training that will be delivered throughout project implementation through a variety of modes. Most of it will be practical training—the 'Learning-by-doing' approach. One or more service providers will be engaged to deliver the required training to clusters of communes. Beneficiaries will come from entities implementing the Great Green Wall, focusing on project cycle management in high-risk areas. This builds local capacity to plan, implement, and monitor ecosystem restoration activities. Activities include supporting and training FLoRE leadership competition winners, placing managers in M&E roles, and implementing a project monitoring system.

The following activities are planned for this output:

- Support and training of the winners of the leadership component of the FLoRE competition;
- Professional placement of managers in the project on M&E activities;
- The implementation of a monitoring system to monitor the progress of the project.

Output 3.2: Local stakeholders, women included, undergo a behavioral shift towards ecosystem conservation and are committed to participating in restoration efforts, contributing to long-term sustainability and resilience of the landscapes, adopting science-based, inclusive and gender responsive approaches.

Practices for ecosystem restoration developed, implying that there is a gradual change in land use in favor of conservation, including hereunder the restoration of ecosystems. The project will foster a behavioral shift among local stakeholders toward ecosystem conservation, encouraging active participation in restoration efforts to ensure long-term sustainability and resilience. Planned activities include awareness campaigns targeting youth, women, and indigenous communities, creating resource

protection brigades, launching a media campaign, promoting environmental education through conservatory gardens, and combining media efforts with the promotion of the FLoRE mechanism.

The following activities are planned for this output:

- Organizing information and awareness-raising campaigns promoting behaviour change with a particular focus on youth, women, indigenous peoples and local communities.
- The creation and revitalization of resource protection brigades.
- Launch of a media campaign (print, radio, social media, promotional products).
- The promotion of environmental education through the establishment of conservatory gardens and educational tools.
- Combining media coverage with the promotion of the FLoRE fund.

Output 3.3: Conflict management capacity is integrated into project cycle management for ecosystem restoration, addressing potential tensions and conflicts arising from competing land use interests and promoting peaceful coexistence among stakeholders.

Integrating conflict management capacity into the project cycle for ecosystem restoration is necessary in the current context in Mali. It ensures that the project addresses potential tensions from competing land use interests and fostering peaceful coexistence among stakeholders. One or more service providers will be engaged to deliver the required training to clusters of communes. This output will ensure the integration of methodologies for resolving conflict in a gender responsive way are integrated into training outputs and activities.

The following activities are planned for this output:

- Training on the integration of conflict management into project management.
- Follow-up on integration of Conflict Management aspects.
- Dissemination of best practice case studies.

Component 4: Scaling lessons learned with regional/global frameworks to attract further resources for ecosystem restoration.

Outcome 4: A mechanism is established to scale lessons learned and engage with regional/global frameworks, which in turn, enables entities that are responsible for implementing the GGW to attract further resources.

The project will play a central role in accelerating restoration efforts in Mali. Local environmental governance will be strengthened along the GGW by providing communities and local authorities and technical services with the tools necessary to effectively exercise the powers and resources transferred by the state, in this case the management of land, forest, and wildlife resources. In this sense the project will not only yield results in terms of restored ecosystems and enhanced land and water governance and contribute towards multiple global environmental benefits and the achievements of restoration targets, but it also aims to have a catalytic effect and unlock additional resources for ecosystems restoration, protection of biodiversity and a green economy in Mali and the Sahel.

Success under this outcome will focus on creating a mechanism for sharing lessons learned from ecosystem restoration activities and engaging with regional and global frameworks to leverage additional resources and support. By scaling up successful approaches and facilitating collaboration with external partners, the project aims to maximize the impact of ecosystem restoration efforts along the Great Green Wall in Mali and attract additional resources to support ongoing and future restoration initiatives.

A gender-responsive approach under this outcome means that all knowledge management (KM) products and activities captures good practices and lessons learned from a gender perspective. Gender experts hired by the project will ensure that content is screened for gender equality and women's empowerment messages and, to the extent possible, that they are also gender inclusive (considering gender diversity e.g.).

Indicators:

- Exchanges with regional/global platforms are reflected by uploads/downloads of at least 5 best practices/commune each year.
- Best practices from 75% of Champion farmers are being replicated with peers.

Gender-responsive targets (from Gender Action Plan – Annex 10):

- 50% of the project's participants in regional/global platforms are women.
- 100% of best practices are screened for gender responsiveness by gender experts.

Output 4.1: Champion beneficiaries, including women, duplicate their restoration models with peers, spreading successful approaches and practices across communities and landscapes.

Work under this output will enable champion beneficiaries, women included, to replicate their successful restoration models with peers, spreading effective practices across communities and landscapes. Activities include centralizing and capitalizing on best practices, developing and sharing a catalogue of good practices, and providing technical support for scaling successful micro-projects to peers.

The following activities are planned for this output:

- Centralization and capitalization of best practices.
- The development and dissemination of a catalogue of good practices.
- Technical support for the deployment of successful micro-projects to peers.

Output 4.2: Project monitoring and evaluation elevate best practices from champion beneficiaries and their peers to regional and global frameworks and platforms, facilitating knowledge exchange, technical assistance, and multi-stakeholder dialogue to inform broader ecosystem restoration initiatives with women's full participation and content screened for gender responsiveness.

Through this output the project will seek to elevate best practices from champion beneficiaries and their peers to regional and global platforms, enhancing knowledge exchange, technical assistance, and multi-stakeholder dialogue. Planned activities include creating a GGW database linked to national and international systems and developing data collection tools and mechanisms for the GGW database.

The following activities are planned for this output:

- The creation of a GGW database linked to national (SIFOR, SNGIE, etc.) and international (GGW Data Task Force) systems.
- The development of computer tools and data collection mechanism for the GGW database.

Output 4.3: New gender-responsive rounds of funding proposals are submitted for new funding, ensuring the continued support and scaling-up of ecosystem restoration activities in Mali along the Great Green Wall.

New rounds of funding proposals submitted by beneficiaries, women included, for new funding in a cyclical and planned basis, always improving the processes and approaches. Work under this output focuses on launching new rounds of funding proposals to ensure continued support and scaling-up of ecosystem restoration activities along the Great Green Wall in Mali. Beneficiaries, including women, will submit proposals on a cyclical and planned basis, following the rules for accessing funds, while the project team will continuously improve processes and approaches for handling these proposals, and leaving a legacy to the Implementing Partner on how a dynamic, inclusive and sustainable grant-making scheme can be operated. Activities also include adapting successful best practice micro-projects into new funding proposals to secure ongoing financial support.

The following activities are planned for this output:

- New rounds of funding.
- Adaptation of best practice micro-projects into new funding proposals.

Component 5: Effective project monitoring & evaluation.

Outcome 4: Timely and successful achievement of project outcomes.

In line with UNDP's and the GEF's requirements, the project will implement a robust M&E system in order to ensure and measure proper project implementation and -when and where needed- make implementation adjustments.

In line with the Gender Action Plan for this project (PRODOC Annex 10), the project team will ensure full consideration of women's perspective and of gender issues in the all the relevant content produced by the project, including but not limited to, PIRs, project evaluations (MTR and TE), technical reports and Baseline Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices (KAP) surveys.

Indicators:

- Quarterly project implementation monitoring reports.
- External mid-term evaluation reports.

Gender-responsive targets (from Gender Action Plan – Annex 10):

- At least one yearly gender responsiveness training of project stakeholders in each participating communes and one at the national level.
- 100% of the project's relevant content is screened for gender-responsiveness and produce gender-relevant data.

Output 5.1: A monitoring structure for project implementation is in place.

Refer to relevant UNDP PRODOC and relevant Annexes relating to the M&E System and its budget. PRODOC Section VII “Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Plan”, being the most important one and it includes detailed descriptions of M&E activities.

During project implementation, UNDP will ensure that the PIRs, the MTE and the TE include a review and reporting of the Gender Action Plan and relevant gender dimensions of the project.

In sum the main M&E activities planned are:

- Conduct monitoring activities, including the preparation of reports, among them the PIR, which will include a gendering section,
- Produce quarterly project implementation reports, which will need to be gender responsive,
- Support to mid-term evaluation, and
- Support to end-line evaluation - both of which will follow UNDP and GEF guidance and will fully explore the project's level of gender responsiveness.

Project Benefits, Stakeholders and Sustainability

This project is very much a facilitative project, aiming to provide synergies and leverage itself and other projects with similar objectives. In this way acceleration of restoration activities and scaling up of best practices can be achieved.

Results through Core Indicators:

- Land under restoration: 90,000 Hectares
- Landscapes under improved practices: 75,000 Hectares
- Greenhouse gas emissions mitigated: 2,241,977 tCO₂e
- Direct beneficiaries (disaggregated): 82,625 women and 80,575 men (163,200 total)

End of the project situation (Sustainability). The end of the project situation is expected to be that: local economies and agro-silvo-pastoral livelihoods in the project area have been reoriented to sustainable, ecosystem reinforcing and climate resilient practices. The emphasis is on the verb reoriented. Five years is too short a time for -for example- an agroforestry project or a planted biodiversity corridor to demonstrate its full benefits, considering the time needed for trees to mature.

However, the time period is long enough to observe changes in practices and production techniques and assess that ecosystem restoration is in fact plausible and well underway.

Approach to stakeholders, women, communities and private sector entities included.

How the project works with the various stakeholders and beneficiaries is explained below. Their engagement, along with the FLoRE scheme, is at the heart of the project's sustainability.

The ANGMV, and the dedicated PMU, will ensure institutional capacity building, coordination, and monitoring and evaluation and will work in close collaboration with the respective stakeholders and sign partnership agreements with their technical departments in the implementation of activities. Below are the necessary explanations.

Interactions with communities and selection of communes

Communes. Following the Stakeholder Consultation²⁸, the following 20 communes have been selected to be included within the project scope⁵. The communes are the centerpiece of project implementation, in that the Fund for Local Ecosystem Restoration is held annually in each commune. The communes are also the drivers of their own Social, Environmental and Cultural Development Plans (French acronym: PDSEC), which the project will support to assist in integrating ecosystem restoration plans.

The limited funding under the project combined with the ambitious restoration and poverty reduction targets, means that co-funding will be required to fund implementation of medium to large scale proposals to be submitted by the 20 communes under the project.

Table 4: Description of Communes In Project Scope

#	REGION	COMMUNE
1	MOPTI	DIAKA
2	MOPTI	DIALLOUBE
3	MOPTI	DIONDORI
4	MOPTI	FARIMAKE
5	MOPTI	KOROMBANA
6	MOPTI	TOGUERE COUMBE
7	MOPTI	YOUWAROU
8	NARA	DILLY
9	NARA	GUIRE
10	NARA	NARA
11	NARA	OUAGADOU
12	NIORO DU SAHEL	DIAYE COURA
13	NIORO DU SAHEL	LAKAMANE
14	NIORO DU SAHEL	SIMBI
15	NIORO DU SAHEL	YERERE
16	SÉGOU	BELLEN
17	SÉGOU	KARERI
18	SÉGOU	MACINA
19	SÉGOU	MONIMPEBOUGOU
20	SÉGOU	NAMPALARI

Community groups. The project offers dedicated support to individual groups within the community in order to safeguard their participation and capacity development. These groups are (and may be expanded or changed as the project progresses):

1. **Women's groups:** the initial entry point for the project is CAFO, a collective of 762 women's organizations whose mission is to promote associative development with a view to improving the living conditions of women for their participation in Mali's development process. In this context, it carries out advocacy actions to strengthen the power of influence and dialogue of Malian women's organizations in development policies. CAFO may play a facilitating and quality control role for local women's groups to submit their respective micro-projects. It is expected that CAFO will also be able to vouch for the authenticity of local groups. A newly launched initiative is the Great Green Wall Green Women's Platform²⁹[file:///C:/Users/missale.woldegiorgis/Downloads/GEF%20CEO%20endorsement%20request%20Mali%20GGW%209614_FV%2014Aug2024.docx - ftn5\[6\]](file:///C:/Users/missale.woldegiorgis/Downloads/GEF%20CEO%20endorsement%20request%20Mali%20GGW%209614_FV%2014Aug2024.docx - ftn5[6])³⁰.
2. **Youth groups, including both boys and girls:** the initial entry point for the project are secondary schools (including technical colleges and other tertiary education facilities, both public and private) in each of the 20 communes. Schools or classes can compete to submit proposals for micro-projects. The project will link up to the GGW Green Youth Caravan⁷.
3. **Professional groups, to which a gender transformative approach will apply⁸³¹:** the baseline assessment⁹ found comparable ecological training needs, specifically on transformation and resilience-oriented production methods. The groups covered, whom all have a separate channel to submit micro-projects within their respective communes are:
 - a. Crop Farmer groups
 - b. Pastoralist groups
 - c. Fisherfolk groups
 - d. Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP) producer groups

Other players

Other projects. These stakeholders are limited to projects that are overlapping or can have other synergies with the project. Collaboration will be in the form of co-financing arrangements. These projects include: World Bank's PRTD, GEF-UNDP's Small Grants Program and Mali's Rural Electrification program. During the project implementation phase, it is foreseen to continue engagement with other projects to secure further collaboration and co-financing. These other projects include WB's PRPP, EU's GGW Initiative, GIZ's FREXUS and UNDP's Climate Security and Sustainable Management of Natural Resources in the Center Regions of Mali for the Consolidation of Peace project.

Private sector. In addition, linkages will be sought with agro-industrial companies, especially those with out-grower schemes, as the potential positive impact on the landscape in terms of hectares under improved agricultural practices can become significant.

Regions: Stakeholders have agreed during the pre-project design stakeholder engagement workshop, which reunited representatives from the four regions covered by this project, to take on an innovative engagement approach. It was agreed that the main implementation modality of the project will be a Fund for Local Restoration of Ecosystems (FLoRE), whereby stakeholders will submit proposals for micro-projects. These will be assessed by a committee on which representatives of the stakeholders will also sit. Winning proposals will benefit from coaching and mentoring by project (or contracted) experts. There will be different categories of eligible stakeholders: farmers, pastoralists, women, youth, indigenous populations, civil society organizations, and private sector participants. This way, it can be assured that microprojects are both inclusive and reflective of local needs and local needs. This increases the sense of ownership and therefore the chances of success. As these projects take root, the project will also support the roll-out to peers, supporting the initial winning project proponents to do this successfully. An average of five peers will be coached, increasing the

outreach of the project by a factor of five. For all these activities, stakeholders can be supported and/or represented by civil society organizations.

/ Refer for more details to PRODOC Annex 8 “Stakeholder Engagement Plan”/

Specific approach to private sector engagement

The private sector will play a crucial role in accelerating and scaling up restoration activities, particularly agro-industrial companies with large out-grower schemes that involve thousands of farmers. By encouraging these companies to shift toward more sustainable agricultural practices, the project aims to drive large-scale ecosystem restoration while simultaneously boosting farmers’ incomes through improved productivity.

The project will actively collaborate with key companies already operating in Mali, including (but not limited to):

- ✓ Compagnie Malienne pour le Développement des Textiles (CMDT): This is a cotton company that operates in the regions of Kayes, Koulikoro, Sikasso, and Ségou. It is a joint venture between the Malian government and several foreign partners, including the French group Geocoton. CMDT supports about 200,000 cotton farmers and provides them with inputs, credit, extension services, and market access².
- ✓ Société Malienne de Transformation de Fruits et Légumes (SOTRAF): This is a fruit and vegetable processing company that operates in the regions of Kayes, Koulikoro, and Ségou. It is a subsidiary of the Moroccan group Diana Holding, which also owns the beverage company Castel-Mali. SOTRAF produces juices, jams, and concentrates from locally sourced fruits, such as mangoes, oranges, and pineapples. It works with about 15,000 smallholder farmers and provides them with technical assistance and quality control³.
- ✓ Société Malienne de Production d’Energie Solaire (SOMAPEL): This is a solar energy company that operates in the regions of Kayes, Koulikoro, Ségou, and Mopti. It is a joint venture between the Malian company Energie du Mali (EDM) and the French company Akuo Energy. SOMAPEL installs and operates solar power plants in rural areas that are not connected to the national grid. It provides electricity to households, businesses, and public services, such as schools and health centers.

These partnerships are integral to the project’s efforts to create local employment opportunities and develop sharecropping arrangements. Through their corporate social responsibility policies, these companies can help align business operations with sustainable development goals. For example, CMDT’s contract farming scheme benefits cotton farmers through financial stability, SOTRAF ensures fair pricing for smallholder suppliers, and SOMAPEL’s rural electrification program enhances livelihoods by providing access to electricity in underserved areas.

/ Refer for more details to PRODOC Annex 8 “Stakeholder Engagement Plan” for more details on how the project intends to engage private sector stakeholders.

Gender equality and women’s empowerment – a responsive approach

The project foresees gender specific interventions under the implementation modality. This is achieved under Outcome 2 where the Community Fund for Local Restoration of Ecosystems (FLoRE) is operating (see next section).

Women's groups have their own component under this fund and are invited to submit microprojects. The project applies therefore a positive gender bias as a measure to counteract deep-seated gender discriminatory patterns that are prevalent in Malian society. Winning candidates will benefit from tailor-made coaching and mentoring. Besides women, there are specific categories for youth and indigenous populations. The project target is to ensure that 50% of target beneficiaries will be women.

/ Refer to PRODOC Annex 8 "Gender Analysis and Gender Action Plan". /

The Fund for Local Restoration of Ecosystems (FLoRE)

(in French: Fonds Local de Restoration des Ecosystèmes – FLoRE)

Introduction. The Fund for Local Restoration of Ecosystems is sub-divided into three work-streams in a competition-type modality.

- ✓ **Stream 1: Community level Fund for Local Restoration of Ecosystems (FLoRE)** based on submissions of proposals for microprojects. Simple templates will be used and technical assistance will be provided to develop proposals.
- ✓ **Stream 2: Private Sector Fund for Local Restoration of Ecosystems (FLoRE)** for businesses switching to restoration and poverty reduction-oriented business models.
- ✓ **Stream 3: Commune level & Ecosystem Leadership Fund for Local Restoration of Ecosystems (FLoRE).** This stream (with two sub-streams) is conducted in parallel with the other streams and also benefits from a dedicated funding stream, which will depend in part on a co-funding stream.
 - a. **Sub-stream Communal Projects.** This concerns landscape level projects. An example of a potential project would be rehabilitation of a water dam, or the revegetation of a biodiversity corridor.
 - b. **Sub-stream Ecosystem Leadership projects.** This stream is dedicated to recognizing excellence and strengthening ecosystem leadership capacities. It follows a different awarding system (described below).
- ✓ **Private sector** ideally proposes restoration-oriented projects together with communities (out-grower scheme types of arrangements). Proposals which aim for more sustainable business practices combined with a positive impact on incomes for communities will receive a higher score.
- ✓ **Communes** themselves can also propose projects annually. As these will likely involve higher end investments (one could think of larger scale reforestation activities or rehabilitation of dams), the awarding will be partially dependent upon the ability of the project to attract co-funding.
- ✓ **Other projects** from different funding sources are also eligible -in each Stream- to propose micro-projects and communal projects. The conditions for participation are co-funding of, and synergies with, initiatives deployed by this project.

To maintain high levels of interest and engagement of previous "winners" of the Fund for Local Restoration of Ecosystems (FLoRE), this two-week period is also used to showcase and honour the best practices of those winners. Small prizes can be awarded. For the more complex (micro)projects, financial support can be staggered from year to year. Successful implementation over the past year would then unlock subsequent support. This will depend on the nature/type of the proposal and will be determined during the evaluation of the proposal.

The annual launching of the rounds of competition is timed to coincide with the “La Quinzaine de l’Environnement”, a two-week environmental event^{[10]³²} organized by the Malian Ministry of Environment, starting on World Environment Day (June 5th) and ending on World Day to Combat Desertification and Drought (17th June).

Fund for Local Restoration of Ecosystems (FLoRE) Operations Manual. An operations manual will be developed upon inception of the project in light of the Low Value Grant guidelines of UNDP^{[11]³³}. It will also include templates in plain language and in question/answer format for prospective applicants to follow. Low literacy and/or numeracy levels should not be an impediment for good **ideas to flourish**. The PMU is responsible to ensure adequate support.

Stream 1: Community level Fund for Local Restoration of Ecosystems (FLoRE). The project aims to engage local communities by soliciting proposals for micro-projects that focus on ecosystem restoration and economically sustainable activities. These micro-projects, which can range from 1 to 5 years in duration, will support broader environmental and economic resilience goals. The initial contribution from the project budget will be \$337/micro project. Communities are expected to propose 100% in-kind counterpart contribution. As co-funding from other donor funded or government funded projects come onboard, the micro projects can increase in size, but community counterpart contributions do not need to match the additional funding.

Proposal Submission and Evaluation:

- Communities are encouraged to submit proposals using a standardized template provided by the project.
- An evaluation committee, comprising representatives from the National Agency for the Great Green Wall and local project area representatives, will assess submissions and select the initial winners.
- Successful applicants will receive awards to implement their proposals and ongoing technical support from the project team. Awards will typically be tailored to the microprojects and will help in achieving them. They can vary and range from **support for equipment purchase**, to specific training, to exchange visits of other successful projects.

Participant Eligibility:

- Eligible participants include agricultural groups, livestock groups, fishermen, women's groups, youth groups, and other projects willing to collaborate through sharing financing and expertise.
- Each round of the competition solicits proposals from each group in every commune in every region.

Project Types and Evaluation Criteria:

- Proposed projects should ideally be broad in scope—targeting landscape restoration to enhance the profitability and sustainability of local economic activities.
 - Considerations might include agroforestry, erosion control, clean energy, sustainable grazing, and durable agriculture.
-

- Projects will be evaluated based on their potential for multiple benefits, synergies with other initiatives, impact on large areas (preferably over 20 hectares^{[12]³⁴}), potential for future scaling, and contributions to peace and conflict management.

Implementation and Monitoring:

- Winners will receive support in implementing their projects, including technical guidance and possibly material support.
- Monitoring progress is a mandatory aspect of participation, using collected data to refine project strategies both locally and in other regions involved in the Great Green Wall initiative.

Replication and Scaling:

- If successful, projects demonstrating positive outcomes by the second or third year may be selected for replication.
- Community members interested in replicating a winning project can submit simplified proposals, adhering to agreed project modalities and responsibilities.
- Awards for these subsequent rounds are dependent upon obtaining co-financing.
- Technical support by PMU will be provided, mainly in a “backstopping” modality to the champion farmer. This is due to resource limitations for M&E considering the project target of over 160,000 beneficiaries.

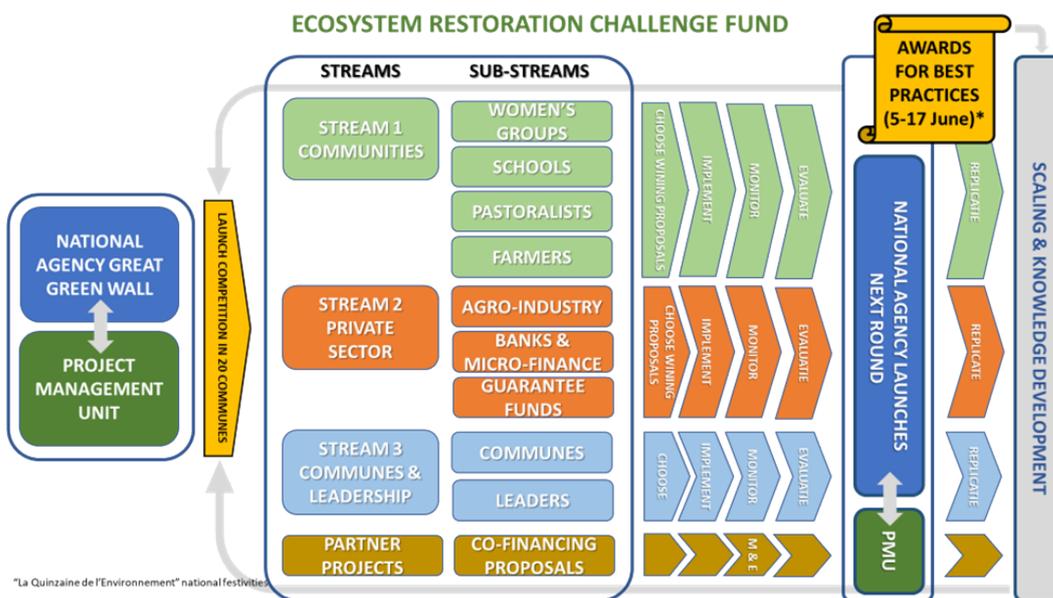


Figure 2: Description of the Ecosystem Challenge Fund

Stream 2: Private Sector Fund for Local Restoration of Ecosystems (FLoRE) for businesses switching to restoration and poverty reduction-oriented business models. This stream follows the same format as Stream 1 for communities:

Proposal submission:

- Businesses submit proposals using a standardized template provided by the project.
- The evaluation committee assesses submissions and select the initial winners.
- Successful applicants can receive equity to the tune of a total of \$200,000 as a contribution to implement their proposals but the main contribution is ongoing technical support from the project team and funding for the community smallholders.

Participant Eligibility:

- Eligible participants include agro-industrial enterprises, input-suppliers, agricultural machinery suppliers, rural finance providers, rural insurance (including climate insurance), guarantee funds, energy (equipment) companies and similar businesses who offer to collaborate through equity arrangements.
- Applicants need to demonstrate that their client base includes the 163,200 beneficiaries in Nara, Nioro, Ségou and/or Mopti.

Project Types and Evaluation Criteria:

- Proposed projects should target landscape restoration to enhance the profitability and sustainability of local economic activities^{[13]³⁵}.
- Proposed projects should demonstrate clear and active involvement of community beneficiaries (for example in an out-grower scheme).
- Considerations might include agroforestry, erosion control, eco-friendly input supply, clean energy (productive and/or household use), sustainable livestock management, and sustainable agriculture.
- Projects will be evaluated based on their potential for multiple benefits, synergies with other initiatives, impact on large areas (preferably over 100 hectares), potential for future scaling, and contributions to peace and conflict management.
- Disqualifying criteria for private sector proposals include proposals whereby the company commodity “crowds out” the farmers’ other livelihood activities. For example, a farmer feels pressured to replace land for food crops with cotton crops, thus threatening the family livelihood and reducing resilience.

Implementation and Monitoring:

- Winners will receive support in implementing their projects, including technical guidance and possibly (facilitating) material support. The focus is on facilitating the change to more sustainable ways of doing business.
- Monitoring progress is a mandatory aspect of participation, using collected data to refine project strategies both locally and in other regions involved in the Great Green Wall initiative.

Replication and Scaling:

- If successful, initiatives demonstrating positive outcomes by the second or third year may be selected for expansion (assuming the initial phase is a pilot phase).
- Support from the PMU can be in the form of community awareness raising and provision of training.

Stream 3: Commune & Ecosystem Leadership Fund for Local Restoration of Ecosystems (FLoRE). This stream, which has two sub-streams (on communal projects and on leadership), is conducted in parallel with the other streams and also benefits from a dedicated funding stream, which -considering the more substantial budget envelopes required- will depend on a co-funding stream. An example of a potential project would be rehabilitation of a water dam, or the revegetation of a biodiversity corridor.

- 1) **Sub-stream Communal projects:** Communes will need to submit proposals themselves. These will need to be at a level comparable to pre-feasibility engineering proposals and consist of a high-level technical and financial proposal. This comprises of:

Technical Description:

- **Ecosystem Diagnosis:** Clearly define the degraded ecosystem targeted (forest, wetland, etc.) and diagnosis of the root causes of its degradation (overgrazing, deforestation, etc.).
- **Restoration Strategy:** Outline a proposed restoration strategy that addresses the identified causes. This could involve planting native trees, removing invasive species, or improving water management.
- **Community Participation:** Demonstrate how local communities will be involved in planning, implementing, and maintaining the restoration project. This builds ownership and ensures long-term success.
- **Monitoring and Evaluation:** Include a plan for monitoring the project's progress and evaluating its effectiveness over time. This data will be crucial for securing future funding.
- **Sustainability:** Highlight how the project will be ecologically and financially sustainable. Consider incorporating income-generating activities for communities alongside restoration efforts.

Financial Aspects:

- **Cost Estimation:** Provide a realistic breakdown of the project's costs, including labor, materials, equipment, and ongoing maintenance. Consider local market rates for labor and materials.
- **Funding Sources:** Identify potential co-funding sources. This could include government grants, NGOs, philanthropic organizations, or carbon offset markets.
- **Own contribution:** Indicate both technical and financial contributions from the commune. The financial contributions can include co-funding sources.
- **Financial Management Plan:** Outline a plan for managing project finances transparently and responsibly. This includes budgeting, accounting, and reporting procedures.
- **Cost-Benefit Analysis:** Demonstrate the economic, social, and environmental benefits the project will bring to the community. Quantify these benefits whenever possible (e.g., increased crop yields, improved water quality).

Additional Considerations:

- **Land Tenure:** Research and address land tenure issues in the targeted area. Ensure you have the necessary permissions from local communities and authorities.
- **Capacity Building:** Consider incorporating capacity building initiatives into your proposal. This could involve training local people on restoration techniques, project management, and business skills for sustainable income generation.
- **Climate Resilience:** Factor in the increasing challenges of climate change in Mali. Choose restoration approaches that promote drought tolerance, erosion control, and overall ecosystem resilience.

2) **Sub-stream Ecosystem Leadership** : this stream is open to local authorities and recognizing those that excel in ecosystem restoration efforts. Rather than requiring them to submit proposals, a dedicated team annually evaluates their territorial development plans. They assess how effectively ecosystem restoration is integrated into these plans and how these efforts are implemented on the ground, considering factors such as funding allocation and innovation. Based on this assessment, the leader of the respective commune or district receives an award for best practices in ecosystem restoration. This award, in the form of a fund, can be utilized to further promote ecosystem restoration or for any other purpose desired by the winner.

Focus on strengthening core competencies:

- **Project Cycle Management Training:** Offer training courses on all stages of the project cycle (identification, design, implementation, monitoring & evaluation). This equips leaders with the skills to manage restoration initiatives effectively.
- **Monitoring and Evaluation Techniques:** Focus on building skills in data collection, analysis, and reporting for monitoring ecosystem restoration progress. Tools and techniques for ecological monitoring should be tailored to the local context.
- **Leadership and Communication Skills:** Include training in communication, conflict resolution, and stakeholder engagement. These skills are crucial for effective leadership and collaboration with communities.

Addressing Local Context:

- **Climate Change and Resilience:** Incorporate training -where required- on climate-smart restoration techniques and strategies for building ecosystem resilience.
- **Community Engagement:** Highlight the importance of participatory approaches and request support for developing skills in community mobilization and conflict resolution.
- **Traditional Knowledge Integration:** Acknowledge the value of traditional ecological knowledge and how it can be integrated with scientific approaches.

Local Fund for Ecosystems Restoration (FLoRE) Frequency:

- The FLoRE will be held annually, ensuring ongoing engagement and opportunity for new proposals, with a structured approach to expanding successful practices across **the regions involved**.
- Duration of projects is limited by the project life-time of 5 years. This means that the lifetimes of microprojects -in terms of benefitting from ongoing coaching and mentoring support by the GEF project- need to shorten with time. In year one, microprojects can last 4 years. In year two, micro projects can only be 3 years. It will for example not be possible to submit a five-year agroforestry proposal in the last year of the GEF project.

Conclusion. The three streams provide a strategic response to the theory of change by targeting communities, the private sector and the communes/local authorities. The FLoRE addresses the **Outcomes 2 and 3** of the project. Yet, it does not address the strategic needs of the two remainder Outcomes of the project (1 and 4).

Outcomes 1 on policy and 4 on scaling lessons learned are addressed through the institutional framework of the project (described under the next section), which includes the National Agency for the GGW's network and the Land Degradation Neutrality working group. The PMU is assigned to facilitate the required capacity building activities. Outcome 4 (on scaling etc.) is addressed through the project's M&E framework. Best practices are to be elevated to regional (GGW, but also for example AFR 100) and global frameworks and tools (GEF, UN Biodiversity Lab, EarthMap, Conservation International). PMU is assigned to support the National Agency with incorporation of best practices into the GGW database. The PMU is also responsible for incorporating lessons learned into proposals for new and additional funding.

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[1] GCP will support the project through design and technical advisory role, technical assistance and capacity building, knowledge and innovation hubs, cross-fertilization, fostering a community of practices, coordination and collaboration, spatial analysis and reporting, governance, communication, etc.

[2] IP's brochure: chrome-extension://efaidnbmnnnibpcajpcglclefindmkaj/https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/2022-10/GEF_IP_EcosystemRestoration_2022_10_12.pdf

[3] The non-validation of these assumptions result in project risk, which are formulated as the negation of these assumptions.

[4] The expression "*approche sensible au genre*" in French, is a UNDP accepted translation of 'gender responsiveness' according to the Gender Results Effectiveness Scale (GRES). It is usually stronger than mentioning only "*ciblé par rapport le genre*" (for "gender targeted") or even previously used expressions such as '*prise en compte du genre*' (for "gender mainstreaming"). A key difference in meaning is that a gender-responsive approach goes beyond acknowledging gender differences to actively addressing gender inequalities. These approaches are designed to transform unequal power relations and aim to promote gender equality in a systemic way. This approach is considered necessary in the project context in Mali.

[5] Several considerations came into play in this selection, including security concerns and the willingness of local leaders to embrace the project's agenda, and hereunder, its gender responsive/transformational approach.

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[6] [Atelier régional de lancement de la plateforme verte des femmes de la grande muraille verte \(pvf/gmv\) | panegmv - plateforme des partenaires](#)

[7] [1ère édition - Caravane Verte des Jeunes de la Grande Muraille Verte \(CVJ/GMV\) | PaneGMV - Plateforme des Partenaires](#)

[8] As many of these groups are traditionally male dominated in Mali, the project will seek to address deep-rooted gender discriminatory tendencies when working with these groups through positive gender bias (e.g. women's empowerment actions), gender training and open

dialogue in view of raising awareness about gender and its different facets and how gender-based violence and discrimination can be pro-actively eliminated.

[9] RAPPORT PROVISOIRE SUR LA RESTAURATION : « ACCELERER LA RESTAURATION DES ECOSYSTEMES EN MOBILISANT LES COMMUNAUTES LE LONG DU CORRIDOR DE LA GRANDE MURAILLE VERTE », Moulibo Coulibaly, April 2024

[10] https://malijet.com/la_societe_malienne_aujourd'hui/269876-quinzaine-de-l%E2%80%99environnement-2022-bougouni-accueille-les-festivi.html Malijet - Quinzaine de l'environnement 2022 : Bougouni accueille les festivités.

file:///C:/Users/missale.woldegiorgis/Downloads/GEF%20CEO%20endorsement%20request%20Mali%20GGW%209614_FV%2014_Aug2024.docx - ftnref8

[11] PPM_Design_Grants Operational Guidance, <https://popp.undp.org/document/low-value-grants-undp-operational-guide>

[12] The assumption is that microprojects are proposed by local groups of 10 members, with each able to restore at least 2 Hectares. (= 20Ha). For vegetable growing, smaller plots of 5 Hectares are considered plausible

[13] World Bank.

Blueprints for Private Investment in Ecosystem Restoration : Lessons from Case Studies (English). Washington, D.C. : World Bank Group. [Blueprints for Private Investment in Ecosystem Restoration : Lessons from Case Studies \(worldbank.org\)](https://www.worldbank.org/)

Institutional Arrangement and Coordination with Ongoing Initiatives and Project.

Please describe the Institutional Arrangements for the execution of this child project, including framework and mechanisms for coordination, governance, financial management and procurement. This should include consideration for linking with other relevant initiatives at country-level (if a country child project) or regional/global level (for coordination platform child project). If possible, please summarize the flow of funds (diagram), accountabilities for project management and financial reporting (organogram), including audit, and staffing plans. (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

The Ecosystem Restoration Integrated Program aligns with the vision of the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration and supports the global commitments toward restoration under the Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs). As such, it mobilizes a diverse coalition of stakeholders from all relevant sectors, catalyzing finance, and fostering global cooperation. The program aims to generate multiple environmental and socioeconomic benefits by applying integrated approaches to restore degraded ecosystems. It will focus on restoration of ecosystem types with a high potential to generate multiple benefits. [1]³⁶ The institutional structure of this project has been chosen with the overarching Integrated Program in mind and aims to align its activities through three key parameters: effective project management, capacity strengthening of national partners through a learning-by-doing approach, and acquisition of additional funding through scaling of lessons learned in new proposals.

Implementation Partner. The Implementing Partner for this project is the National Agency for the Great Green Wall (ANGMV). The GGW engages with the public and private sector, national and international NGOs, and technical and financial partners of Mali [2]³⁷. Its prime task is to oversee and implement the Great Green Wall Initiative within Mali. As such, this project falls under its mandate.

The Implementing Partner is the entity to which the UNDP Administrator has entrusted the implementation of UNDP assistance specified in this signed project document along with the assumption of full responsibility and accountability for the effective use of UNDP resources and the delivery of outputs, as set forth in this document.

The Implementation Partner is responsible for executing this project. Specific tasks include:

- Project planning, coordination, management, monitoring, evaluation and reporting. This includes providing all required information and data necessary for timely, comprehensive and evidence-based project reporting, including results and financial data, as necessary. The Implementing Partner will strive to ensure project-level M&E is undertaken by national institutes and is aligned with national systems so that the data used and generated by the project supports national systems.
- Overseeing the management of project risks as included in this project document and new risks that may emerge during project implementation;
- • **Procurement of goods and services, including human resources;**
- • **Financial management, including overseeing financial expenditures against project budgets;**
- Approving and signing the multiyear workplan;
- Approving and signing the combined delivery report at the end of the year; and,
- Signing the financial report or the funding authorization and certificate of expenditures.

Project Management Unit:

The following section explains how the project is implemented from the national level down to the commune level and how the respective beneficiary groups are engaged.

The Project Management Unit (PMU) The PMU is responsible for:

1. **Coordination and Management:** The PMU oversees the day-to-day operations of the project, ensuring that all activities are coordinated and implemented as planned. This includes managing the project schedule, resources, and staff to achieve the project's objectives.
2. **Integration with National Systems:** The PMU works closely with existing government systems and procedures to ensure alignment is achieved with UNDP/GEF financial and procurement procedures. This includes financial management, procurement, and monitoring systems, to strengthen government capacities therein and ensure sustainability beyond the project's lifespan.
3. **Monitoring and Reporting:** Monitor the progress of the project against its goals and timelines. It collects and analyzes data to support the ANGMV prepare reports.
4. **Stakeholder Communication:** The PMU acts as the main point of contact between the project, and local stakeholders.
5. **Capacity Building:** Strengthen the capabilities of ANGMV, local partners and beneficiaries through training and development activities.
6. **Risk Management:** The PMU identifies potential risks to the project and develops strategies to mitigate these risks.

The PMU will be housed within or in proximity to the National Agency for the Great Green Wall in Bamako. The exact PMU location will be determined during project inception. The PMU will implement the project activities for ANGMV and ensure financial and administrative coordination. The PMU will consist of one Project Manager (PM), one Project Administrator and Finance Officer, one Safeguards and Gender specialist, M&E and Communications specialist, one Ecosystem Restoration and Climate Change Adaptation specialist and one Private Sector Development and Livelihoods specialist.

The **National Technical Advisory Group** advises the Implementing Partner (ANGMV) and the Project Management Unit and will meet twice a year. This National Technical Advisory Group consists of the following institutions: Agency for Environment and Sustainable Development (AEDD); National Directorate of Water and Forests; National Directorate of

Agriculture; National Directorate of Animal Production and Industries; Institute of Rural Economy; General Directorate of Civil Protection (DGPC); National Directorate of Peacebuilding; General Directorate of Territorial Collectivities; National Directorate of Fisheries (DNP), Directorate for the Promotion of Women, Children and the Family; Office du Niger, and RECOTRADE[3]³⁸.

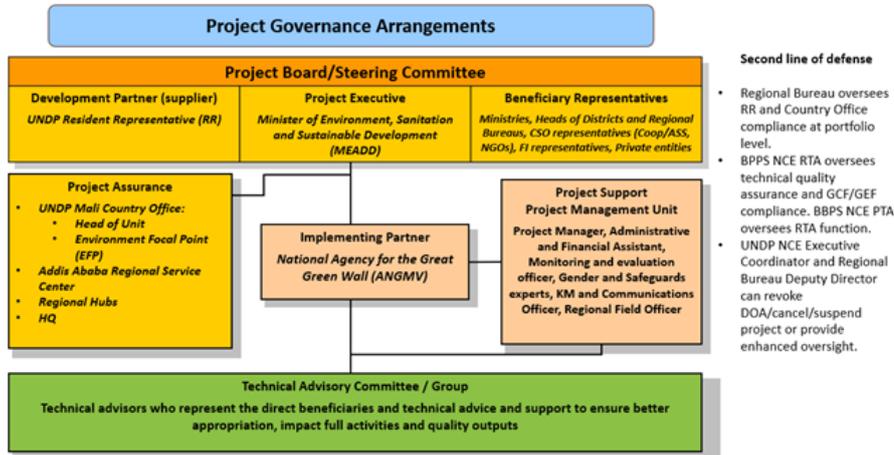


Figure 3: Project Governance Arrangements

The UNDP Resident Representative assumes full responsibility and accountability for oversight and quality assurance of this Project and ensures its timely implementation in compliance with the GEF-specific requirements and UNDP's Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures (POPP), its Financial Regulations and Rules and Internal Control Framework. A representative of the UNDP Country Office will assume the assurance role and will present assurance findings to the Project Board, and therefore attends Project Board meetings as a non-voting member.

Other entities with which the project will maintain close contact:

The **National Working Group on Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN)**[4] to systematically address land degradation for better coordination of cross-sectoral decision-making and monitoring of LDN targets. This working group is receiving institutional support through GEF-7 funded climate security project (GEF ID 10687). It sets specific targets to combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought, and floods, and striving to halt biodiversity loss by 2030. The group ensures that national efforts are in line with international standards and practices set by the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), and it is in this light that the project ensures it contributes to this mandate.

The **Office du Niger**[5], a semi-autonomous government agency that administers a large irrigation scheme in the Ségou Region, supplying nearly 100,000 hectares mainly for rice production. Around 320,000 tons are grown each year representing 40 percent of the total Malian production, making the Office a strategic partner for restoration, and potentially also for mitigation of CO₂, CH₄ and NO_x emissions from rice production once better cultivation methods are followed.

Collaboration with **local and regional structures**[6] will be established to support the execution of project activities in the field. This will be achieved through close collaboration with the **CLOCSAD** (Comité Local d'Orientation, de Coordination et de Suivi des Actions de Développement), **CCOCSAD** (Comité Communal d'Orientation, de Coordination et de Suivi des Actions de Développement), and **CROCSAD** (Comité Régional d'Orientation, de Coordination et de Suivi des Actions de Développement).

The project will also develop MoUs/LoAs with government extension services and regional directorates based in Nara, Niore du Sahel, Ségou and Mopti to support the execution of planned activities (e.g. Regional Directorate of Water and Forests; Regional Directorate for the Promotion of Women, Children and the Family; Regional Directorate of Agriculture;

Regional Directorate of Fisheries; Regional Directorate of Animal Production; Regional Directorate of Social Development; Regional Development Agency; DRPSIAP).

Depending on the security context, priority will be given to the identification of local focal points for the project in each commune, which will be selected in a participatory manner by the technical extension services in each commune. A mayor will formalize the appointment. They will be the relay of the project at the level of each cercle and will play a role in the M&E of the project.

Financial Management

The project will be executed according to UNDP's full National Implementation Modality (NIM) as per NIM guidelines agreed by UNDP and the Government of Mali. UNDP ensures quality assurance throughout the project. The Implementing Partner for this project is the ANGMV (National Agency for the Great Green Wall). The Implementing Partner is responsible and accountable for managing this project, including the monitoring and evaluation of project interventions, achieving project outcomes, and for the effective use of UNDP resources.

IMPORTANT: A parallel co-funding window will remain under UNDP Joint Programming modality throughout the project's life-time. This parallel window coincides with the Stream 3 Fund for Local Restoration of Ecosystems (FLoRE) for medium to large scale restoration proposals submitted by communes.

Procurement Management

The procurement procedures and requirements will need to align with the principles of transparency, fairness, and efficiency, as per UNDP regulations. UNDP support is aimed at strengthening local procurement capacity and aligning with national ownership and sustainability goals.

Specifically:

- Procurement managed by national government/local institutions according to their procedures, aligning with agreed standards for competitiveness, fairness, transparency.
- UNDP provides oversight and capacity-building support.
- Must comply with Mali laws.
- Strong focus on audit trails, accountability, oversight through regular audits, reporting requirements, and monitoring.
- Risk management strategies are crucial to identify and mitigate procurement-related risks.

The diagram below shows how financial management and procurement management evolve alongside co-funding modalities.

Starting from the left side of the diagram, the key components are:

1. The GEF grant funds the project. Streams 1 & 2 of the Ecosystem Fund for Local Restoration of Ecosystems (FLoRE) are also funded by the GEF grant.
2. The project is under National Implementation Modality (NIM).
3. In parallel, UNDP will search for co-funding and/or joint programming modalities to enable the project to expand its coverage, its activities, and increase its impact.
4. Stream 3 (Commune and Leadership Challenge) of the Ecosystem Fund for Local Restoration of Ecosystems (FLoRE) is largely funded through co-funding. Leadership training costs can also fall under Streams 1 & 2 provided there is a clear link to community micro projects and/or private sector projects.
5. The National Agency for the Great Green Wall (ANGMV) -with the technical support of the Project Management Unit (PMU) is responsible for:
 - a. Launching the Ecosystem Fund for Local Restoration of Ecosystems (FLoRE) (the "competition")
 - b. Awarding of winners
 - c. Mentoring and coaching of project beneficiaries
 - d. Replication of micro projects
 - e. Leadership training

- f. Assessing and awarding of commune level projects
- g. Launching and managing subsequent rounds of the Ecosystem Fund for Local Restoration of Ecosystems (FLORE)
6. Yearly risk assessments will be undertaken to monitor progress, and -where necessary- instate mitigation measures.
7. Yearly external audits will be monitored by UNDP
8. An externally led terminal evaluation will be monitored by UNDP

These elements are summarized in the flow diagram below.

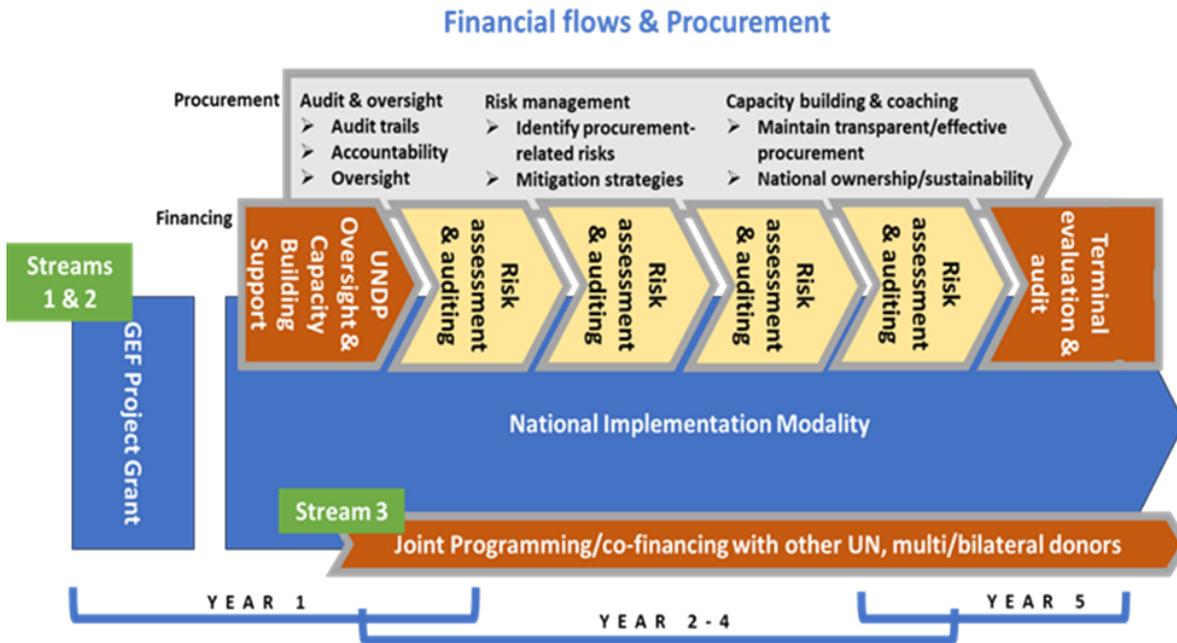


Figure 4: Financial Flows & Procurement Management

[1] https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/2022-10/GEF_IP_EcosystemRestoration_2022_10_12.pdf

[2] [Summary of the GGWA Review EN.pdf \(unccd.int\)](#)

[3] [LA MEDIATION TRADITIONNELLE AU MALI : LE RESEAU DES COMMUNICATEURS TRADITIONNELS POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT AU MALI \(RECOTRADE\) | ASSN \(africansecuritynetwork.org\)](#)

[4] [Achieving Land Degradation Neutrality in the Republic of Mali | United Nations Network on Migration](#)

[5] [Office du Niger - Wikipedia](#)

[6] <https://www.ecolex.org/details/legislation/decret-n-2023-0407pt-rm-du-04-aout-2023-determinant-les-modalites-dorganisation-et-de-fonctionnement-des-comites-dorientation-de-coordination-et-de-suivi-des-actions-de-developpement-au-niveau-des-circonscriptions-administratives-lex-faoc220751/>

Will the GEF Agency play an execution role on this child project?

If so, please describe that role here and the justification.

Also, please add a short explanation to describe cooperation with ongoing initiatives and projects, including potential for co-location and/or sharing of expertise/staffing (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

The table below summarizes various ecosystem restoration projects by different donors in Mali. The first three projects, highlighted in green colour, have confirmed co-funding.

The others are members of the Land Degradation Network Working Group or are considered useful to maintain relations with and exchange on best practices. The list is subject to change as donors respond to the changing security situation in the country.

Table 3. Baseline Initiatives: Summary of Restoration Projects In Mali

Donor	Project Name	Time-Frame	Budget (USD)	Description
World Bank	Restoring Degraded Landscapes and Providing Access to Income Opportunities in Rural Areas (accessible here)	Ongoing	248,000,000	Rehabilitating degraded lands and promoting sustainable land management. Ségou, Mopti, Timbuktu, Sikasso etc
GEF/UNDP	SGP-Mali (accessible here)	Ongoing	1,000,000	Microfinance support to CSOs on NRM and environmental protection
Gov. of Mali	AER-Mali Rural Electrification Program (accessible here)	Ongoing	38,100,000	Photovoltaic and micro-grid systems
World Bank	Project of resilience and restoration of landscapes in Mali (accessible here)	Ongoing	32,000,000	Focuses on rural rehabilitation and sustainable development. Timbuktu, Gao, and Mopti etc.
UNDP	Climate security and sustainable management of natural resources in the central regions of Mali for peacebuilding (accessible here)	Ongoing	74,109,840	Tackles Mali's interlinked challenges of land degradation and climate change that together threaten the long-term sustainability of vulnerable productive landscapes in the country's central regions.
European Union	Growing the Great Green Wall (accessible here)	Ongoing	42,826,552	Addresses desertification through vegetation restoration and sustainable management practices. Across the GGW
GIZ	FREXUS – Improving security and climate resilience in a fragile context through the Water-Energy-Food Nexus (accessible here)	Ongoing	500,000	Promotes resource management in cross-border areas to enhance stability. Gao, Mopti, and Menaka
Kingdom of the Netherlands	PASARC II CCC	Ongoing	8,416,423	Enhances participatory governance and conflict prevention in natural resource management.

Donor	Project Name	Time-Frame	Budget (USD)	Description
GIZ	ASNACC	Ongoing	Not Specified	Aims to support climate adaptation strategies through community involvement and improved resource management.
UN Facility	Liptako-Gourma Stabilization Facility	Ongoing	8,000,000	Supports local resource management and climate risk management.
World Bank	Programme de Gestion Intégrée des Ressources Naturelles et des Paysages PRGIP	Ongoing	3,200,000	Improves knowledge on natural resource management and ecosystem restoration.
UNCDF	Local Climate Adaptive Living Facility LoCAL	Ongoing	2,300,000	Integrates climate adaptation into local governmental planning and budgeting.
Green Climate Fund	Hydromet Program	Ongoing	8,250,000	Enhances climate information delivery systems at community levels.
World Bank	Modern Energy Access Programme	Ongoing	2,060,000	Increases energy security and reduces ecosystem pressures via modern energy solutions.
World Bank	Programme de Résilience Environnementale et Valorisation des Usages du Climat P.R.E.VU.C.C	Ongoing	535,000	Focuses on water accessibility improvements through the development of ponds.

For the mobilized co-financing refer to:

Table 12: Co-Financing for the Project (updated)

Table On Core Indicators

Core Indicators

Indicate expected results in each relevant indicator using methodologies indicated in the GEF-8 Results Measurement Framework Guidelines. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF and SCCF.

Indicator 3 Area of land and ecosystems under restoration

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
90000	90000	0	0

Indicator 3.1 Area of degraded agricultural lands under restoration

Disaggregation Type	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
Cropland	10,000.00	25,000.00		
Rangeland and pasture	40,000.00	25,000.00		

Indicator 3.2 Area of forest and forest land under restoration

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
30,000.00	5,000.00		

Indicator 3.3 Area of natural grass and woodland under restoration

Disaggregation Type	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
Woodlands		10,000.00		

Indicator 3.4 Area of wetlands (including estuaries, mangroves) under restoration

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
10,000.00	25,000.00		

Indicator 4 Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
85000	75000	0	0

Indicator 4.1 Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity (hectares, qualitative assessment, non-certified)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
30,000.00			

Indicator 4.2 Area of landscapes under third-party certification incorporating biodiversity considerations

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
30,000.00			

Type/Name of Third Party Certification

For application during the project implementation

Indicator 4.3 Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
10,000.00	75,000.00		

Indicator 4.4 Area of High Conservation Value or other forest loss avoided

Disaggregation Type	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
High Conservation Value Forest	15,000.00			

Indicator 4.5 Terrestrial OECMs supported

Name of the OECMs	WDPA-ID	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
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Documents (Document(s) that justifies the HCVF)

Title

Indicator 6 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO₂e (direct)	2076260	2241977	0	0
Expected metric tons of CO₂e (indirect)	519065	0	0	0

Indicator 6.1 Carbon Sequestered or Emissions Avoided in the AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use) sector

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO₂e (direct)	2,076,260	2,241,977		
Expected metric tons of CO₂e (indirect)	519,065			
Anticipated start year of accounting	2025	2025		
Duration of accounting	8	20		

Indicator 6.2 Emissions Avoided Outside AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use) Sector

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO₂e (direct)				
Expected metric tons of CO₂e (indirect)				
Anticipated start year of accounting				
Duration of accounting				

Indicator 6.3 Energy Saved (Use this sub-indicator in addition to the sub-indicator 6.2 if applicable)

Total Target Benefit	Energy (MJ) (At PIF)	Energy (MJ) (At CEO Endorsement)	Energy (MJ) (Achieved at MTR)	Energy (MJ) (Achieved at TE)
Target Energy Saved (MJ)				

Indicator 6.4 Increase in Installed Renewable Energy Capacity per Technology (Use this sub-indicator in addition to the sub-indicator 6.2 if applicable)

Technology	Capacity (MW) (Expected at PIF)	Capacity (MW) (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Capacity (MW) (Achieved at MTR)	Capacity (MW) (Achieved at TE)
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Indicator 11 People benefiting from GEF-financed investments

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female	83,232	82,625		
Male	79,968	80,575		
Total	163,200	163,200	0	0

Explain the methodological approach and underlying logic to justify target levels for Core and Sub-Indicators (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

The following indicators as defined under GEF 8 are measured at objective level and are monitored and reported upon by the Project Management Unit. They form an integral component of the mid-term review and the terminal evaluation.

I. Core indicator 3. Area of land and ecosystems under restoration

Definition: This indicator captures the total area of land and ecosystems directly undergoing restoration in terms of ecosystem function and/or ecology.

Measured in Hectares. 90,000 Ha

3.1. Area of degraded agricultural lands under restoration

Definition: This indicator captures the area of agricultural land in a degraded state that is being restored. These interventions include restoration practices to enhance soil and water conservation, erosion control, groundwater recharge, and improved vegetative cover.

Measured in Hectares. 50,000 Ha (50% cropland, 50% rangeland and pasture)

3.2 Area of forest and forest land under restoration

Definition: This indicator captures the area of forest and forest land that is undergoing ecological restoration.

Measured in Hectares. 5000 Ha

3.3 Area of natural grass and woodlands under restoration

Definition: This indicator captures the ecosystem types that are undergoing ecological restoration.

Measured in Hectares. 10,000 Ha (woodlands)

3.4 Area of wetlands (including estuaries and mangroves) restored

Definition: This indicator captures the area of wetlands, including estuaries and mangroves that is undergoing ecological restoration.

Measured in Hectares. 25,000 Ha

II. Core indicator 4. Area of landscapes under improved practices

4.3 Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems

Definition: Indicator captures the landscape area that is in production (e.g., agriculture, rangeland, and forests) and whose soil, air, and water are managed in a sustainable manner.

Measured in Hectares. 75,000 Ha

III. Core indicator 6. Greenhouse gas emission mitigated

6.5 Carbon sequestered or emissions avoided in the sector of Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use (direct)

Definition: This indicator captures the amount of GHG emissions expected to be avoided

through the interventions of the GEF project in sectors other than the Agriculture, Forestry,

and Other Land Use sector. These therefore may include GHG benefits from energy efficiency, renewable energy, transportation, and urban projects or project components.

Measured in tons CO₂ equivalent. 2,241,977 tCO₂e

IV. Core indicator 11. People benefiting from sustainable land management and restoration investments

The definition for this indicator is available under the Cross-Cutting Strategic Area theme.

Details: This indicator captures the number of individual people who receive targeted support or assistance from a given GEF-financed project or program and/or who use the specific resources that the project maintains or enhances.

- a. Targeted support. This includes individuals who can be identified as receiving direct support or assistance, can be counted individually and are aware they are receiving support in some sort and/or use the specific resources. This implies a high degree of attribution to the project.
- b. High intensity of support. This means receiving a high level of support/effort provided per person, assessed on a continuum with broad levels from Low to Medium and High, where only high intensity of support qualifies as direct beneficiary under the topic of Sustainably managing and restoring land:

- People receiving training on climate-smart agriculture
- People provided with access to information on sustainable forest management

Measured in numbers of beneficiaries disaggregated by sex. 82625 females, 80,575 males (total: 163,200)

Basis of the core indicator estimates. The current estimates are the result of working group sessions between experts from UNDP Mali Country Office and from the National Agency for the Great Green Wall. Historical data from line ministries and previous projects were used and then extrapolated across 20 communes, taking into consideration the respective ecosystems and the respective restoration activities and land use changes that are plausible under these differing systems. For the beneficiary estimates, the 2019 census was used as a basis. Considering the extreme variations in population growth (since 2009, Ségou has increased by 179.94% and Mopti by 75.02%), these estimates need to be reviewed during project implementation.

The project has an estimated (Ex-Act Tool version 9.2) climate change mitigation potential of 2,241, 977 t CO₂eq. It will:

- o convert 25,000 ha of degraded cropland into parkland agroforestry (465,503 t CO₂eq);
- o improve the management of 25,000 ha of degraded rangeland through improved grazing management and reduction in the use of fire (299,670 t CO₂eq);
- o restore 5,000 ha of dry forest (1,069,323 t CO₂eq) and 10,000 ha of shrubland savanna (343,978 t CO₂eq) through a combination of regenerative activities such as fire control, assisted regeneration and limited planting;
- o improve the management of 75,000 of degraded cropland through agroecological measures such as reduced tillage, retention of organic residues, fire management, anti-erosion measure, controlled grazing of crop residues for organic fertilization, etc. (63,505 t CO₂eq).

The project will also improve the management of 25,000 ha of wetlands, however since the precise interventions still need to be determined and will be very site-specific, the mitigation potential has not been estimated. Therefore, the afore-mentioned estimate is conservative and may be increased at mid-term.

Moving forward, this project will cross-reference various data points and collection methods including historical data, expert reviews, community engagement and incorporating remote sensing and periodic field verification. While currently in a pilot phase, the UN Biodiversity Lab’s platform (Resources – UN Biodiversity Lab) will come on board during this project’s life cycle and could become an additional and game-changing monitoring resource for tracking changes in land use, forest cover, carbon sequestration, and much more.

Key Risks

	Rating	Explanation of risk and mitigation measures
CONTEXT		
Climate	Moderate	Climate impacts may be sufficiently severe (e.g. prolonged drought) and thereby threaten the project’s ability to deliver significant change. Introduction of climate resilient farming and livestock practices, including agroforestry, water management fire and erosion control are mitigation measures aimed at strengthening the resilience of communities to climate shocks. In combination with livelihood diversification (currently most farmers rely on a single cash crop), residual climate risks are mitigated. Finally, the project will ensure that beneficiaries have access to timely climate information, further enabling them to take proactive measures in response to climate hazards. This approach aims to enhance community preparedness and resilience to climate-related challenges throughout the project lifecycle.
Environmental and Social	High	Environmental and Social impacts are not sufficiently taken into consideration during project implementation, jeopardizing project’s interventions. The UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) identified 14 risks for this project, including restricted access to land, potential economic displacement, limited participation of marginalized groups, and impacts on Indigenous communities. During implementation, the project will conduct a Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) and a full Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) before key activities begin. These assessments will guide management plans addressing conflict, natural resource access, livelihoods, and grievance redress. Insights from the ESIA will inform the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) to mitigate risks like spatial or temporal restrictions. The project will engage communities, including Indigenous Peoples, through FPIC consultations to ensure meaningful participation. Additionally, laws and regulations will be updated to improve impact assessments and prevent land degradation and land grabbing. A security plan

		will focus on conflict prevention by strengthening local resource management among farmers and herders, with coordination efforts aligning activities with peace-building and stabilization goals.
Political and Governance	Moderate	There is limited political will from the Government to support the project and the local communities targeted in an effective and sustainable manner in favor of an ecosystem restoration agenda, in particular through the National Agency of the Great Green Wall in Mali. (risk related to TOC assumption #4). Explanation: Project implementation may be negatively affected by sudden political changes or lack of commitment, or indirectly by insufficient collaboration among involved institutions. For now there are strong evidence of commitment by the National Agency of the Great Green Wall in Mali, as well as government support to it. However, Mali is undergoing a long-lasting governance and humanitarian crisis, which can bring instability to institutions and sudden political change. Stakeholder analysis and engagement plan includes emphasis on understanding relevant institutional mandates and roles. The activities plan will include safeguards designed to minimize political influence related to selection of livelihood types, locations, and beneficiaries. The SESA that will be developed will facilitate the governance mechanisms for project implementation and safeguards compliance.
INNOVATION		
Institutional and Policy	Moderate	Institutional and policy frameworks may remain incomplete or inadequate. The SESA that will be developed will facilitate the governance mechanisms for project implementation and safeguards compliance.
Technological	Moderate	Communities, especially young people, men and women, may face difficulties in mastering ecosystem restoration techniques and may be able to apply the more sophisticated landscape management tools. (risk related to TOC assumption #3). The project will implement various strategies, e.g. (i) capacity building and training programs, especially the 'learning-by-doing' training, emphasizing practical, hands-on approaches to mastering ecosystem restoration techniques. Tailored training modules should address different skill levels, ensuring that both basic and advanced landscape management tools are accessible and understood by all participants. (ii) Simplification and localization of tools – the project's technical staff will simplify sophisticated landscape management tools to make them more user-friendly and adapt them to the local context. By incorporating local knowledge and practices, tools can be made more relevant and easier for communities to adopt; and (iii) offer technical support and follow-up – Project staff will provide continuous technical assistance and follow-up support to ensure that participants have the guidance needed to apply new techniques effectively. This can include field visits, on-site demonstrations, and the availability of local extension services.
Financial and Business Model	Moderate	Financial management aspects of project implementation are not sufficiently catered for through the application of procedures. The project implementation will be supported by technical expertise developed for

		similar projects, integrating the lessons learned. UNDP has thoroughly assessed the project's fiduciary risk, including hereunder any financial and business model risks. Various measures that are inherent to UNDP's NIM modality will ensure that this risk remains well managed and monitored.
EXECUTION		
Capacity	Moderate	Communities, especially women, men and youth may not have effective or sufficient access to improved livelihoods to strengthen their capacities to intervene (risk related to TOC assumption #2). Explanation: This risk relates to insufficient capacity for project implementation among stakeholders and partners relevant to the project, especially for delivering GEBs on the ground. The project will focus on strengthening the capacity of state institutions responsible for planning, monitoring, and data collection. It will also directly capacitate beneficiaries and enhance their livelihoods through monetary compensation. The FLoRE is a scheme conceived to address this need. The project will also advocate with policymakers to ensure the availability of government agents and establish alliances at national, regional, and local levels for leadership and ownership. To mitigate procurement risks, the project will hire a procurement specialist who will also build the capacity of AEDD. Partnerships will be established with reputable organizations possessing relevant expertise. The project will also organize trainings and workshops to enhance the capacity of key implementation partners, providing them with the necessary knowledge and tools to achieve project objectives effectively.
Fiduciary	Moderate	Insufficient capacity of the national Executing Entity / Implementing Partner for robust financial management of the project's budget. The project will opt for the full National Implementation Modality (NIM). It will integrate continuous capacity building focused on financial management and procurement management. Responsibilities of the Executing Partner in actual project implementation will be progressively increased, following a 'Learning-by-Doing' approach. The project will also transition to a project support modality while ensuring continuous monitoring and auditing throughout its implementation.
Stakeholder	Moderate	Communities are not actively participating in ecosystem restoration activities (risk related to TOC assumption #1). Explanations: Stakeholders are not sufficiently engaged for the project to be successfully implemented. Trained personnel is later moved to performing tasks unrelated to the project. Indigenous People and Local Communities are not sufficiently consulted and engaged. During the initiation phase, the project will engage all stakeholders, with a focus on marginalized groups like youth, women, and Indigenous Peoples. This engagement, guided by the Stakeholder Engagement Plan and Indigenous Peoples Plan, will continue into implementation to ensure meaningful participation in project activities and decision-making. Continuous consultations with these communities through the Project Implementation Unit will help identify their needs and promote inclusive development. The project will use the FPIC approach to engage Indigenous

		Peoples and Local Communities (IPLC), addressing challenges such as limited access to education and difficulties understanding policies. Culturally appropriate consultations will be held to ensure agreement and protect Indigenous rights, interests, and cultural heritage. A project-level grievance redress mechanism (GRM) will be implemented, offering accessible and transparent protection for claimants. The GRM aims to address issues promptly, preventing escalation. Oversight will be managed by the implementing partner, with UNDP support as needed.
Other		N/A
Overall Risk Rating	Substantial	The project is not able to be implemented due to overwhelming security reasons. Security risk is constantly being evaluated by UN Security, which also assesses overall security risks to projects. The choice of the national Executing Entity / Implementing Partner and the propositions for project sites in terms of region point out to implementation being currently feasible, in spite of the security risks, which can be circumvented in a dynamic way. UN Security has a number of procedures and communication systems in place for ensuring the security of personnel and project assets. These will be applied and enforced in a systematic way during implementation. Stakeholder organizations and consultants will also receive security briefings and training as needed. Should this risk be heightened, measures will be stepped up. Should it become unmanageable, then UNDP will ponder if the project should be put on hold or if other measures should be taken.

C. ALIGNMENT WITH GEF-8 PROGRAMMING STRATEGIES AND COUNTRY/REGIONAL PRIORITIES

Explain how the proposed interventions are aligned with GEF- 8 programming strategies, including the specific integrated program priorities, and country and regional priorities, Describe how these country strategies and plans relate to the multilateral environmental agreements, such as through NDCs, NBSAPs, etc.

For projects aiming to generate biodiversity benefits (regardless of what the source of the resources is - i.e., BD, CC or LD), please identify which of the 23 targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework the project contributes to and explain how.

(max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

Funded and implemented under the GEF-8 Ecosystem Restoration Integrated Program, the project aligns with a majority of the GEF-8 programming strategies, notably:

- ✓ Address drivers of environmental degradation
- ✓ Support enhancement of policy coherence and tackle disincentives to nature protection and climate mitigation
- ✓ Help promote a vibrant green and blue recovery
- ✓ Be more focused and selective, reducing the thematic and financial fragmentation
- ✓ Respond more effective to emerging country priorities

Concerning GEF-8's goal to avoid, reduce, and reverse land degradation, desertification and mitigate the effects of drought, the project objective states that it aims :

To accelerate and scale-up restoration of degraded ecosystem services and transform local economies and livelihoods towards sustainable and resilient agro-silvo-pastoral economies and ecosystems, building on existing and planned baseline investments.

This aligns explicitly with the GEF 8 objectives for land degradation:

- ✓ Objective 1. Avoid and reduce land degradation through sustainable land management
- ✓ Objective 2. Reverse land degradation through restoration of production landscapes
- ✓ Objective 3. Address Desertification Land Degradation and Drought (DLDD) issues, particularly in drylands
- ✓ Objective 4. Improve the enabling policy and institutional framework for LDN.

Project's Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) Benefits and project's objective qualify as the so called "principal objective" in the Rio Markers scoring criteria. This is because this project is motivated by climate change adaptation and biodiversity. This is made explicit in project's objective at outcome and output level.

Figure 6 Rio marking criteria. Source: https://capacity4dev.europa.eu/info/short-guide-use-rio-markers_en



This project is closely aligned with Mali National Adaptation Program of Action (NAPA) 2007 in terms of working with adaptation measures in sectors identified as priority (agriculture and natural resources), as well as identification of adaptation measures including adaptation capacity building, livelihoods diversification. It is also aligned with the objectives of the National Drought Plan (2021-2025) in terms of creating an enabling policy and regulatory frameworks in favor of climate change-related issues, as well as capacity building of local stakeholders.

The project is closely aligned with and will contribute to KMGBF 2030 targets^[1], more specifically:

- TARGET 1: Plan and Manage all Areas To Reduce Biodiversity Loss through project's Component 1 and 3.
- TARGET 2: Restore 30% of all Degraded Ecosystems through Component 2 of the project.
- TARGET 8: Minimize the Impacts of Climate Change on Biodiversity and Build Resilience – Component 1,2 and 4.
- TARGET 10: Enhance Biodiversity and Sustainability in Agriculture, Aquaculture, Fisheries, and Forestry – Component 2 of the project.
- TARGET 11: Restore, Maintain and Enhance Nature's Contributions to People – Component 2 of the project.
- TARGET 14: Integrate Biodiversity in Decision-Making at Every Level through Component 1 and 3.
- TARGET 20: Strengthen Capacity-Building, Technology Transfer, and Scientific and Technical Cooperation for Biodiversity through Component 3.

- **TARGET 21: Ensure That Knowledge Is Available and Accessible To Guide Biodiversity Action through component 1 and 4 of the project.**
- **TARGET 22: Ensure Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice and Information Related to Biodiversity for all by adopting the participatory approach by the project.**
- **TARGET 23: Ensure Gender Equality and a Gender-Responsive Approach for Biodiversity Action through project's gender mainstreaming activities.**

Another initiative the project is well aligned with is the Great Green Wall (GGW) Initiative, which aims at restoring 100 million hectares of degraded land and sequester 250 million tons of carbon, as well as to help create sustainable livelihoods by 2030^[2]. This project is strongly in line with those objectives, by making viable restoration activities, targeting carbon sequestration and sustainable livelihoods creation.

^[1] <https://www.cbd.int/gbf/targets>

^[2] <https://www.unccd.int/our-work/ggwi>

D. POLICY REQUIREMENTS

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment:

We confirm that gender dimensions relevant to the project have been addressed during Project Preparation as per GEF Policy and are clearly articulated in the child Project Description (Section B).

Yes

1) Does the project expect to include any gender-responsive-measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women's empowerment?

Yes

If the child project expects to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women empowerment, please indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality:

Closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources;

Yes

Improving women's participation and decision-making; and/or

Yes

Generating socio-economic benefits or services for women.

Yes

2) Does the child project's results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators?

Yes

Stakeholder Engagement

We confirm that key stakeholders were consulted during Project Preparation as required per GEF policy, their relevant roles to project outcomes has been clearly articulated in the Child Project Description (Section B) and that a Stakeholder Engagement Plan has been developed before CEO endorsement.

Yes

Select what role civil society will play in the Project:

Consulted only; Yes

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor; Yes

Co-financier;

Member of project steering committee or equivalent decision-making body ; Yes

Executor or co-executor; Yes

Other (Please explain) Yes

Private Sector

Will there be private sector engagement in the Child project?

Yes

And if so, has its role been described and justified in section B "Child project description"?

Yes

Environmental and Social Safeguards

We confirm that we have provided information regarding Environmental and Social risks associated with the proposed child project or program, including risk screenings/ assessments and, if applicable, management plans or other measures to address identified risks and impacts (this information should be presented in Annex E).

Yes

Please provide overall Project/Program Risk Classification

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
	High or Substantial		

E. OTHER REQUIREMENTS

Knowledge management

We confirm that an approach to Knowledge Management and Learning has been clearly described during Project Preparation in the Project Description and that these activities have been budgeted and an anticipated timeline for delivery of relevant outputs has been provided. This includes budget for linking with and participation in knowledge exchange activities organized through the coordination platform.

Yes

Socio-economic Benefits

We confirm that the child project design has considered socio-economic benefits to be delivered by the project and these have been clearly described in the Project Description and will be monitored and reported on during project implementation (at MTR and TER).

On Socio-Economic Benefits: The project design is predicated upon the duality of ecosystem restoration having socio-economic benefits, considering that over 90% of Mali's population depends on natural resources for a living. However, socio-economic activities have so far resulted in negative environmental impacts across the landscapes in the project zone. This project aims to halt and reverse this trend, opting instead for practices that can be sustained and that are within the carrying capacity of the landscapes, and also ensuring that those involved in ecosystem restoration activities, women included, receive a fair share of the project's benefit for their contribution to improved landscape management practices and restoration.

ANNEX A: FINANCING TABLES

GEF Financing Table

Trust Fund Resources Requested by Agency(ies), Country(ies), Focal Area and the Programming of Funds

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Grant / Non-Grant	GEF Project Grant(\$)	Agency Fee(\$)	Total GEF Financing (\$)
UNDP	GET	Mali	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	Grant	3,569,725.00	321,275.00	3,891,000.00
UNDP	GET	Mali	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	Grant	892,431.00	80,319.00	972,750.00
UNDP	GET	Mali	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	Grant	892,431.00	80,319.00	972,750.00
UNDP	GET	Mali	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	Grant	1,189,909.00	107,091.00	1,297,000.00
UNDP	GET	Mali	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	Grant	297,477.00	26,773.00	324,250.00
UNDP	GET	Mali	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	Grant	297,477.00	26,773.00	324,250.00
Total GEF Resources (\$)						7,139,450.00	642,550.00	7,782,000.00

Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

Was a Project Preparation Grant requested? true

PPG Amount (\$) 199999

PPG Agency Fee (\$) 18000

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	PPG(\$)	Agency Fee(\$)	Total PPG Funding(\$)
UNDP	GET	Mali	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	100,000.00	9,000.00	109,000.00
UNDP	GET	Mali	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	25,000.00	2,250.00	27,250.00
UNDP	GET	Mali	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	25,000.00	2,250.00	27,250.00
UNDP	GET	Mali	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	33,333.00	3,000.00	36,333.00
UNDP	GET	Mali	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	8,333.00	750.00	9,083.00
UNDP	GET	Mali	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	8,333.00	750.00	9,083.00
Total PPG Amount (\$)					199,999.00	18,000.00	217,999.00

Please provide Justification

Sources of Funds for Country Star Allocation

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Sources of Funds	Total(\$)
UNDP	GET	Mali	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	4,000,000.00
UNDP	GET	Mali	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	1,000,000.00
UNDP	GET	Mali	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	1,000,000.00
Total GEF Resources					6,000,000.00

Focal Area Elements

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Co-financing(\$)
Restoration IP	GET	7,139,450.00	186242814
Total Project Cost		7,139,450.00	186,242,814.00

Confirmed Co-financing for the project, by name and type

Please include evidence for each co-financing source for this project in the tab of the portal

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Environment, Sanitation and Sustainable Environment	Grant	Investment mobilized	149136069
GEF Agency	UNDP	Grant	Investment mobilized	400000
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Energy & Water	Grant	Investment mobilized	36706745
Total Co-financing				186,242,814.00

Please describe the investment mobilized portion of the co-financing

Please describe the investment mobilized portion of the co-financing

- World Bank PRTD project supports the GGW restoration efforts, through institutional capacity building, local development planning, conflict management and support to rural livelihoods. The WB commits to collaboration and synergies with the project
- AER-Mali (Renewable Energy Agency) project supports districts with photovoltaic systems and mini-grids. Synergies with the project have been committed. The photo-voltaic component is limited to Segou (aside from other regions not covered by the project).
- UNDP co-financing contributes at 100% to Project Management Costs.

[*] Note on Letter #2:

A new letter from Ministry of Energy & Water implied adjustments to the co-financing.

ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENT

GEF Agency(ies) Certification

GEF Agency Coordinator	Date	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email

GEF Agency Coordinator	8/16/2024	Nancy Bennet	nancy.bennet@undp.org
Project Coordinator	8/16/2024	Charles Tamou	charles.tamou@undp.org

Record of Endorsement of GEF Operational Focal Point (s) on Behalf of the Government(s):

Please attach the Operational Focal Point endorsement letter(s) with this template.

Name of GEF OFF	Position	Ministry	Date (MM/DD/YYYY)
Mr. Amidou Goita	Chef Section Donnees sur l'Environnement	Agence de l'Environnement et du Developpement Durable	3/29/2023

ANNEX C: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Please indicate the page number in the Project Document where the project results and M&E frameworks can be found. Please also paste below the Project Results Framework from the Agency document. For the Integrated Programs' global/regional coordination child project, please include the program-wide results framework, inclusive of results specific to the coordination child project. For any country child project, please ensure that relevant program level indicators are included.

Results Framework – v. 27-Sep-2024

Contribution to the Sustainable Development Goal (s): list relevant SDG(s) SDG 1 No Poverty; SDG 2 Zero Hunger; SDG 5 Gender Eq; SDG 7 Affordable & Clean Energy; SDG 10 Reduced inequalities; SDG 13 Climate Action; SDG 15 Life on Earth; SDG 17 Partnerships for the goals
Intended Outcome as stated in the UNSDCF/Mali Program Results and Resource Framework: Axis 3 of the United Nations Framework for Cooperation on Sustainable Development in Mali (UNFCSO 2020-24), inclusive growth, resilience and environmental sustainability.
Applicable Output(s) from the UNDP Strategic Plan: Priority 3 of the UNDP Country Program Document (CPD 2020-24): Environmental sustainability and resilience to the adverse impacts of climate change.
[*] Gender responsive indicators and targets: Refer to Annex 10 Gender Action Plan, updated

Project title and Quantum Project Number:

ACCELERATING ECOSYSTEMS RESTORATION BY MOBILIZING COMMUNITIES ALONG THE GREAT GREEN WALL CORRIDOR IN MALI, # 9614

Objective and Outcome Indicators (no more than a total of 20 indicators)	Data Source	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Data Collection Methods	Risks/Assumptions
Project Objective:	To accelerate and scale-up restoration of degraded ecosystem services and transform local economies and livelihoods towards sustainable and resilient agro-silvo-pastoral economies and ecosystems, building on existing and planned baseline investments.					
Mandatory Indicator 1: # of direct project beneficiaries disaggregated by	Consultations with ANGMV based on 2017	Confirmed during PPG phase, stakeholder consultation	40,000 females & 40,000 males	163,200 (82,625 females, 80,575 males)	PMU and M&E	See SESP table in Annex F. •Restricted access to land and natural

Objective and Outcome Indicators (no more than a total of 20 indicators)	Data Source	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Data Collection Methods	Risks/Assumptions
	gender (individual people)	national census (baseline). Project progress reports.	(see report in annex)			resources (economic displacement). •Risk of conflict and/or violence •Concerns or grievances raised by stakeholders not being properly addressed •Security concerns
	<p>Mandatory GEF Core Indicators:</p> <p>Indicator 2: Area of land and ecosystems under restoration</p>	<p>PPG breakdown followed up by project progress reports on:</p> <p>Area of degraded agricultural lands under restoration, 50,000 Ha (50% cropland, 50% rangeland and pasture)</p> <p>Area of forest and forest land under restoration 5,000 Ha</p> <p>Area of natural grass and woodlands under restoration 10,000 Ha (100% woodlands)</p> <p>Area of wetlands (including estuaries and mangroves) under restoration (25,000 ha)</p>	<p>90,000 Ha of degraded land</p>	<p>Average annual target 20,000 Ha.</p> <p>Mid-term target: 35,000 Ha.</p>	<p>90,000 Ha</p> <p>PMU and M&E</p>	<p>[TOC assumption #4]: The Government, in particular through the National Agency of the Great Green Wall in Mali, is committed to supporting communities in an effective and sustainable manner in favor of ecosystem restoration</p> <p>[TOC assumption #1]: Communities engage by actively participating in ecosystem restoration activities in their communities</p> <p>[TOC assumption #2]: Communities, especially women, men and youth have access to improved livelihoods to strengthen their capacities to intervene;</p> <p>[TOC assumption #3]: Communities, especially young people, men and women are regularly monitored and equipped with sustainable ecosystem restoration tools</p> <p>Technical Assumptions:</p> <p>-Achieving 20,000 Ha per year (or: 1000 Ha per commune/year) is realistic;</p>

Objective and Outcome Indicators (no more than a total of 20 indicators)	Data Source	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Data Collection Methods	Risks/Assumptions
						<p>-Funds disbursement is on time</p> <p>Risks:</p> <p>-Occurrence of severe heat waves within the 5-year project cycle should be expected, considering the 2021 and April 2024 heatwaves.</p> <p>- Recurring droughts (over the past 30 years, Mali experienced 40 major drought events^[1]</p>
<p>Indicator 3: Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems. Definition: Indicator captures the landscape area that is in production (e.g., agriculture, rangeland, and forests) and whose soil, air, and water are managed in a sustainable manner.</p> <p>Measured in Hectares.</p> <p>Target :75 000 ha</p>	<p>ANGMV technical reports (based on similar interventions) and cross referenced with Forestry Information System, National Environmental Information Management System and Project progress reports.</p>	<p>Confirmed during PPG phase, during Stakeholder engagement workshop</p>	<p>Average annual target: 15,000 Ha.</p> <p>Mid-term target: 40,000 Ha.</p>	<p>End of project target: 75,000 Ha.</p>	<p>PMU and M&E</p>	<p>[TOC assumptions #1, #2, #3 and #4]</p> <p>Assumptions: Application of free and prior, informed consent and continued dialogue on micro-project proposals creates stability.</p> <p>Risk: Training on sustainable land management is insufficiently applied due to security concerns.</p>
<p>Indicator 4: Carbon sequestered or emissions avoided in the sector of Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use (direct)</p>	<p>EX-Act tool</p>	<p>Confirmed during PPG phase, during Stakeholder engagement workshop</p>	<p>Mid-term target: 856,457 metric tons of carbon equivalent (estimate).</p>	<p>End of project target: 2,241,977 metric tons of carbon equivalent (estimate).</p>	<p>PMU/ FAO Ex-ACT tool</p>	<p>[TOC assumptions #1, #2, #3 and #4]</p> <p>Technical Assumptions:</p> <p>-Fire control measures, soil fertility measures and tree planting activities are proportionally conducted along with other sustainable land management practices.</p>

Objective and Outcome Indicators (no more than a total of 20 indicators)	Data Source	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Data Collection Methods	Risks/Assumptions
						Risks: Sustainable land management practices are only partially applied instead of in combination (for example soil fertility practices are applied but no fire or erosion control).
Project component 1 (no indicators required)	Creation and strengthening of enabling conditions for increased ecosystem restoration					
Project Outcome 1.1: Enabling conditions are created and strengthened for accelerated ecosystem restoration through informed, inclusive, and coherent policy, planning instruments, incentives and structures for land, forest, and wetland restoration.	<p>Indicator 5: project specific</p> <p>Twenty Commune development plans are aligned with national climate adaptation and land degradation neutrality policies</p> <p>Gender-responsive indicator: Level of representation of women and expertise in gender equality protection in intersectoral coordination mechanisms and knowledge management platforms.</p>	Commune PDSEC, cross referenced with Project progress reports.	Confirmed during stakeholder workshop	10	20 Gender-responsive M&E target: 50% of participants in policy development and planning consultations are women	<p>[TOC assumption #4]: The Government, in particular through the National Agency of the Great Green Wall in Mali, is committed to supporting communities in an effective and sustainable manner in favor of ecosystem restoration</p> <p>Assumption: support from Ministry of Finance to support Project Outcome 1</p> <p>Risks: Institutional delays in the process of producing a restoration/climate change addendum to existing plans</p>
	<p>Indicator 6:</p> <p>Three collaboration MoUs are signed with other donor-funded projects</p> <p>Gender-responsive indicator [*]: Extent to which the different interests of men and women are taken into account in the negotiation of conservation agreements.</p>	Project progress reports.	Confirmed during stakeholder workshop	3	More than 3 would be desirable, considering 5 projects have been approached Gender-responsive M&E target(s) [*]: 100% of collaboration MoUs signed with other donor-funded projects address gender equality	<p>[TOC assumption #4]</p> <p>Assumption: Willingness to collaborate, at least through national forums/platforms such as the LDN working group.</p> <p>Risks: Other projects are fully committed with ongoing implementation and not able to pursue</p>

Objective and Outcome Indicators (no more than a total of 20 indicators)	Data Source	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Data Collection Methods	Risks/Assumptions
				and women's empowerment		synergies with the project.
Outputs to achieve Outcome 1.1	1.1.1: Sustainable and gender-responsive land-use governance frameworks are strengthened/put in place. 1.1.2: Harmonization, gender-responsiveness and coherence are established between local/national level policies, plans and actions. 1.1.3: Collaboration with existing baseline investments is established.					
Project component 2 (no indicators required)	Promotion of innovations in ecosystem restoration.					
Outcome 2.1 Innovations are promoted in ecosystem restoration, resulting in transformation impacts that generate global environmental benefits and livelihoods through strengthening of socio-economic and climate change resilience activities at community level. 2 indicators maximum	Indicator 7: project specific At least 10 restoration activities per commune are supported by the project Gender-responsive indicator [*]: % of project benefits accruing to women	Project progress reports.	Ecosystem restoration report PPG consultants	5 activities per commune	10 activities per commune Gender-responsive M&E target(s) [*]: 50% of project benefits accrue to women	PMU [TOC assumptions #1, #2, #3] Technical Assumption: beneficiaries are able to achieve 20 Ha per group (groups are approximately 10 members) Risks: project funding does not keep pace with generation of microprojects.
	Indicator 8: project specific At least 10 renewable energy initiatives per commune are supported by the project Gender-responsive indicator [*]: % of project benefits accruing to women	Project progress reports.	Renewables Readiness Assessment – Mali, IRENA, 3029 report	5 activities per commune	10 activities per commune Gender-responsive M&E target(s) [*]: 50% of project benefits accrue to women	PMU [TOC assumptions #1, #2, #3] Assumptions: awareness raising by the project and the chance to win projects encourages communities to change their energy usage and encourages companies to invest. Risks: Communities continue to prefer collecting “free” biomass around the landscape. Suppliers of improved stoves find the profits too low to risk investing in rural areas.

Objective and Outcome Indicators (no more than a total of 20 indicators)	Data Source	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Data Collection Methods	Risks/Assumptions	
Outputs to achieve Outcome 2.1	2.1.1: Innovative and gender responsive initiatives based on sustainable restoration models, local knowledge & practices are supported. 2.1.2: Access to markets, including for women in an equitable way, is improved for viable value chains (non-timber forest products, horticulture, livestock, fisheries etc.). 2.1.3: Private sector is supported to shift to sustainable small-holder farming friendly value chains, including by empowering female-owned and female-lead businesses. 2.1.4: Communities, notably women and youth are mobilized to engage in management of ecosystem restoration activities. 2.1.5: The agriculture/energy nexus (clean cooking & renewable energy) is promoted.						
Project component 3 (no indicators required)	Improved analytical & implementation capabilities for ecosystems restoration actions of local technical services.						
Outcome 3.1 Capabilities are fostered and supported for assessment, planning, prioritization and monitoring of ecosystems and natural resources and the impacts and benefits of ecosystems and restoration actions by building the capacity for local technical services. 2 indicators maximum	Indicator 9: project specific At least 5 key local leaders in each commune are trained on project cycle management and conflict resolution Gender-responsive indicator [*]: Level of project support for the establishment of women-led or female-owned businesses, and facilitate the participation of women and women's groups in project activities aimed at introducing improved livelihood activities, developing niche markets, expanding partnerships with agricultural associations and businesses, etc.	Project progress reports.	Ecosystem restoration report PPG consultants	2 leaders per commune (40 total)	100 leaders in total Gender-responsive M&E target(s) [*]: 50% of leaders trained on project cycle management and conflict resolution are women	PMU	[TOC assumptions #1, #2, #3] Assumption: Commitment of local government leadership to follow through on project interventions, including staff training. The leadership component of the FLoRE is integrated into local planning frameworks. Risks: Reassignment of trained local government staff outside the project area
	Indicator 10: project specific At least 75% of project beneficiaries show an increased adoption of sustainable techniques like cover cropping, reduced-tillage agriculture, and/or integrated pest management. Gender-responsive indicator [*]: % of	Project progress reports.	Stakeholder Engagement Plan PPG consultant	>35%	75% Gender-responsive M&E target(s) [*]: 50% or more of project beneficiaries are women	PMU and M&E	[TOC assumptions #1, #2, #3] Assumption: Technical and material support from the project makes the switch to sustainability less risky. Risks: Day-to-day subsistence hardships are an impediment to

Objective and Outcome Indicators (no more than a total of 20 indicators)	Data Source	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Data Collection Methods	Risks/Assumptions	
	women among beneficiaries (same as Mandatory Indicator 1 or GEF Core Indicator 11)						invest in changes to traditional ways of farming.
Outputs to achieve Outcome 3.1	<p>3.1.1: “Learning-by-doing” training is conducted for entities responsible for implementing the GGW in restoration project cycle management in high-risk areas, ensuring women’s equal access to training opportunities.</p> <p>3.1.2: Local stakeholders, women included, have been engaged and trained to change their behavior towards ecosystem degradation and to commit to restoration efforts, adopting science-based, inclusive and gender responsive approaches.</p> <p>3.1.3: Conflict management capacity has been integrated into the project cycle management for ecosystem restoration.</p>						
Project component 4 (no indicators required)	Scaling lessons learned with regional/global frameworks to attract further resources for ecosystem restoration.						
<p>Outcome 4.1</p> <p>A mechanism is established to scale lessons learned, and engage with regional/global frameworks, which in turn enables entities that are responsible for implementing the GGW to attract further resources.</p> <p>2 indicators maximum</p>	<p>Indicator 11: project specific</p> <p>Exchanges with regional/global platforms are reflected by uploads/downloads of at least 5 best practices/commune each year</p> <p>Gender-responsive indicator [*]: Level of representation of women and expertise in gender equality protection in intersectoral coordination mechanisms and knowledge management platforms.</p> <p>Gender-responsive indicator [*]: Level of consideration of women in the Baseline Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices (KAP) survey, and targeted awareness-raising actions integrated into the knowledge management strategy and project action plan.</p>	<p>Forestry Information System, UN Biodiversity Platform and Global Coordination Platform, cross referenced with Project progress reports.</p>	<p>Sporadic, unstructured and project specific exchanges</p>	<p>100</p>	<p>250</p> <p>Gender-responsive M&E target(s) [*]:</p> <p>50% of the project’s participants in regional/global platforms are women</p> <p>100% of best practices are screened for gender responsiveness by gender experts</p>	<p>PMU</p>	<p>[TOC assumption #4]</p> <p>Assumptions: UN Biodiversity Platform will have included Mali data and Global Coordination Platform will have come online.</p> <p>Risks: Access to platforms remains an issue due to limited internet capacity</p>
	Indicator 12: project specific Best practices from 75% of Champion farmers are being replicated with peers.	Project progress reports.	Zero	>35%	75%	PMU	<p>[TOC assumption #4]</p> <p>Assumptions: Technical support by PMU and local</p>

Objective and Outcome Indicators (no more than a total of 20 indicators)	Data Source	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Data Collection Methods	Risks/Assumptions	
	<p>Gender-responsive indicator [*]: Level of representation of women and expertise in gender equality protection in intersectoral coordination mechanisms and knowledge management platforms.</p>			<p>M&E target(s) [*]:</p> <p>50% of the project's participants in regional/global platforms are women</p> <p>100% of best practices are screened for gender responsiveness by gender experts</p>		<p>government technical staff to champion farmers will continue</p> <p>Risks: incomplete replication of best practices by peer beneficiaries</p>	
<p>Outputs to achieve Outcome 4.1</p>	<p>4.1.1: Champion beneficiaries, including women, have successfully duplicated their restoration models with peers.</p> <p>4.1.2: A network or platform is in place to enable access to, and exchange of, knowledge of best restoration practices from Mali and the Ecosystem Restoration IP Global Platform with women's full participation and content screened for gender responsiveness.</p> <p>4.1.3: New gender-responsive resource mobilization strategy is operationalized to capture new funds to sustain the implementation of local restoration activities</p>						
<p>Project component 5 (no indicators required)</p>	<p>Effective project monitoring & evaluation</p>						
<p>Outcome 5.1: A monitoring structure for project implementation is in place</p>	<p>Indicator 13: quarterly project implementation monitoring reports</p> <p>Gender-responsive indicator [*]: Number of targeted awareness-raising actions integrated into the knowledge management strategy and project action plan.</p> <p>Gender-responsive indicator [*]: Level of consideration of women's perspective and of gender issues in the all the relevant content produced by the project (including but not limited to, PIRs, project evaluations (MTR and TE), technical reports and Baseline Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices (KAP) surveys)</p>	<p>Project M&E reports</p>	<p>Zero</p>	<p>10</p>	<p>20</p> <p>Gender-responsive M&E target(s) [*]: At least one yearly gender responsiveness training of project stakeholders in each participating communes and one at the national level</p> <p>Gender-responsive M&E target(s) [*]: 100% of the project's relevant content is screened for gender-responsiveness and produce gender-relevant data</p>	<p>PMU</p>	<p>[TOC assumption #4]</p> <p>Assumptions: PMU team can share M&E duties with government counterparts, and where necessary outsource part of M&E duties.</p> <p>Risks: PMU team becomes overextended in its M&E duties</p>

Objective and Outcome Indicators (no more than a total of 20 indicators)		Data Source	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Data Collection Methods	Risks/Assumptions
	<p>Indicator 14: External mid-term evaluation reports</p> <p>Gender-responsive indicator [*]: Level of consideration of women's perspective and of gender issues in the all the relevant content produced by the project (including but not limited to, PIRs, project evaluations (MTR and TE), technical reports and Baseline Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices (KAP) surveys)</p>	Project progress reports.	Zero	1	2	PMU	<p>[TOC assumption #4]</p> <p>Assumptions: a desk-top evaluation combined with modalities for telephone interviews is a fallback option.</p> <p>Risks: Security situation does not allow in-country travel for evaluators.</p>
Outputs to achieve Outcome 5.1	<p>5.1.1: Implement project M&E plan and results reported through Project Board, quarterly and annual reports (PIRs), MTR and TE and ensure gender-responsiveness.</p> <p>5.1.2: Project Grievance Redress Mechanism established and operationalized.</p>						

Notes: A Program Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting system (exclusive of ecosystem monitoring) incorporates child project M&E results, program-level indicators, informing adaptive program management and reporting program-wide contributions to GEF-8 ERIP core indicators.

[1] [Mali: Strengthening Financial Resilience to Recurrent Droughts \(worldbank.org\)](https://www.worldbank.org)

ANNEX D: STATUS OF UTILIZATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)

Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:

Project Preparation Activities Implemented	GETF/LDCF/SCCF Amount (\$)		
	Budgeted Amount	Amount Spent To date	Amount Committed
International Consultants	77,000.00	22,000.00	55,000.00
Local Consultants	58,500.00	58,500.00	0.00
Travel	15,660.00	1,397.00	14,263.00
Contractual Services-Companies	22,000.00	981.00	21,019.00
Supplies	3,000.00	0.00	3,000.00
Miscellaneous Expenses (these are sundry inclusive of bank services charges)	3,000.00	0.00	3,000.00
Training, Workshops and Confer	20,839.00	14,494.00	6,345.00
Total	199,999.00	97,372.00	102,627.00

ANNEX E: PROJECT MAP AND COORDINATES

Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions will take place

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Toguere-Coumbe	14.9175	-4.59329	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Togoro-Kotia	14.5616	-4.67286	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Korombana	15.3949	-3.78669	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Farimake	15.4732	-4.61053	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Youwarou	15.3792	-4.26004	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Guire	14.6405	-6.69281	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Niamana	14.3327	-7.32022	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Dilly	15.0014	-7.67	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Fallou	14.5964	-7.92984	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Dioumara Koussata	14.5407	-8.56574	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Yerere	15.2587	-9.42512	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Nioro Tougoume Rangabe	15.2682	-9.62687	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Simbi	14.9087	-9.68235	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Lakamane	14.507	-9.90707	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Sandare	14.7036	-10305	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Kareri	14.8262	-5.254	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Sokolo	14.7357	-6.12179	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Nonimpebougou	14.1458	-5.52125	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Dogofry	14.8175	-6.01756	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

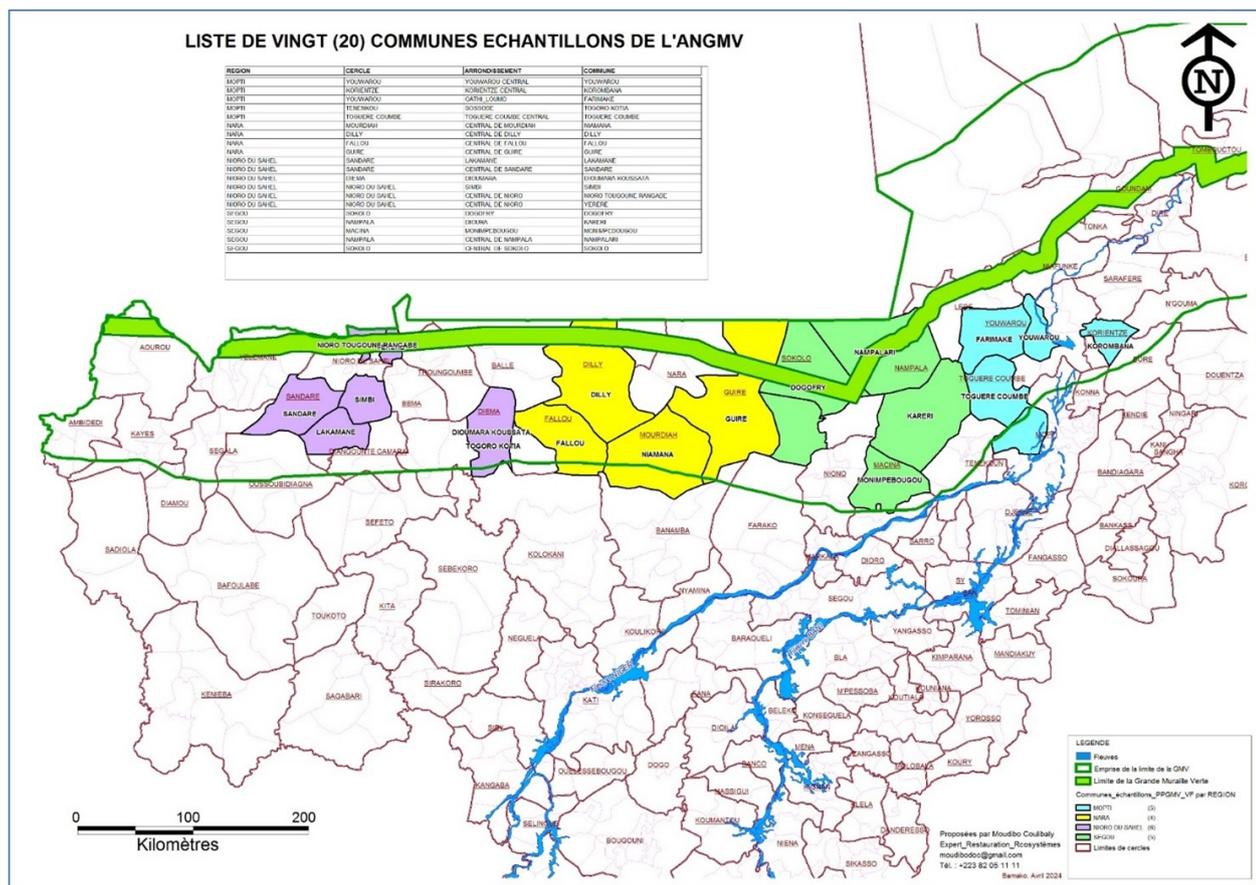
Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Nampalari	15.2762	-5.55316	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

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

Figure 7: Project Map



ANNEX F: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS DOCUMENTS INCLUDING RATING

Attach agency safeguard datasheet/assessment report(s), including ratings of risk types and overall project/program risk classification as well as any management plans or measures to address identified risks and impacts (as applicable).

Title

Annex 9 - Environmental Social Management Framework (ESMF)_PIMS 9614

Annex 5 - UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP)_PIMS 9614

ANNEX G: BUDGET TABLE

Please upload the budget table here.

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)							Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Component 4	Component 5	Sub Total	PMC		
		Outcome 1	Outcome 2	Outcome 3	Outcome 4	M&E				
Equipment	- Materials and Goods: contribution to packaging and storage for peer farmer microprojects: \$10,000 in year 3 and \$20,000/Year in years 4 and 5 (increase anticipated as more champion farmers come on-board). TOTAL = \$50,000				50,000		50,000		50,000	National Agency for Great Green Wall (ANGMV)
Equipment	- Materials and Goods: contribution to purchase of improved cookstoves to kick-start the value chain @ \$5,000 per annual round of FLoRE, for 5 years. TOTAL = \$25,000		25,000				25,000		25,000	National Agency for Great Green Wall (ANGMV)
Equipment	- Materials and Goods: contribution towards renewable energy driven processing @ \$11,375/year over 5 years. TOTAL = \$56,875		56,875				56,875		56,875	National Agency for Great Green Wall (ANGMV)

Equipm ent	- Materials and Goods: implementation support to micro-projects @ \$5,000/year over 5 years; details to be determined once micro-projects are developed by project stakeholders. TOTAL = \$25,000		25,000				25,000		25,000	National Agency for Great Green Wall (ANGM V)
Equipm ent	- Materials and Goods: support to inputs for conservation gardens @ \$500/commune. TOTAL = \$50,000			50,000			50,000		50,000	National Agency for Great Green Wall (ANGM V)
Equipm ent	- Materials and Goods: support to investments of externally funded projects with complementary restoration objectives @ \$15,000/year lump-sum, over 5 years (details to be determined upon signing LoA with externally funded programs that overlap with the project). TOTAL = \$75,000	75,000					75,000		75,000	National Agency for Great Green Wall (ANGM V)
Grants	- Grants: domestication of NTFPs as per proposed microprojects ranging from production, processing (including required machinery/equipment), to marketing @ \$2,380/commune/year, for 20 communes over 5 years. TOTAL = \$238,000		238,000				238,000		238,000	National Agency for Great Green Wall (ANGM V)
Grants	- Grants: grants for municipalities' high-performing ecosystem restoration initiatives @ \$1,000/commune/year, for 20		100,000				100,000		100,000	National Agency for Great Green Wall (ANGM V)

	communes over 5 years. TOTAL = \$100,000										
Grants	- Grants: grants under microprojects for integration of sustainable (livestock) farming into agro-industrial business practices and integration of renewable energy into processing @ \$1,000/commune/year, for 20 communes over 5 years. TOTAL = \$100,000			100,000				100,000		100,000	National Agency for Great Green Wall (ANGM V)
Grants	- Grants: support integration of restoration activities in communal development plans for 20 communes: Year 1: \$17,550; amount is lower due to year 1 being the startup year, years 2-5: \$1,000/commune; the estimated sub cost is \$80,000. TOTAL = \$97,550	97,550						97,550		97,550	National Agency for Great Green Wall (ANGM V)
Grants	- Grants: support to implementation of conflict mediation modalities as defined in awarded microprojects @ \$850/commune/year: \$17,905 including establishment costs in year 1 and \$17,000/year in years 2 to 5. TOTAL = \$85,905			85,905				85,905		85,905	National Agency for Great Green Wall (ANGM V)
Grants	- Grants: support to implementation of new funding proposals @ \$2,777.75/commune/year, starting year 3 : \$55,555/year in years 3 and 4 and \$55,557 in year 5. TOTAL = \$166,667							166,667		166,667	National Agency for Great Green Wall (ANGM V)
Grants	- Grants: support to peer farmer microprojects: \$55,000 in years 3 and 4 and \$56,667							366,667		366,667	National Agency for Great Green Wall

	<p>in year 5; the estimated sub-cost is \$166,667.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Grants: enabling roll-out of quick turn-over agricultural production (vegetable growing, fish farming, poultry raising) for peer farmers that replicate successful models developed by champion farmers @ \$100,000/year in years 3 and 4; the estimated sub-cost is \$200,000. <p>TOTAL = \$366,667</p>									(ANGM V)
Grants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Grants: support to smallholder organizations and CSOs in shifting to small-holder type supplier models @ \$2,000/commune/year, for 20 communes over 5 years. <p>TOTAL = \$200,000</p>		200,000				200,000		200,000	National Agency for Great Green Wall (ANGM V)
Grants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Grants: complementary support to externally funded project stakeholders (co-funding grants) for restoration aspects not covered by those external projects @ \$2,000/commune/year for 5 days/year over 5 years. <p>TOTAL = \$200,000</p>	200,000					200,000		200,000	National Agency for Great Green Wall (ANGM V)
Grants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Grants: creation and revitalization of resource protection brigades: FLoRE awards @ \$850/commune (note this is a minimum amount, as not every communes will have awarded microprojects dealing with resource protection): 			85,905			85,905		85,905	National Agency for Great Green Wall (ANGM V)

	<p>\$17,000/year in years 1, 2, 4 and 5 and \$17,905 including a slight increase expected following anticipated recommendations from the MTR in year 3.</p> <p>TOTAL = \$85,905</p>									
Contractual services- Individual	<p>- Contractual Services - Imp Partn: part of Ecosystem restoration and Climate Change Adaptation National Specialist salary @1/3 \$600/week over 5 years.</p> <p>TOTAL = \$43,000</p>			43,000			43,000		43,000	National Agency for Great Green Wall (ANGM V)
Contractual services- Individual	<p>- Contractual Services - Imp Partn: part of Ecosystem restoration and Climate Change Adaptation National Specialist salary @1/3 \$600/week over 5 years.</p> <p>TOTAL = \$43,000</p>			86,000			86,000		86,000	National Agency for Great Green Wall (ANGM V)
Contractual services- Individual	<p>- Contractual Services - Imp Partn: part of Private Sector Development & Livelihoods Specialist salary @ 1/5 of 600/week * 43 weeks * 5 years.</p> <p>TOTAL = \$25,800</p>		77,400				77,400		77,400	National Agency for Great Green Wall (ANGM V)
Contractual services- Individual	<p>- Contractual Services - Imp Partn: 100% of Project Manager/Coordinator salary @ \$900/week over 5 years; the estimated sub-cost is \$193,500.</p> <p>' Contractual Services - Imp Partn: 50% Project Administrator @ \$300/week over 5 years; the estimated sub-cost is \$64,500.</p> <p>TOTAL = \$258,000</p>						-	258,000	258,000	National Agency for Great Green Wall (ANGM V)

Contractual services- Individual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contractual Services - Imp Partn: part of Private Sector Development & Livelihoods Specialist salary @ 1/5 of 600/week * 43 weeks * 5 years. TOTAL = \$25,800 		25,800				25,800	25,800	National Agency for Great Green Wall (ANGM V)
Contractual services- Individual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contractual Services - Imp Partn: part of Private Sector Development & Livelihoods Specialist salary @ 1/5 of 600/week * 43 weeks * 5 years. TOTAL = \$25,800 		25,800				25,800	25,800	National Agency for Great Green Wall (ANGM V)
Contractual services- Company	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contractual Services - Companies: additional baseline assessment in year 1 @ \$10,000. Monitoring of Environmental and Social Management Frameworks (ESMFs), gender action plan, Stakeholder Engagement Plan, and Grievance Redress Mechanism in year 1 @ \$45,000. TOTAL = \$55,000 				55,000	55,000	55,000	55,000	National Agency for Great Green Wall (ANGM V)
Contractual services- Company	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contractual Services - Companies: establishment/strengthening costs for a GGW database linked to national (SIFOR, SNGIE, etc.) and international systems (Task Force Data GGW) @\$166,667 in year 1 to set up the IT infrastructure for knowledge management = \$166,667. - Contractual Services - Companies: 			197,917		197,917	197,917	197,917	National Agency for Great Green Wall (ANGM V)

	<p>establishment of the database (includes companies able to set up a "last-mile" low cost and robust knowledge exchange platform using SMS and/or internet to communicate with local communities) @\$781.25/commune in years 1 and 2, for 20 communes over 2 years = \$31,250.</p> <p>TOTAL =\$197,917</p>								
Contractual services- Company	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contractual Services - Companies: funding under the FLoRE targeting communities, private sector and local governments in view of developing and implementing micro-project proposals for FLoRE @ \$68,800/year; the estimated sub-cost is \$344,000. - Contractual Services - Companies: funding under the FLoRE (Local Fund for Restoration of Ecosystems) geared towards women, youth, agriculturists, pastoralists, fisherfolk (e.g. in Segou) and local leaders in the 20 communes @ \$50,000/year, over 5 years; the estimated sub-cost is \$250,000. - Contractual Services - Companies: funding under the same FLoRE, focused on private sector \$50,000 per year, over 5 years; the 		844,000				844,000	844,000	<i>National Agency for Great Green Wall (ANGMV)</i>

	estimated sub-cost is \$250,000. TOTAL = \$844,000									
Contractual service s-Company	- Contractual Services - Companies: leadership training providers including establishment of conservation gardens and educational tools, and costs for media campaigns @\$1,000/commune/year, for 20 communes over 5 years. TOTAL = \$100,000			100,000			100,000		100,000	National Agency for Great Green Wall (ANGMV)
Contractual service s-Company	- Contractual Services - Companies: setting up "last-mile" distribution to rural areas of improved cookstove value chain: \$7,250 in year 1 and \$300/commune/year = \$ 6,000/year, for 20 communes in years 2 to 5. TOTAL = \$31,250		31,250				31,250		31,250	National Agency for Great Green Wall (ANGMV)
Contractual service s-Company	- Contractual Services - Companies: support to dissemination of case studies on best practices through media outlets @ \$6,000/year: Year 1: \$7,250 including establishment costs, Year 2 to 5: \$6,000/year. TOTAL = \$31,250			31,250			31,250		31,250	National Agency for Great Green Wall (ANGMV)
Contractual service s-Company	- Contractual Services - Companies: support to dissemination of case studies on best practices through media outlets: Year 1: \$7,250 including establishment costs, Year 2 to 5: \$6,000/year. TOTAL = \$31,250			31,250			31,250		31,250	National Agency for Great Green Wall (ANGMV)

<p>Contractual services- Company</p>	<p>- Contractual Services - Companies: support to setting up of a Market Information System (radio-based, and/or SMS based) to link remote suppliers to city-based buyers and allows exchanges on types of products required, quantity and quality, and prices offered @ \$5,000/year over 5 years; the estimated sub-cost is \$25,000.</p> <p>- Contractual Services - Companies: financial cost-benefit analysis of switching to small-holder suppliers/contract farming to help convince companies to switch from a BAU scenario to e.g. an agro-forestry business model: \$4,833 in year 1 and \$4,000/year in years 2 to 5; the estimated sub-cost is \$20,833.</p> <p>TOTAL = \$45,833</p>		45,833				45,833		45,833	National Agency for Great Green Wall (ANGMV)
<p>Contractual services- Company</p>	<p>- Contractual Services - Companies: UNDP managed budget line to cover costs associated with conducting the independent mid-term review/evaluation (MTR) in year 3 @ \$51,000. Costs associated with conducting the independent terminal evaluation (TE) in year 5 @ \$64,000.</p> <p>TOTAL = \$115,000</p>					115,000	115,000		115,000	UNDP
<p>International</p>	<p>- International consultants: design</p>		9,000				9,000		9,000	National Agency

Consultants	and follow up of intervention @ \$600/day for 5 days/year over years 1 to 3. TOTAL = \$9,000									for Great Green Wall (ANGM V)
International Consultants	- International consultants: ensure linkages to international databases and quality control @ \$625/day for 8 days/year over years 1, 2 and 3. TOTAL = \$15,000				15,000		15,000		15,000	National Agency for Great Green Wall (ANGM V)
International Consultants	- International consultants: quality control and strategic guidance on managing the development of microprojects @ \$2,000/year in years 1 to 4 and \$1,000/year in year 5. TOTAL = \$9,000			9,000			9,000		9,000	National Agency for Great Green Wall (ANGM V)
International Consultants	- International consultants: quality control of design of market information system @ \$600/day, with 7.5 days each in years 3 and 4. TOTAL = \$9,000			9,000			9,000		9,000	National Agency for Great Green Wall (ANGM V)
International Consultants	- International consultants: quality control of new funding proposals @ \$600/day for 8 days/year over years 3, 4 and 5. TOTAL = \$14,400				14,400		14,400		14,400	National Agency for Great Green Wall (ANGM V)
International Consultants	- International consultants: strategic support to individual contractors focusing on access to and implementation of international best practices from other GW countries @ \$600/day for 7.5 days over years 1 and 2. TOTAL = \$9,000			9,000			9,000		9,000	National Agency for Great Green Wall (ANGM V)
International	- International Consultants:	15,000					15,000		15,000	National Agency

Consultants	support to ANGMV and local authorities for development of above-mentioned development plans & support for development of 2063 vision for 5 days / year @ \$600/day. TOTAL = \$15,000									<i>for Great Green Wall (ANGMV)</i>
International Consultants	- International consultants: TA contracted to provide strategic support to subcontracted TA/ Guidance and assessment of capacity needs assessment of the ANGMV in year 1 for 5 days @ \$600/day; the estimated sub-cost is \$3,000. - International consultants: TA contracted for validation of workplans and assessment of progress in years 2, 3, 4 and 5 @ \$3,000/year; the estimated sub-cost is \$12,000. TOTAL = \$15,000	15,000					15,000	0	15,000	<i>National Agency for Great Green Wall (ANGMV)</i>
Local Consultants	- Local Consultants: A consultant in agro-business or value chain analysis to facilitate of connections between buyers and sellers/vendors @ \$8,450 in year 1, @ \$8000/year in years 2 to 4 and @ \$6000 in year 5. TOTAL = \$38,450	38,450					38,450	0	38,450	<i>National Agency for Great Green Wall (ANGMV)</i>
Local Consultants	- Local Consultants: dissemination of best practices: @ \$11,050 in year 3 for the starting year to allow for contractual expenses and @ \$10,100/year in years 4 and 5; the			213,820			213,820	20	213,820	<i>National Agency for Great Green Wall (ANGMV)</i>

	<p>estimated sub-cost is \$31,250.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local Consultants: knowledge development on best practices: @ \$11,050 in year 3 for the starting year to allow for contractual expenses and @ \$10,100/year in years 4 ad 5; the estimated sub-cost is \$31,250. - Local Consultants: TA support to roll-out of successful microprojects via lead farmers (scaling up of restoration activities including access to markets facilitation) through 20 consultants over 7 days each @ \$30,264/year; the estimated sub-cost is \$151,320. <p>TOTAL = \$213,820</p>									
Local Consultants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local Consultants: field level support to 20 communes in developing their development plans @ \$200/day for 3 consultants: year 1: \$44,235 and year 2 to 5: \$45,235/year. <p>TOTAL = \$225,175</p>	225,175					225,175		225,175	National Agency for Great Green Wall (ANGM V)
Local Consultants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local Consultants: field monitoring of Fund for Local Restoration of Ecosystems (FLoRE) winners on conflict management integration @ \$200/day with 1 consultant/region: 15 days/year in years 1 and 2 and 10 days/year over years 3 to 5. <p>TOTAL = \$12,000</p>			12,000			12,000		12,000	National Agency for Great Green Wall (ANGM V)
Local Consultants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local Consultants: implementation support to output 2.5 @ \$200/day for 		7,200				7,200		7,200	National Agency for Great Green

	2 consultants: 7.5 days in year 3, 5 days in year 4 and 5.5 days in year 5. TOTAL = \$7,200									Wall (ANGMV)
Local Consultants	- Local consultants: national consultant recruited to organize information and awareness campaigns promoting behavior change with a particular focus on youth, women, indigenous peoples, and local communities @ \$200/day: 15 days/year in years 1 and 2 and 10 days/year in years 3 to 5. TOTAL = \$12,000			12,000			12,000		12,000	National Agency for Great Green Wall (ANGMV)
Local Consultants	- Local Consultants: national TA interface support between the GEF project and externally funded projects. Details to be determined following the current general Letters of Support with World Bank, AER Mali and SGP Mali @ \$5,000/year over 5 years. TOTAL = \$25,000	25,000					25,000		25,000	National Agency for Great Green Wall (ANGMV)
Local Consultants	- Local Consultants: national TA support to ANGMV @ \$10,000/year; the estimated sub-cost is \$50,000. - Local Consultants: monitoring support to contractual services companies @ \$625/commune/year; the estimated sub-cost is \$62,500. - Local Consultants: leadership coaching services on project management; 10 sessions/commune/year @			330,175			330,175		330,175	National Agency for Great Green Wall (ANGMV)

	<p>\$2,176.75/commune/year; the estimated sub-cost is \$217,675. TOTAL = \$330,175</p>								
Local Consultants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local Consultants: national TA support to NAGGW to manage inputs/outputs of the database @ \$14,421/year; the estimated sub-cost is \$72,105. - Local Consultants: after-sales services for the database @\$780.5/commune over years 1 and 2, for 20 communes over 2 years; the estimated sub-cost is \$31,220. - Local Consultants: implementation support to link local best practices to the national database and vice-versa through 4 consultants for the 4 regions @ 6 days each, @\$3,000 respectively for years 1, 2 and 3; the estimated sub-cost is \$9,000. <p>TOTAL = \$112,325</p>				112,325	112,325	112,325		National Agency for Great Green Wall (ANGMV)
Local Consultants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local Consultants: specialized TA support (depending on outcomes of needs assessment, but general focus is on development of governance frameworks); ToRs to be developed following needs assessment: 15 days @ \$200/day for year 1 and 10 days @ \$200/day for years 2 to 4; the estimated sub-cost is \$9,000. - Local Consultants: national Sub-contract to 	84,000				84,000	84,000		National Agency for Great Green Wall (ANGMV)

	<p>executing partner/entity: TA support to NAGMV to enable effective execution of the NIM modality @ \$15,000/year; the estimated sub-cost is \$75,000.</p> <p>TOTAL = \$84,000</p>									
Local Consultants	<p>- Local Consultants: support to adaptation of successful microprojects into new funding proposals @ \$187.5/day through 4 consultants, each working 4 days @\$3,000/year, for year 3 through 5.</p> <p>TOTAL = \$9,000</p>				9,000		9,000		9,000	<i>National Agency for Great Green Wall (ANGMV)</i>
Local Consultants	<p>- Local Consultants: support to implementation of market information system with 2 consultants/year @ \$2,000/year in years 3 and 4 and @ \$3,200 in year 5 (to compensate for the absence of the international consultant).</p> <p>TOTAL = \$7,200</p>		7,200				7,200		7,200	<i>National Agency for Great Green Wall (ANGMV)</i>
Local Consultants	<p>- Local Consultants: support to renewable energy companies to extend outreach to women and youth (derisking): @ \$9,288 in year 1 and @ \$8,455 in years 2 to 5; the estimated sub-cost is \$43,108.</p> <p>- Local Consultants: implementation support @ \$201/day/commune over 11 days/consultant/commune @ \$2,211/year/commune, for 20 communes over 5 years; the estimated</p>		264,208				264,208		264,208	<i>National Agency for Great Green Wall (ANGMV)</i>

	<p>sub-cost is \$221,100. TOTAL = \$264,208</p>									
Local Consultants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local Consultants: TA support to NAGMV to enable effective execution of the NIM modality @ \$15,000/year; the estimated sub-cost is \$75,000. - Local Consultants: Implementation support to Contractual Services with 1 consultant per region \$2,000/year in years 1 to 3 and \$1,200 in year 4; the estimated sub-cost is \$7,200. <p>TOTAL = \$82,200</p>		82,200				82,200		82,200	National Agency for Great Green Wall (ANGMV)
Trainings, Workshops, Meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trainings, Workshops, Conferences: capacity building on development of (new) proposals @ \$1,483.15/commune/year starting year 3 through 4, for 20 communes; the estimated sub-cost is \$59,326. - Trainings, Workshops, Conferences: regional workshops @ \$7,415.75 each, for the 4 regions; the estimated sub-cost is \$29,663. <p>TOTAL = \$88,989</p>				88,989		88,989		88,989	National Agency for Great Green Wall (ANGMV)
Trainings, Workshops, Meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trainings, Workshops, Conferences: capacity strengthening of radio stations, farmers and companies on small-holder farmer friendly farming systems @ \$800/commune/year, for 20 communes over 5 years. <p>TOTAL = \$80,000</p>		80,000				80,000		80,000	National Agency for Great Green Wall (ANGMV)

Trainin g, Worksh ops, Meeting s	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trainings, Workshops, Conferences: capacity strengthening of the ANGMV (topics to be determined during inception phase) @ \$10,000/year (or \$500/commune/year). <p>TOTAL = \$10,000*5 = \$50,000</p>	50,000					50,000	50,000	National Agency for Great Green Wall (ANGMV)
Trainin g, Worksh ops, Meeting s	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trainings, Workshops, Conferences: capacity strengthening of users @ \$4,449.50/commune through 5 workshops in year 1 including one national workshop. <p>TOTAL = \$88,990</p>			88,990			88,990	88,990	National Agency for Great Green Wall (ANGMV)
Trainin g, Worksh ops, Meeting s	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trainings, Workshops, Conferences: capacity strengthening on rolling out training methodologies in years 3 and 4 @\$30,000/year and \$28,990 in year 5 as the project winds down. <p>TOTAL = \$88,990</p>			88,990			88,990	88,990	National Agency for Great Green Wall (ANGMV)
Trainin g, Worksh ops, Meeting s	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trainings, Workshops, Conferences: costs of strengthening the capacity in leadership of staff of the high-performing communes in restoration initiatives @ \$850/commune/year: \$17,905 in year 1 including establishment costs and \$17,000/year in years 2 to 5; the estimated sub-cost is \$85,905. - Support to and training of awardees of the Fund for Local Restoration of 			152,572			152,572	152,572	National Agency for Great Green Wall (ANGMV)

	<p>Ecosystems (FLoRE) Stream 2 on leadership; Professional placement of officers within the project M&E activities to learn on the job: in years 1, 2, 4 and 5 @ \$12,000/year and \$18,667 in year 3 with provisions for an extended training following expected recommendations coming out of the MTR; the estimated sub-cost is \$66,667.</p> <p>TOTAL = \$152,572</p>									
Training, Workshops, Meetings	<p>- Trainings, Workshops, Conferences: costs to cover participation of local stakeholders in development plans + validation workshops @ \$800/commune/year.</p> <p>TOTAL = \$80,000</p>	80,000					80,000		80,000	National Agency for Great Green Wall (ANGM V)
Training, Workshops, Meetings	<p>- Trainings, Workshops, Conferences: launch of a media campaign (print, radio, social media, promotional products) in years 1, 2, 4 and 5 @ \$12,000/year and \$18,667 in year 3 with provisions for anticipated recommendations coming out of the MTR.</p> <p>TOTAL = \$66,667</p>			66,667			66,667		66,667	National Agency for Great Green Wall (ANGM V)
Training, Workshops, Meetings	<p>- Trainings, Workshops, Conferences: organize behavior change communication (BCC) activities with communities for ecosystem management and restoration @</p>		100,000				100,000		100,000	National Agency for Great Green Wall (ANGM V)

	\$1,000/commune/year, for 20 communes over 5 years. TOTAL = \$100,000									
Training, Workshops, Meetings	- Trainings, Workshops, Conferences: project Inception Workshop @ \$7,000 in year 1. TOTAL = \$7,000					7,000	7,000		7,000	National Agency for Great Green Wall (ANGMV)
Training, Workshops, Meetings	- Trainings, Workshops, Conferences: promoting fuel-wood production in agroforestry systems; Training on improved charcoal kilns; Training on improved cookstoves @ \$1,000/commune/year, for 20 communes over 5 years. TOTAL = \$100,000		100,000				100,000		100,000	National Agency for Great Green Wall (ANGMV)
Training, Workshops, Meetings	- Trainings, Workshops, Conferences: support to community stakeholders for development of microprojects @ \$20,000/year for capacity building exercises, over 5 years. TOTAL = \$100,000		100,000				100,000		100,000	National Agency for Great Green Wall (ANGMV)
Training, Workshops, Meetings	- Trainings, Workshops, Conferences: support to community stakeholders for development of microprojects on NTFPs @ \$1,000/commune/year with a minimum of 1 microproject/commune, for 20 communes over 5 years. Depending on similarities of topics coming out of		100,000				100,000		100,000	National Agency for Great Green Wall (ANGMV)

	the FLoRE competition, groups can be combined. TOTAL = \$100,000									
Training, Workshops, Meetings	- Trainings, Workshops, Conferences: training on conflict management integration into management practices in years 1, 2, 4 and 5 @ \$600/commune/year and \$18,667 in year 3 with provisions for anticipated recommendations coming out of the MTR. TOTAL = \$66.667			66,667			66,667		66,667	National Agency for Great Green Wall (ANGM V)
Training, Workshops, Meetings	- Trainings, Workshops, Conferences: training support to the villages within the 20 communes that will benefit from the co-financing agreements with externally funded projects @ \$10,000/year over 5 years. TOTAL = \$50,000	50,000					50,000		50,000	National Agency for Great Green Wall (ANGM V)
Travel	- Travel: costs of 2 national consultants and assuming 5 trips/year @ \$150/consultant/commune over 5 years. TOTAL = \$30,000		30,000				30,000		30,000	National Agency for Great Green Wall (ANGM V)
Travel	- Travel: costs for 10 follow-up trips/region by local consultants @ \$2,500/region in years 3 to 5. TOTAL = \$30,000				30,000		30,000		30,000	National Agency for Great Green Wall (ANGM V)
Travel	- Travel: costs for 5 regional trips @ \$2,000/trip in years 1, 2 and 3. TOTAL = \$10,000				30,000		30,000		30,000	National Agency for Great Green Wall (ANGM V)

Travel	- Travel: costs for national consultants assuming 5 trips/commune @ \$300/commune. TOTAL = \$30,000		30,000				30,000	30,000	National Agency for Great Green Wall (ANGMV)
Travel	- Travel: costs for TA support to ANGMV (monitoring of field placements of local leaders) @ \$300/commune/year (1 trip each). TOTAL = \$30,000			30,000			30,000	30,000	National Agency for Great Green Wall (ANGMV)
Travel	- Travel: costs of 3 national consultants each doing 5 trips to 20 communes @ \$200/day over 5 years. TOTAL = \$15,000	15,000					15,000	15,000	National Agency for Great Green Wall (ANGMV)
Travel	- Travel: costs of 4 consultants doing 5 trips/commune/year @ \$300/commune, for 20 communes over 5 years. TOTAL = \$30,000		30,000				30,000	30,000	National Agency for Great Green Wall (ANGMV)
Travel	- Travel: costs of domestic travel in connection with Component 1 activities years 1 to 5. TOTAL = \$3,000/year = \$15,000.	15,000					15,000	15,000	National Agency for Great Green Wall (ANGMV)
Travel	- Travel: costs of national consultant assuming 5 trips overall @300/commune. TOTAL = \$30,000		30,000	60,000			90,000	90,000	National Agency for Great Green Wall (ANGMV)
Travel	- Travel: costs of national consultants @ \$500/commune assuming 2 trips/commune @ \$250/trip. TOTAL = \$30,000				30,000		30,000	30,000	National Agency for Great Green Wall (ANGMV)
Travel	- Travel: costs of national consultants to 20 communes with an indicative 5 trips @ \$300/commune for each consultant, for 20 communes over 5 years. TOTAL = \$30,000		30,000				30,000	30,000	National Agency for Great Green Wall (ANGMV)

Travel	- Travel: implementation support to Contractual Services @ \$200/day for 8 trips for 3 consultants, per year @ \$4,800/year over 5 years. TOTAL = \$24,000	24,000					24,000		24,000	National Agency for Great Green Wall (ANGM V)
Travel	- Travel: PMU travel costs @ \$500/commune/year over 5 years. TOTAL = \$50,000						-	50,000	50,000	National Agency for Great Green Wall (ANGM V)
Travel	- Travel: UNDP managed budget line towards travel costs associated with MTR (in year 3) and TE (in year 5) missions @ \$500/commune. TOTAL = \$20,000				20,000		20,000		20,000	UNDP
Office Supplies	- Supplies: supplies for users' capacity strengthening workshop in year 1. TOTAL = \$584				584		584		584	National Agency for Great Green Wall (ANGM V)
Office Supplies	- Supplies: stationary for training materials in year 2 for training of tree-nursery operators, organic fertilizers, organic pesticides, promoting renewable energy usage. TOTAL = \$350		350				350		350	National Agency for Great Green Wall (ANGM V)
Office Supplies	- Supplies: stationary for training materials in year 3 for behavior change communication (BCC) activities with communities for ecosystem management and restoration. TOTAL = \$350		350				350		350	National Agency for Great Green Wall (ANGM V)
Office Supplies	- Supplies: stationary for training materials in year 3 for information and awareness			583			583		583	National Agency for Great Green Wall

	campaigns promoting behavior change with a particular focus on youth, women, indigenous peoples, and local communities. TOTAL = \$583									(ANGM V)
Office Supplies	- Supplies: stationary for training materials in year 3 to support to community stakeholders for development of microprojects on NTFPs. TOTAL = \$350		350				350		350	National Agency for Great Green Wall (ANGM V)
Office Supplies	- Supplies: stationary for training materials in year 4 for Training on conflict management integration into management practices . TOTAL = \$583			583			583		583	National Agency for Great Green Wall (ANGM V)
Office Supplies	- Supplies: stationary for training materials in year 4 for Training on improved charcoal kilns; Training on improved cookstoves. TOTAL = \$350		350				350		350	National Agency for Great Green Wall (ANGM V)
Office Supplies	- Supplies: stationery for training materials in year 3 for training of awardees of the Fund for Local Restoration of Ecosystems (FLoRE) Stream 2 on leadership; Professional placement of officers within the project M&E activities to learn on the job. TOTAL = \$583			583			583		583	National Agency for Great Green Wall (ANGM V)
Office Supplies	- Supplies: stationery for training materials in year 5 for Technical support for the deployment of				583		583		583	National Agency for Great Green Wall

	successful micro-projects to peers. TOTAL = \$583									(ANGM V)
Other Operating Costs	- UNDP managed budget line: Annual audit @ \$5,000/year over 5 years. TOTAL = \$25,000							25,000	25,000	UNDP
Other Operating Costs	- Audio Visual & Print Prod Costs through UNDP managed budget line: production & dissemination of evaluation reports, plus translations and dissemination of safeguards updates as needed: \$6,667 for MTR in year 3 and \$10,516 for TE in year 5. TOTAL = \$17,183					17,183	17,183		17,183	UNDP
Other Operating Costs	- Audio Visual & Print Prod Costs: cost to capture knowledge on ecosystem restoration in year 5. TOTAL = \$2,217				2,217		2,217		2,217	National Agency for Great Green Wall (ANGM V)
Other Operating Costs	- Audio Visual & Print Prod Costs: printing costs for documentation for Land Commissions (COFOs) in ecosystem management and restoration in year 1. TOTAL = \$438	438					438		438	National Agency for Great Green Wall (ANGM V)
Other Operating Costs	- Audio Visual & Print Prod Costs: printing costs for guidance on integration of restoration concerns into PDSECs in year 1. TOTAL = \$438	438					438		438	National Agency for Great Green Wall (ANGM V)
Other Operating Costs	- Audio Visual & Print Prod Costs: printing costs in year 2. TOTAL = \$438	438					438		438	National Agency for Great Green Wall (ANGM V)
Other Operating Costs	- Audio Visual & Print Prod Costs: production of market information		350				350		350	National Agency for Great Green

	collection data sheets in year 3. TOTAL = \$350									Wall (ANGM V)
Other Operat ing Costs	- Miscellaneous expenses: budget set aside to cover unforeseen expenses @ \$1,394/year over years 1 and 2 and \$1,395 during years 3 to 5. TOTAL = \$6,973						-	6,973	6,973	National Agency for Great Green Wall (ANGM V)
	Total	972,039	2,861,966	1,245,140	1,506,149	214,183	6,799,477	339,973	7,139,450	

Please explain any aspects of the budget as needed here

ANNEX I: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS

From GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF.