GEF-8 REQUEST FOR CEO CHILD ENDORSEMENT/APPROVAL

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General Child Project Information

Child Project Title
Integrated Natural Resource Management of three Wetlands landscapes, two of which is located on the route of the Great Green Wall in Mauritania (Male, Djelliwar and Karakoro (PGIRN/3ZH)

Region	GEF Project ID
Mauritania	11128
Country(ies)	Type of Project
Mauritania	FSP
GEF Agency(ies)	GEF Agency Project ID
IUCN	
Project Executing Entity(s)	Project Executing Type
Great Green Wall National Agency within the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development	Government
GEF Focal Area (s)	Submission Date
Multi Focal Area	6/20/2024
Type of Trust Fund	Project Duration (Months)
GET	60
GEF Project Grant: (a)	Agency Fee(s) Grant: (b)
5,304,587.00	477,413.00
PPG Amount: (c)	PPG Agency Fee(s): (d)
200,000.00	18,000.00
Total GEF Financing: (a+b+c+d)	Total Co-financing
6000000	8,921,750.00
Project Sector (CCM Only)	

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)

Over the past several decades, the continental wetlands of Mauritania have seen progressive degradation and number diminution because of climatic and anthropogenic factors. This diminution has a direct negative impact on the aquatic, terrestrial and migratory species that depend on these wetland habitats as well as the vital ecosystem services these areas provide. Major issues to be targeted are the wind and hydric soil erosions and associated sand siltation in wetlands, affluent degradation due to agricultural and wood use purposes, loss of habitats due to unsustainable use of natural resources, progressive degradation of water quantity and quality in wetlands and the contribution to Green House Gas (GHG) emissions due to these degradations.

The project is a Land Degradation focal area funded project and is fully aligned to avoid and reduce land degradation through sustainable land management as well as Reversing land degradation through restoration of production landscapes. It is part of the Ecosystem Restoration Integrated Program (ERIP). It fully integrates key orientation on NRM policy diagnostic, territorial planning, international knowledge sharing among IP and use of georeferencing tools to ensure control and effectiveness of activities.

The project's goal is to demonstrate the benefits of wetland ecosystem services as a basis for continued social well-being, climate resilience, environmental sustainability and economic profitability at all scales in Mauritania, leveraging the potential of the ecosystem restoration as a unifying framework for policy and local action. The project primarily builds on management of natural resources structures and territorial planning of usage around wetlands. Then, it contributes in ecosystem restoration to enhance their resilience. Finally, it contributes to decoupling green economy from livelihoods by identifying the sustainable economic valuation of wetlands natural resources and associated local private sector for awareness rising on environmental protection of these wetlands.

The project intends to be transformative in its gender approach through an increase of women decision power in structures (Project steering committee, Local and Collective Management Association – AGLC -, Communal Environmental Commission, Village Development Committee) to ensure proper planning of activities from the women to the women at all levels. It also intends to transform the classic engagement of communities through a participative approach on PPG design and local confirmation, implementing actors definition, civil control of partners collaboration and planning at the highest level (Project Steering Committee - PSC). It also aims to transform the relationship between communities and their natural resources by increasing the awareness of the economic potential of non-Timber Forest Forest Products – NTFPs - and Fishery; a better valuation of traditional knowledge, and exchange visits between actors. From an institutional aspect, the project will transform the territorial management of the natural resources through the boost of the Regional Council role for a stronger synergy between technical services.

On innovative approach, the project enhances ecosystem restoration through innovative technic using Nature-Based Solutions. It intends to raise additional revenues from sustainable management of natural resources through Ecotourism development, mutualisation of means by the Intercommunality of Karakoro to monitor and support communities in Natural Resource Management - NRM. By mobilising the local private sector to train youth currently involved in charcoal production to reorient them towards more sustainable livelihoods, it directly targets the drivers of poverty and the threat against natural resources. Finally, through the targeting of partners with key comparative advantage for project implementation during PPG, it already ensures the valuing of knowledgeable expertise and local recognised actors for project implementation.

The project will contribute to Global Environmental Benefits by reversing the desertification trends over wetlands and enable their ecosystem services restoration. It also contributes to the sequestration of carbon and restore and improve the faunal and floral richness biodiversity of ecosystems.

Child Project Description Overview

Project Objective

Demonstrate the benefits of wetland ecosystem services as a basis for continued social well-being, climate resilience, environmental sustainability and economic profitability at all scales in Mauritania, leveraging the potential of ecosystem restoration as a unifying framework for policy and local action.

Project Components

Component 1: Wetland landscapes national and local governance

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
1,077,700.00	357,350.00

Outcome:

Outcome 1: Gender transformative National and local governance of wetland landscapes are improved based on scientific evidence.

Output:

Output 1.1: Improved science base informs land use planning.

Output 1.2: Inclusive, gender transformative and participatory wetland governance and management systems are in place.

Component 2: Wetland and resilience capacity restoration through innovative approaches

Component Type	Trust Fund
Investment	GET
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
3,587,037.00	8,128,000.00

Outcome:

Outcome 2: Wetlands are restored and made more resilient to climate shocks, using innovative technologies, gender approaches and sustainably managed resulting in GEBs and sustainable livelihoods

Output:

Output 2.1: 4,700 ha of degraded landscapes/wetlands are restored through Nature Based Solutions and filling gender gaps

Output 2.2 Innovative financial opportunities, established on gender basis, support wetland landscape sustainable management

Component 3 Monitoring and Evaluation

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
136,150.00	35,000.00

Outcome:

Outcome 3.2: Monitoring, Evaluation, Knowledge and Learning supports broader adoption and upscaling of restoration and gender sensitivity

Output:

Output 3.2: Gender sensitive knowledge management at local, subnational, national and regional levels is improved to support policy making and institutional learning

M&E

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
252,000.00	900.00

Outcome:

Outcome 3.1 Monitoring, Evaluation, Knowledge and Learning supports broader adoption and upscaling of restoration and gender sensitivity

Output:

Ouput 3.1 Monitoring and evaluation system for Project and Gender Action Plan

Component Balances

Project Components	GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
Component 1: Wetland landscapes national and local governance	1,077,700.00	357,350.00
Component 2: Wetland and resilience capacity restoration through innovative approaches	3,587,037.00	8,128,000.00
Component 3 Monitoring and Evaluation	136,150.00	35,000.00

M&E	252,000.00	900.00
Subtotal	**5,052,887.00**	**8,521,250.00**
Project Management Cost	251,700.00	400,500.00
Total Project Cost ($)	**5,304,587.00**	**8,921,750.00**

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

The global problem of environmental degradation is a complex linkage between upstream and wetland degradation where a landscape approach and watershed considerations are necessary. The following statement makes the synthesis of the environmental problem see ProDoc §3.1.1.

Continental wetlands provide key ecosystem services essential for both livelihoods and biodiversity; concentrating high biodiversity richness, representing habitats for reproduction and bird migration; sustaining agriculture activities; providing Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs); and preserving transhumant corridor continuity.

These ecosystems are facing increasing pressures due to resources overuse by a multiplicity of actors, within the context of increasing desertification. Climate change is contributing by increasing soil erosion, dunes encroachment, wetland silting and water scarcity from increased evaporation rates. Wetland degradation also contributes to decreasing their carbon sequestration regulation service. Major part of wetlands is subject to siltation and progressive disappearance. In this context of degradation, all wetlands and ponds in the area are facing siltation issues (RHIZOME 2018 IAP), due to either upstream soil leaching and hydric erosion, as well as the harvesting of wood around ponds.

Wetlands and associated watershed are facing heavy soil degradation phenomena. 13.63% of the land in the country was degraded in 2009 (UNCCD, 2023), concerning areas mostly located in the South of Mauritania and in our project landscapes.

Climatic events contribute additionally to productivity decline due to the increase of erratic precipitation and intensity of rainfall, hydric erosion and soil leaching. The topography of heavy slopes with the characteristic of sandy soil in the north, and brown and lithosols in the southern area, are highly vulnerable to erosion when the vegetal cover is degraded.

Bushfires contributing to upstream soil degradation in both landscapes as well as recent wetland degradation in Brakna. In Guidimakha, bushfires impact around 15,000 ha per year with a maximum occurred in 2023 for 62,000 ha burned, which can be correlated to the lack of rainfall and the drought period, as well as communities' tiredness to put out bushfires. Bushfires are also present in Brakna with a lower level of 1,000 ha per year with a maximum occurred in 2014 for 5,000 ha burned

Floral degradation and progressive disappearance of the *rônier*, tree symbol of the Karakoro. Under the 32 wood species identified in the South Karakoro, 7 are under threat of extinction. (GRDR, 2016). This is a

common observation on the overall pathway of the Karakoro River with the disappearance of the *rôneraie* which was previously present all along the river.

Decline in wildlife due to habitat loss. The oldest citizen of communities have observed the decline of diversity of animals with previous the presence of lions, elephants, deer, guinea fowl, bustards and now only hyenas and jackals (GRDR, 2016)

Potential pollution of the water resource ecosystem due to the exacerbation of gold panner activities. Artisanal gold panner activities are present in both landscapes. The analysis of contamination in biological tissue of mercury in Lexeibe and the Gorgol is a real preoccupation. Climate change pressures are driven by changes in rainfall patterns and onset delays, drought, and increase in wind speed. Both landscapes have been facing increasing temperatures for the last decade as well as progressive rainfall decrease since the 80's drought events. Future projection underlines a switch in rainfall patterns with an increase in annual rainfall, an increase of rainfall intensity as well as a delay in the onset of rains. These elements will contribute to exacerbating soil vulnerability and its degradation. Climate trends show a decrease of 1.8 mm rainfall per decades in Brakna, and a decrease of 15.16 mm rainfall per decades in Guidimakha considering the 1980-2020 period. Temperature regularly rises for about +0.26 °C per decade in Brakna and +0.25 °C per decade in Guidimakha in the same period. Climate projections confirm in both landscape temperature increases, rainfall intensity increases as well as delay in the beginning of the rainy season. Wind erosion and dust emission in Sahelian area is a major threat to wetlands in the context of high-speed wind and limited rainfall, and will be increased in the following decades. Both decreasing rainfall (cf Standard Precipitation Index (SPI) cartography) and increasing wind speed (cf wind speed cartography) will occur in May, June and July, when the soil is not covered any more and therefore highly vulnerable to erosion. Wind speed will directly reinforce the erosion of the soil and the dune mobility in the area. Soil erosion may lead to soil material losses per metre, between 100 kg and 700 kg[1][1]

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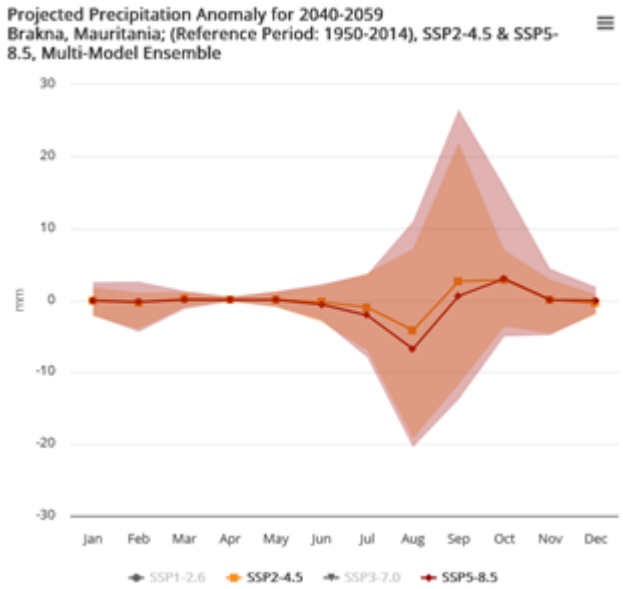

Figure 1: Projected precipitation anomaly for 2040-2059 in Brakna under SSP2.4.5 and SSP5 8.5 and CMIP6 models (World Bank, 2024).

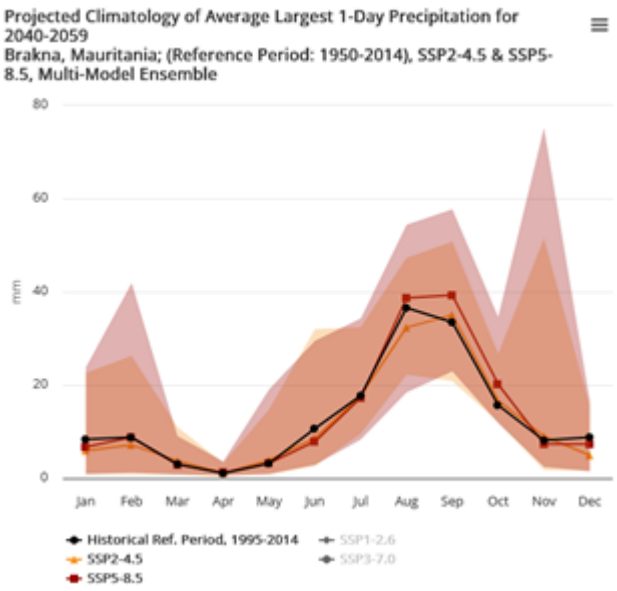

Figure 2: Projected precipitation anomaly for 2040-2059 in Brakna under SSP2.4.5 and SSP5 8.5 and CMIP6 models (World Bank, 2024).

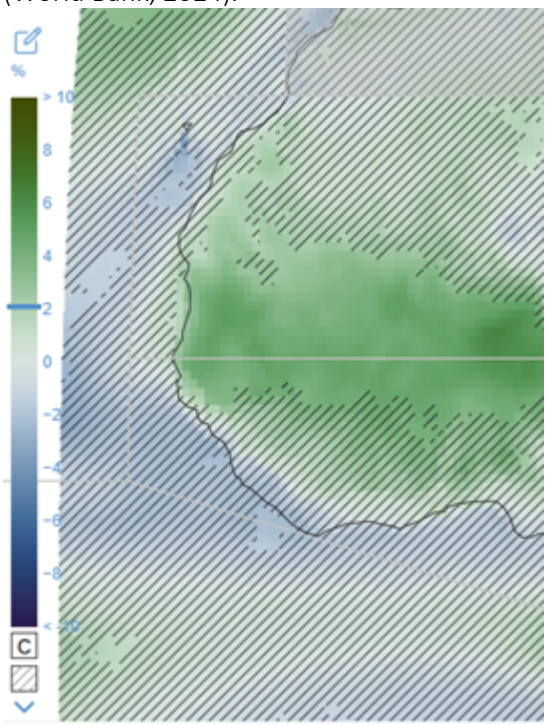

Figure 3:Projected surface wind speed change (%) 2041-2060 in confronting to 1981-2010 baseline under Cordex Africa models RCP8.5 during June to August (IPCC, 2024).

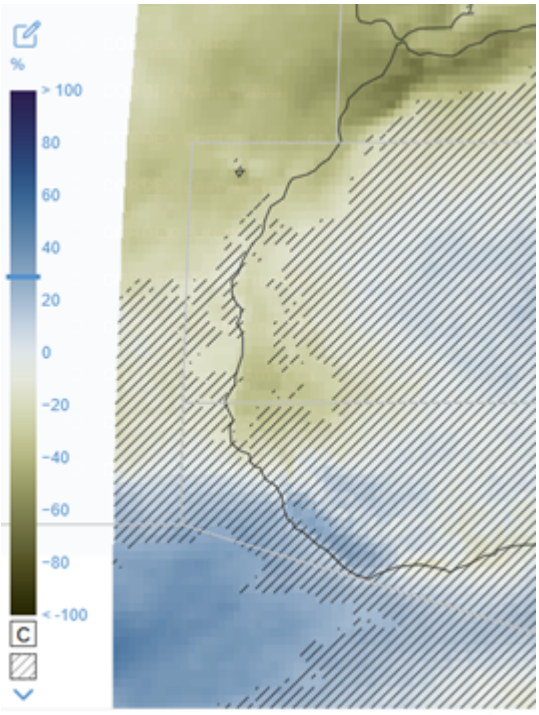

Figure 4: Projected standard annual precipitation index SPI 6 in confronting to 1981-2010 baseline under Cordex Africa models RCP8.5 (IPCC, 2024)

The environmental degradation is led by a complex social situation in both landscapes -see ProDoc §3.1.2.

Poverty challenge. Despite an active policy to combat poverty and inequality, poverty remains persistent and contributes to the over-exploitation and degradation of natural resources. According to the multidimensional (RIM, 2023) index, in rural areas, almost 77.1% of the population, or eight out of ten people, live in multidimensional poverty. Recent studies and exchanges with communities in Guidimakha also underline the decreased availability of NTFPs such as Arabic gum which directly increase poverty of households (GRDR, 2016).

Demographic dynamics challenge. A rapid demography increase, sedentarisation and rejuvenation of the population. Mauritanian population is originally nomadic. The population has faced strong sedentarisation over the last decades due to recurrent droughts and political decisions for public investment. In the Karakoro and the Guidimakha, the number of villages increased since 1970 from 48 to 157. Major challenges are the increase proportion of youth and needs for economic opportunities and employment.

Social cohesion in Mauritania is both a sensitive issue and an opportunity for the development. Mauritanian society is constructed around a complex hierarchy of white and black Arabs and Black Africans in which ethnicity, clans, and tribes are intertwined. Social stratification can create tensions and resentment between ethnic groups and within these groups.

Gender challenge. Despite Mauritania's efforts to promote the emancipation of women, gender inequalities persist. According to the World Bank's gender parity index, Mauritania has a score of 0.606 and is ranked 146th. The factors underlying this rating are the low scores for the economy (0.45) and for women's empowerment and representation (0.074).

Women remain an essential actor in the sustainable use of natural resources and therefore the conservation of biodiversity. While women are the primary users of the natural resources in the rural area, they are still excluded from decision and management of these resources.

The land tenure as a critical issue for natural resource management. The order and decree were established when the country was led by the military and were daring to defy the traditional system. It states the abolishment of the traditional customary land tenure system. Nevertheless, sharecropping is present in both landscapes and maintain the relationship of dependencies among people. These practices reinforce the vulnerability of farmers as well as contribute in increasing confusion on the legal framework and rights among

users on the natural resources. The project should mainly target public land for investment according to the 83 orders to ensure access from all communities, but it should also consider the remaining traditional usage to ensure consultation and agreement on full access to all the community members and temporary users on the natural resources.
Agriculture is one of the most important sources of livelihoods for the communities in both landscapes and above all of the Southern Guidimakha and Soninke communities. Within these landscapes and proximity of wetlands, villages rely on recession agriculture directly on the border of the Tamourt and Lake, in the Oued and affluents as well as behind small dams and gabion threshold. The rainfed agriculture has progressively disappeared from both landscape due to the soil fertility depletion and increase in erratic climate patterns.
Both landscapes include agropastoral and transhumant systems. Livestock production is one of the principal livelihood activities of the rural sector, practiced by nomadic and semi-nomadic pastoralists as well as sedentary agro-pastoralists

Guidimakha is the main charcoal reserve for the overall country. The charcoal producers are marginalised and highly vulnerable communities. There have been issues in their integration within AGLC as they only saw the structure as a repression entity, which could not support their activity or provide alternatives.

The NTFPs remain one of the most important sources of livelihood for women and households and are directly associated with traditional knowledge and biodiversity conservation. The advantage of the NTFPs are multiple, as they are considered as food, for medicinal, fodder, and traditional usages and as commercial opportunities. Moreover, NTFPs help households in filling the food gaps.
An initial professionalisation of fishing activities exists. The Maal landscape has been supported by the progressive professionalism of fishing practices as well as regulation over access to fisheries products.

Mauritanian areas present different types of conflicts which directly impact the natural resources management and conservation, between users of the natural resources, on land tenure and potentially linked to new investments.

Economic development through the construction of the new road. Through a co-financing of the the Arabic Development Fund (FADES) and the Government, the Wilaya will see the construction of a road between Sellibaby and Ould Yenge and Kankossa, which should open up the region. The current construction will support the economic development of communities. Nevertheless, vigilance should be exercised on the high risk of increasing charcoal production and marketing, and therefore the increased pressure on the natural resources. In the near future, fragile areas such as Boulli may see an exacerbation of the pressure over the Natural Resources.

Institutional structures have been developed for decades in Mauritania to reinforce the local anchorage of natural resources management – see ProDoc §3.1.4.3. Mauritania has a long-term experience through the creation of local associations juridically recognised in their mandate of monitoring and sustainable management of natural resources (AGLC). Additional structures has been developed to tackle institutional financial barriers through the mutualisation of activities and strategies such as the Intercommunity of Karakoro (INKA) which also aim at reinforcing social cohesion and reduce conflict over natural resources. More recently, in 2019, the Regional Council has been created with the mandate to manage the territorial planning over the natural resources and activities, however, no activities and support are yet developed for an integrated water resource management.

The main barriers to ensure a sustainable management of the natural resources and the restoration of wetlands – see ProDoc § 3.3.3 are the following:(i) Gender sociocultural limits; (ii) Lack of integration of scientific knowledge and data in policy and governance frameworks related to land use, territorial planning, biodiversity and economic planning; (iii) Weak compliance with environmental and natural resource management

regulations; (iv) Lack of awareness of local communities of the potential damage caused by unsustainable practices, and of the potential value of restored ecosystems for their livelihoods; (v) Persistence of financing gaps at all levels

The project has been selected due to its coherency with policy gaps, institutional limits and coherency of intervention by valorising decades of support of actors on NRM in Guidimakha. It also tackles institutional limits from lack of knowledge over wetlands and policy limits through better legal protection over wetlands. It replaces the Commune in the centre of the NRM, in close collaboration with AGLC and and Environmental Regional Department (DREV). It also valorises traditional knowledge of NTFPs and Fishery to enhance economic opportunities and reinforce the awareness of communities with their environment. Finally, it mainstreams gender consideration to ensure the needs alignment and effectiveness of intervention.

The relevant stakeholders are either institution, and civil society acting on conservation, NRM and gender aspects, and private sectors as the local private actors deriving livelihoods from natural resources without harmful practices – see ProDoc §3.4. They are all key stakeholders to reach reach Global Environmental Benefits (GEB) due to their local knowledge over communities and environment as well as local drivers and satisfactory results achieved in the field.

Many projects have already worked and continue to work on NRM and wetland through the valuation of natural resources either on agriculture (PROGRES, SECURALIM, PRODEFI), **livestock** (PRADEL, PRAPS), **hydraulic, and environment** (SGP program). Nevertheless, there is a gap in the valorisation of all of this knowledge and the coordination among actors.

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[1] https://journals.openedition.org/physio-geo/6287

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

Without the project's interventions, these wetland ecosystems will continue to degrade due to either climatic (e.g. rainfall variability, extreme temperature) or non-climatic (e.g. deforestation, bushfires, hunting) stressors. This continued degradation would have a direct and negative impact on the aquatic, terrestrial and migratory species that depend on these wetland habitats as well as the vital ecosystem services these areas provide. It will also contribute to the progressive extinction of habitat as well as associated flora and fauna of endangered species and lead to biodiversity losses. The degradation of these ecosystems would contribute to the emission of carbon due to the drainage of wetlands, the vegetal cover losses and soil degradation. The climate resilience of wetlands would also decrease. From a social point of view, the vulnerable households will continue harmful practices on the environment based on their parents' practices. Through the progressive loss of traditional knowledge of the new generation, the awareness of the co-benefits of ecosystems and interest in preservation will disappear. The lack of knowledge over the wetland's ecosystems will contribute to inadequate decision-making processes on priorities for restoration and conservation as well as coordination among partners. All of these elements would contribute to ecosystem services disappearance, traditional knowledge, human livelihoods and well-being losses.

The project tackles this degradation with a strong alignment to the national priorities, 2017-2030 strategies and plans (SNEDD), 2014-2030 Strategy of the National Agency of the Great Green Wall, Ratifications of the relevant UN protocols, National Strategy for the Institutionalisation of Gender Equity (SNIG), 2014 National Strategy for the Conservation of Wetlands (SNCZH), 2002 National Action Plan to Combat Desertification (PAN-LCD), among others.

To tackle these challenges and align them with the government strategies, the project aims to demonstrate the benefits of wetland ecosystem services as a basis for continued social well-being, climate resilience, environmental sustainability and economic profitability at all scales in Mauritania, leveraging the potential of the ecosystem restoration as a unifying framework for policy and local action. Therefore, it identifies 3 major approaches: on national and local governance improvement, restoration of wetlands through nature-based solutions to enhance ecosystem resilience, as well as innovative financial mechanisms to ensure sustainability of the wetlands preservation and decoupling green economy from livelihoods.

The barriers to the project implementation and associated mitigation measures in the project activities are:

- Missing technical knowledge of institutions and communities over ecosystem management. The project enhances multiple capacity building from a community based on exchange visits, training, and learning by doing approach.

- Local communities are unaware of the potential damage caused by unsustainable practices, and of the potential value of restored ecosystems for their livelihoods. The project integrates deep capacity building of communities for sustainable management.

- • Lack of consultation between users and lack of local commitment from communities in the sustainable management of natural resources. The project will work at strategic level (Regional Council and INKA) and at local level (Village development committee – VDC-, Local and Collective Management Association – AGLC-, Mayors, etc.).

- Financing gaps to ensure economic opportunities for communities as well as sustainable management of natural resources. Through an approach to the valorisation of NTFPs, the project aims to enhance awareness between users and the ecosystems and reinforce the preservation of the resources.

The key stakeholders to be involved in landscape restoration and sustainable management are the Environmental services (Environmental Regional Department – DREV-, National Agency of the Great Green Wall - NAGGW), the local authorities as per their delegated mandate of the management of the natural resources (Commune and village development committee) as well as civil society and association on the management of the Natural resources (AGLC, Local Association for Natural resource Management - ALGRN). It also includes the users of the resources either through representative of temporal users (RBM and National Group of Pastoral Association - GNAP - for transhumant) as well as women representatives (Union of women in Guidimakha - UFG).

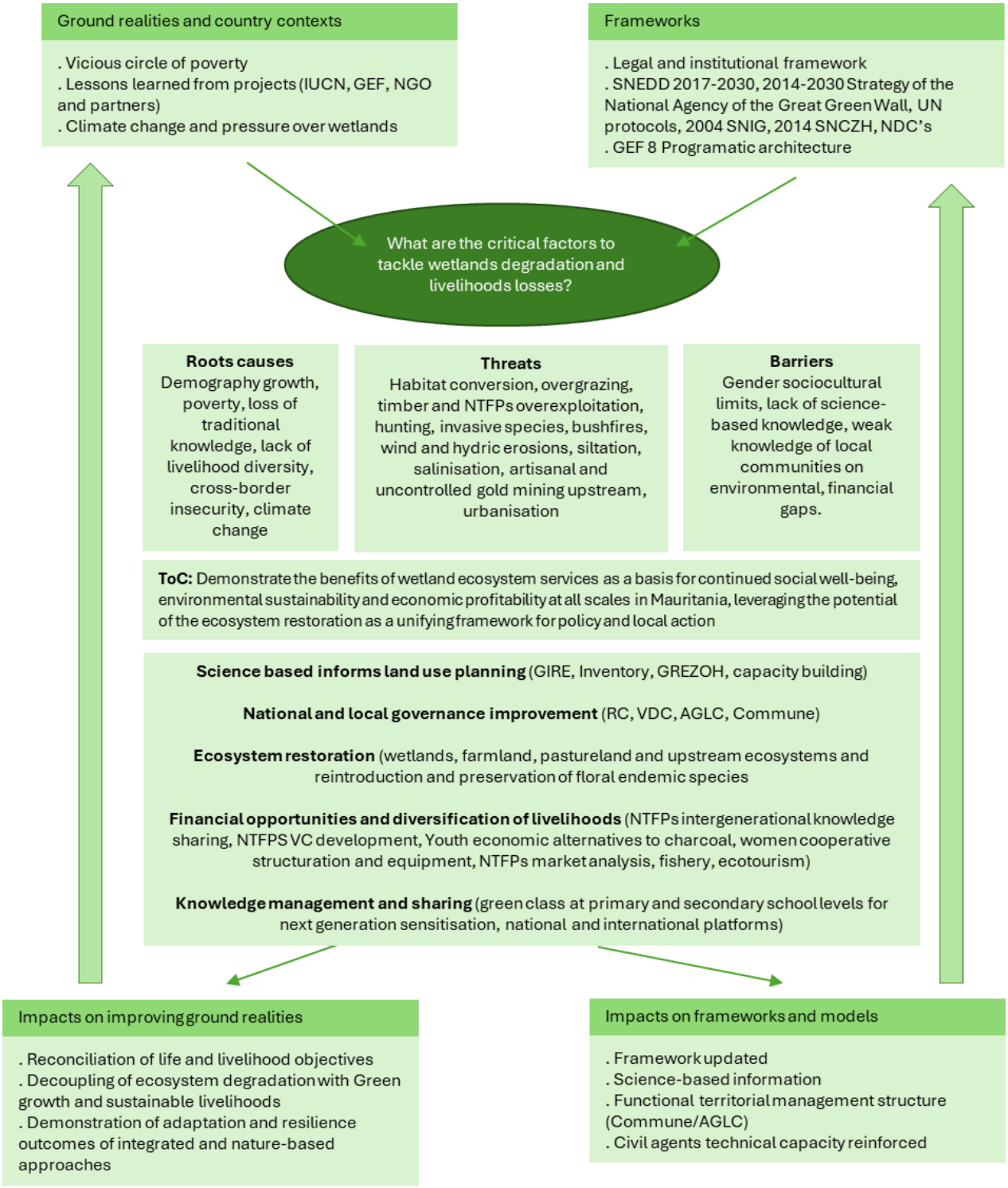


Figure 5: Project's Paradigm Shift

The project aims to be transformative through

- A gender approach through a reversion of women decision power in overall structures (Project steering committee, AGLC, Communal Environmental Commission, Village Development Committee) to ensure proper planning of activities from the women to the women at all levels

- An engagement of civil society and local authorities and citizens through **a participative approach on PPG design and local confirmation, implementing actors definition, civil control of partners collaboration and planning at the highest level** (Project Steering Committee - PSC). The involvement of Commune within PSC as well as considering it as a centre reinforces the appropriation and accountability at the most local level

- The relationship changes between communities and their natural resources by increasing the awareness of economic potential of NTFPs and Fishery through **a better valuation of traditional knowledge, and exchange visits between actors**

- An institutional transformation of territorial management of the natural resources through **the boost of the Regional Council role for a stronger synergy** between technical services.

The project aims to be innovative through:

- Restoration activities and sites through the use of the Restoration Opportunities assessment methodology (ROAM) participative approach of IUCN and therefore associated evidence-based on degradation or opportunity of conservation with the social use and priorities of communities

- Priority made on traditional knowledge and biological restoration practices, therefore valuing flora species with co-benefit on restoration and ecosystems services.

- Enhancing intergenerational transmission of local knowledge

- Decoupling green economy and livelihoods through raising additional revenues from sustainable management of natural resources through Ecotourism development, mutualisation of means by the Intercommunality of Karakoro to monitor and support communities in NRM

- Mobilising the local private sector to jointly tackle charcoal production and supporting the most vulnerable people to new job opportunities.

- Targeting of partners with key comparative advantage for project implementation during PPG, already ensuring the valuing of knowledgeable expertise and local recognised actors for project implementation.

- Ensuring scientific evidence-based support for decision making from studies and georeferencing work and satellite imagery valuation (trend earth tool).

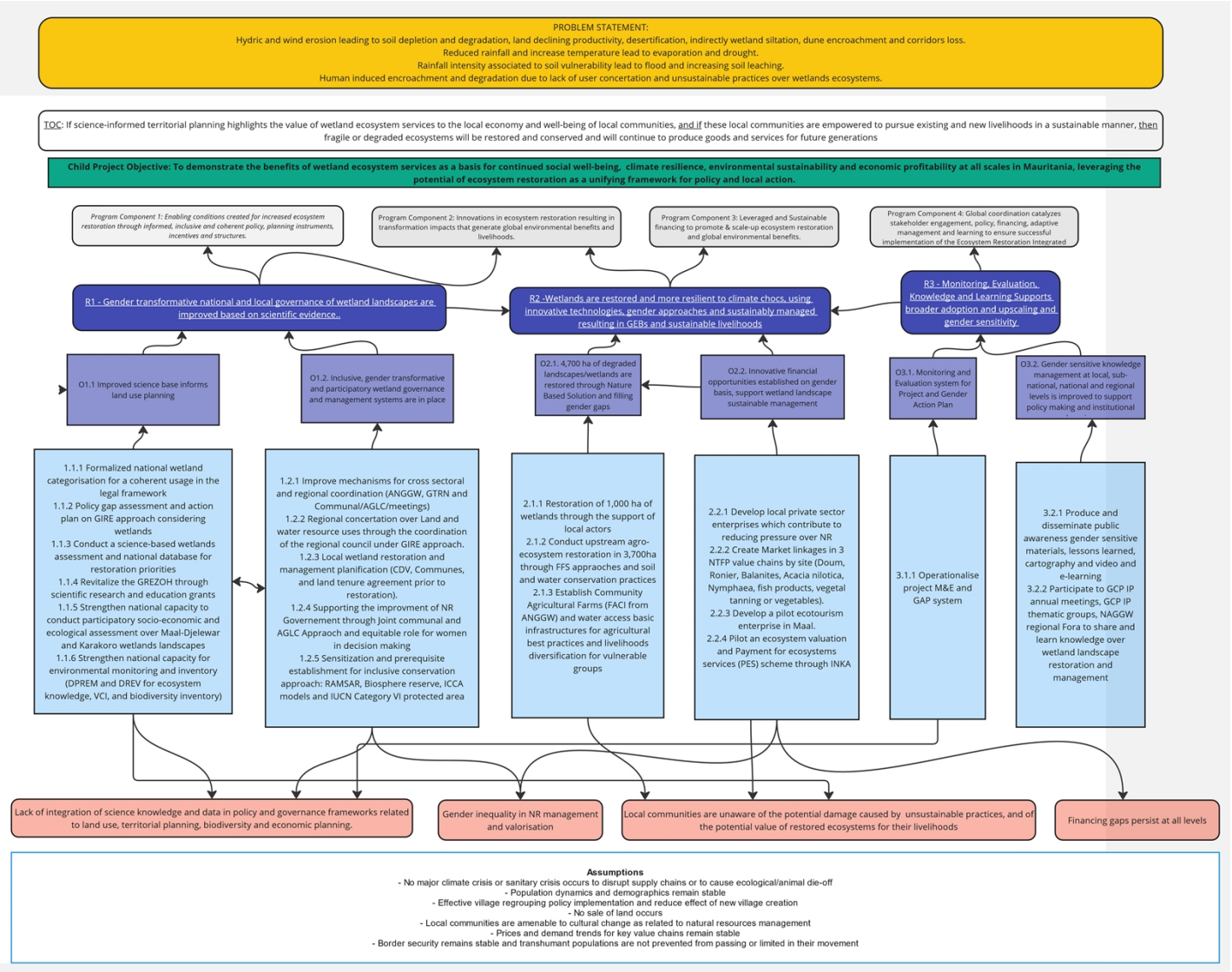


Figure 11: Theory of Change Diagram – Contribution of activities to barriers leverages and Child project outputs and result

The project goal is to demonstrate the benefits of wetland ecosystem services as a basis for continued social well-being, environmental sustainability and economic profitability at all scales in Mauritania, leveraging the potential of the ecosystem restoration as an unifying framework for policy and local action. The project works on institutional capacity building, people and planet interventions to respectively ensure sustainable livelihoods and biodiversity and ecosystem restoration. The project will have co-benefits by enhancing climate adaptation capacity to ecosystems and decoupling the livelihoods and green growth with biodiversity conservation and

restoration. The scheme below frames the project chain of result diagram.

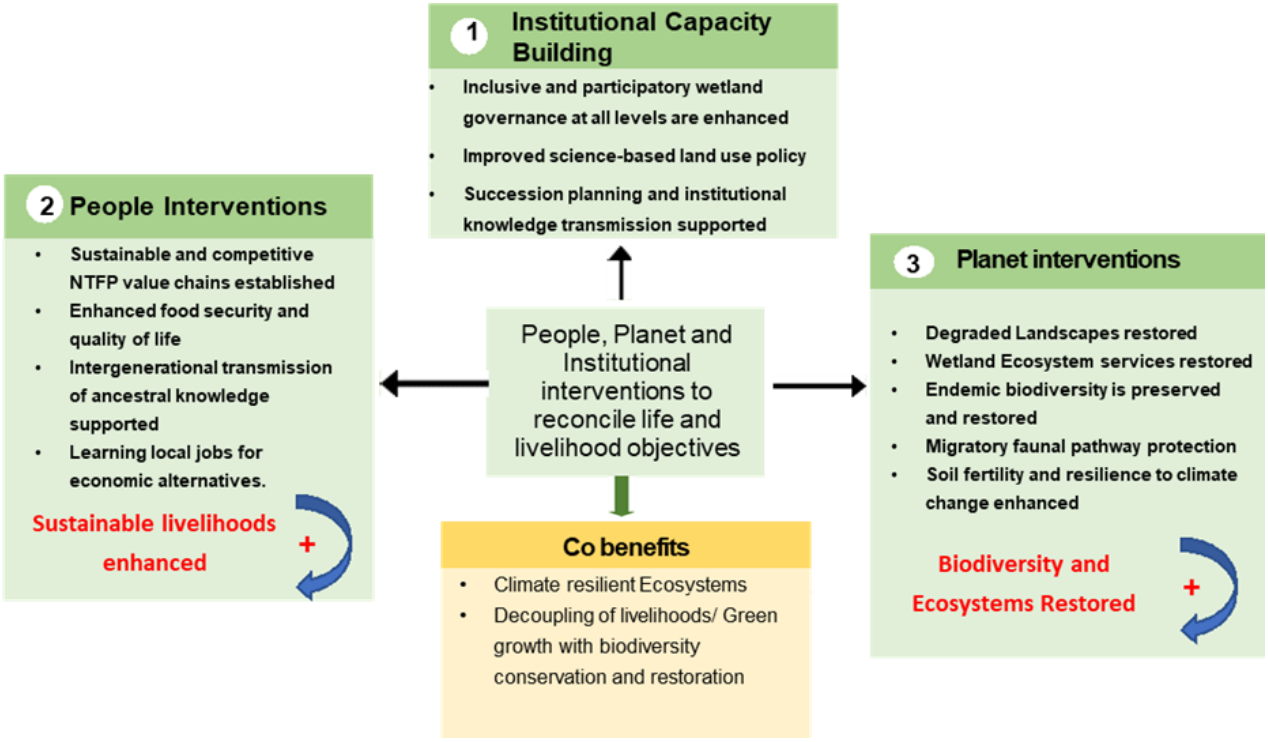


Figure 7: Project Chain of Result Diagram

The expected impact of the project in terms of global environmental benefits are:

- 858,000 tons CO2eq sequestered in wetlands over 20-year period;
- Improved producers' perception on their capacities to face climate shocks
- +1 improvement in METT score for RAMSAR recognised wetland areas;
- 4,700 ha of landscapes restored under which 1,000 ha of wetland or closed ecosystems (dunes encroachment, Riverbank, Tamourt excavation, etc.) and 3,700 ha for upstream watershed ecosystems related to wetlands (afforestation, CES/DRS and FFS). The project builds on 3,700 ha of rehabilitation under cofinancing.[1][2]
- 2800 ha of wetlands are indirectly preserved from degradation due to the above restoration activities.
- 80,000 ha of landscapes under improved management which include wetlands and the proximity area under local management. AGLC areas have not been retained due to their scale inadequacy for a proper local management.

The additional socio-economic benefits are:

63,000 direct beneficiaries including 31,500 women who benefit from the activities of the project with training, cash for work and economic empowerment. Particularly, the project will support 2900 people considering 1800 women and 2100 youth on sustainable increase of incomes based on ecosystem services. They will also be supported in enhancing their adaptive capacities toward climate change. The indirect beneficiaries of the project will be transhumant for about 5,000 people and 60,000 citizens from the 4 communes of interventions.

Sites selection process – see ProDoc §3.1.3. The sites of the project intervention are (i) Maal and Cerke wetlands, (ii) Djelewar wetland, (iii) Boulli area and Boulli pond, (iv) Melgue wetland and associated ecological importance areas. The selection emerged from a preliminary selection during the PIF Phase and deep engagement of strategic actors. Two landscapes have been pre-identified (Maal and Djelewar landscape, Karakoro river Landscape). Main criteria for this selection were IUCN historical diagnostics, IUCN members activities, Great green Wall coverage, coordination among stakeholder, hydrography coherency of intervention. A refinement of the sites in the Karakoro landscape has been made during the PPG Phase based on a geographical "terroir" unity approach. Natural resources cartography was developed in each terroir. A technical priorisation of sites following the ROAM methodology was developed considering: (i) Evidence based analysis using satellite imagery, degradation indicators and national stakeholder strategic orientations: Sub-watershed delimitation; Environmental pressure (land productivity dynamic, vegetal cover losses, soil erosivity); Environmental key conservation areas; existing social structures (terroir and AGLC). and (ii) Local knowledge through natural resources cartography work with communities: key important wetlands units for the communities; usages of natural resources and impacts over the wetlands; pressure over the wetlands (dunes, anthropic, climatic, etc.). The technical table is available in ProDoc document. The regional workshop associated with authorities' decision-making processes, during the PPG phase, has led to the final identification of project intervention sites.

Stakeholder engagement and Gender approach. The project has been designed based on a gender analysis and a strong mobilization of women. Women involvement in the project are mainstreamed in all activities on decisional aspects from the higher level (PSC) to the local structures (AGLC Board, VDC, Environmental Commission). It triggers the barrier of women workload by tackling reproductive tasks (water accessibility) and productive burden (NTFP availability through plantation and accessibility through land tenure agreement and AGLC NTFP access rules, NTFP transformation equipment's; individual trainings). It also tackles the lack of women power in commercial negotiation through social structuration. It answers to financial short gaps through HIMO activities. Finaly, it contributes to fill usual project implementation gaps through partners sensibilization, quotas for women technician involvement as well as a dedicated gender expert. All stakeholder engagement process should be made in the presence of the project gender experts or the women technician of partners as well as the representative of women's groups. Relevant women groups are either UFG, women independent cooperatives, women associations, etc.

Vicious circles of degradation and virtuous circles of restoration. The project aims to shift from vicious circles of degradation of ecosystem to virtuous circles of restoration. The bellow diagram aims to synthetize both context and the project rationale.

Figure 15: Vicious circles of degradation

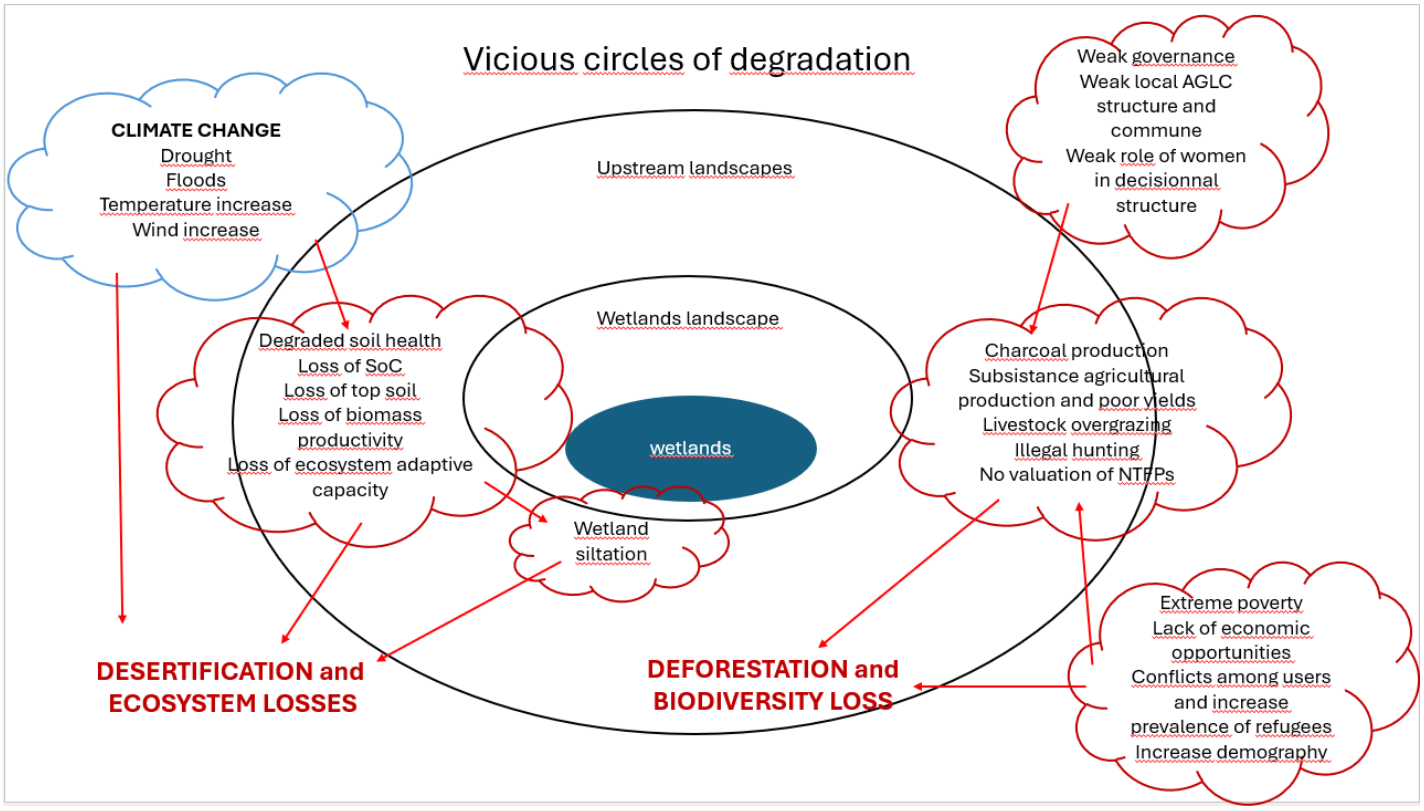
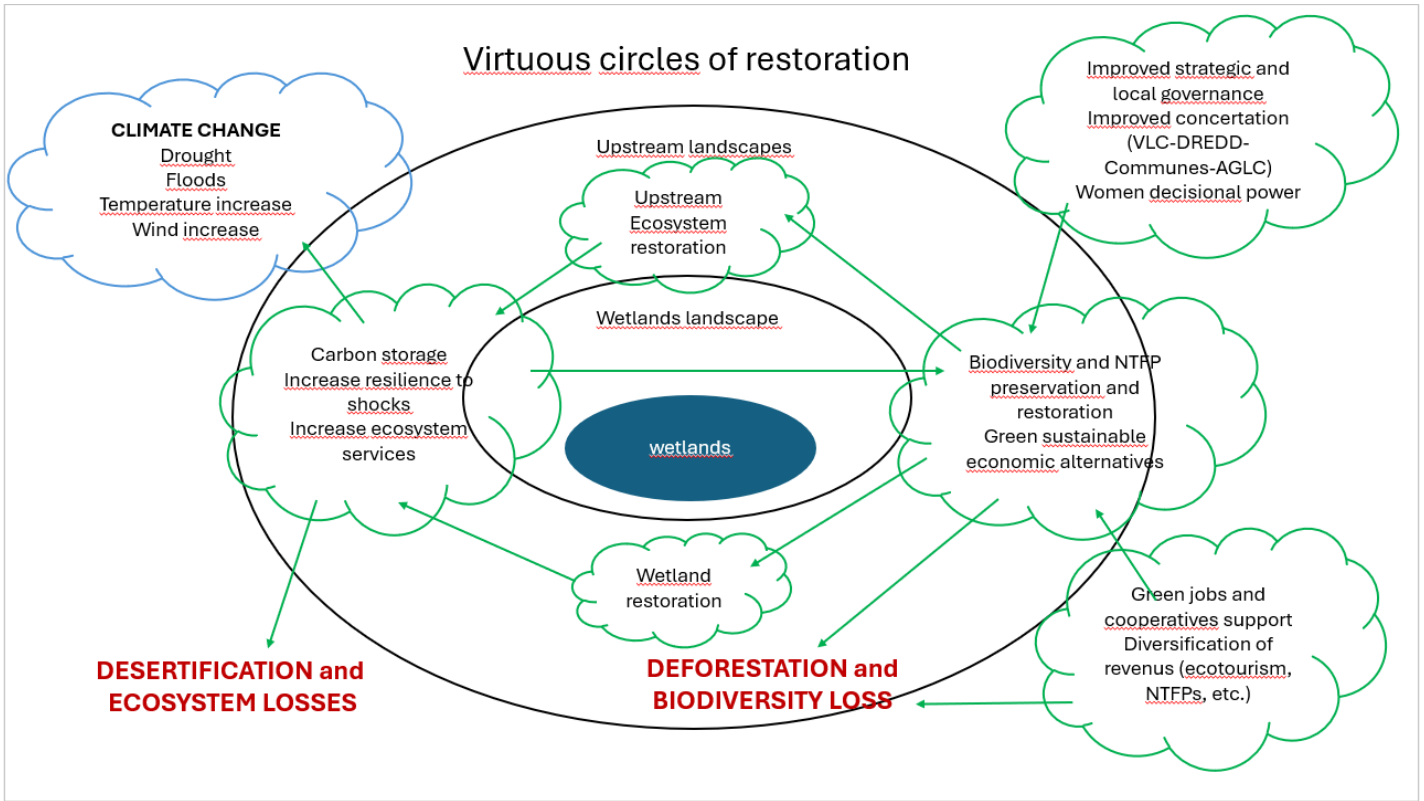


Figure 16: virtuous circles of restoration



The project is composed of 3 components as follows.

Outcome 1 – Gender transformative national and local governance of wetland landscapes are improved based on scientific evidence.

The project will contribute to the classification of 4 wetlands as RAMSAR sites and improving the national and local governance of wetland landscapes through the update of 4 types of management frameworks, strategies to integrate ecosystems health indicators and scientific data. These frameworks are the formalisation of wetland categorisation, the Water Resource Integration management (GIRE) approach, the National and Regional Action Plan, Wetland Development and Management Plan. The activities aim to enhance a multisectoral approach around the use of the wetland ecosystems services from national to the most local level.

Under this output, 80,000 ha of wetlands and other landscapes are placed under improved participatory management through village development committee and communal involvement, improved local AGLC, regional councils and national coordination among actors. 4 Natural resources management structures are functional with a better representativeness of the Commune. Women will be better represented by 50% presence in decision position for Village Development Committee, Communal Environmental Commission and AGLC Boards. They will also be more listened through strong support to these structures.

Output 1.1 - Improved science base informs land use planning.

Without the GEF: The wetland remains legally vulnerable due to the lack of legal protection and the role of wetlands within all sectorial laws. The ecological importance of wetlands is not known. This situation inhibits proper prioritisation and coordination of intervention. The ancient civil agents are leaving to pension without training new civil agent on key environmental monitoring.

With the GEF: The wetlands get legally recognised within the different sectors, historical and new data are collected and centralised in the database within Environmental and Species protection and restoration Department (DPREM), which reinforces the coordination of technical partners in wetland restoration. Environmental civil agent knowledge is renewed through training, to ensure their mandate.

Activity 1.1.1 Formalised national wetland categorisation for a harmonious use in the legal framework.

The cross sectorial of wetland in law and policies do not support a good protection of wetland under the legislative aspect as well as a harmonization of policy over NRM and wetland management. The project will provide technical assistance and build on the support from Conservation International (CI) and the Global Country Program (GCP) under the GEF Impact Program (IP) Diagnostic Tools policy harmonisation over natural resources and wetlands.

Activity 1.1.2 Policy gap assessment and action plans on GIRE approach considering wetlands.

There is currently no National Action Plan (NAP) for Integrated Management of Water Resource (GIRE) implementation. Past projects have attempted to develop GIRE approach before the creation of Regional Council in 2018 but faced lack of regulatory support. There is currently no leadership on the topic. Therefore, the project will support the government towards the production of a National Action Plan for GIRE implementation.

Activity 1.1.3 Conduct a science-based wetlands assessment and national database for restoration priorities.

There are crucial gap in knowledges over the wetlands in Mauritania above all on scientific aspects. Moreover, the technical background of Environmental Department is weakening as Human resources leave with the progressive retirement of resource people. The activity will lead to the production of multiples tools and information over wetlands: (i) 1 Central wetland database established; (ii) 50 Wetlands socio-environmental restoration priority schedule established; (iii) Biological tissue chemicals and heavy metal contaminations analysis on both landscapes; (iv) centralisation of data under a database

Activity 1.1.4 Revitalise the research group on wetland (GREZOH) through scientific research and education grants.

There are gaps in involving student from Master and Doctorate on Mauritania and international Restoration field. The lack of financial support for internship lead to student disappearance abroad and loss of scientific capacity in house. The activity will lead to the scientific approval of 25 master degree thesis and 6 Doctorate degree Thesis. The GREZOH meeting will establish relevant thematic to be developed under research program according to the current knowledge and needs. The thematic of research should be in link with the project goal and approved by the project. A non-exhaustive list of thematic is: (i) quantitative and qualitative biocenose inventory; (ii) terrestrial and aquatic faunal and floral inventories and their dynamic in the ecosystem (rivers, etc.); (iii) Germination test of endangered forest essence to ensure right afforestation of degraded areas; (iv) traditional knowledge over ecosystems services valorisation and especially NTFPs; (v) additional birdlife inventory or specific research; (v) additional studies and analysis on micropollutant in water and biological tissue; etc. The student beneficiary of the grants will be selected according to criteria. These criteria will be jointly defined with the University and the Project team

Activity 1.1.5 Strengthen national capacity to conduct participatory socio-economic and ecological assessment over Maal-Djelewar and Karakoro wetlands landscapes.

Civil agents usually lack social participation methodology to ensure an inclusive approach with communities and impactful activities. The activity will lead to the training of professional on the social methodologies for natural resource cartography, social assessment, etc. This activity aims to face the difficulties of local actors to ensure inclusive participation of communities and ensure the right understanding of local socio-economic and natural resource usage dynamics, and therefore have a clear vision on the impact of future activities in the terroir.

Activity 1.1.6 Strengthen national capacity for environmental monitoring and inventory (DPREM and DREV for ecosystem knowledge, Vegetal cover index – VCI-, and biodiversity inventory).

Currently, the ageing of the civil agents in the environment services led to the depletion of capacities of new agent on vegetal cover assessment, such as the Vegetal Cover Index (VCI), used to control AGLC activities and landscape restoration as well as biodiversity inventory and monitoring. The protection of endangered species is therefore really limited due to the absence of proper knowledge for all actors. Lack of equipments for inventory contributes to the depletion of knowledge on the areas. The activity will lead to the training of 30 civil agents and relevant partners, on VCI and on biodiversity inventory and monitoring. The activity will also build

on the GCP IP online training session to contribute to civil agent capacity building for all relevant elements from DPREM and other divisions.

Output 1.2. Inclusive, gender transformative and participatory wetland governance and management systems are in place.

Without the GEF: The AGLC remains out of control, non-functional and not representative of the women main users of the Natural resources, contributing to the continuous degradation of the environment. The withdrawal of GIZ will accentuate the degradation of the situation. The territorial planning at regional and communal levels remains scarce and reinforces sporadic and non-collaborative activities between villages and sectors, contributing to exacerbating tensions between communities.

With the GEF: The Commune will be in the centre of the NRM as for their legal mandate. Their environmental commission will mobilise AGLC in collaborative planning of activities as well as monitoring of AGLC functionality. Transforming Gender as a key element in Village Development Committee (VDC), AGLC board and Environmental Commission will place the real users of the Natural Resources at decisional level.

Activity 1.2.1 Improve mechanisms for cross-sectoral and regional coordination (NAGGW, Working group of Natural resources -GTRN - and communal/AGLC meetings).

The issue in consultation at sectoral levels and from national to local levels remain a key issue for sustainable natural resources management as well as proper involvement and effective implementation of each actor mandate. The project targets all levels and multiple channels for consultation and coordination through (i) strong UGP involvement at local level; (ii) Coordination at national level leaded by the NAGGW Director with the Technical and Financial partners in the Natural Resource Working group (GTRN) and Environmental Technical Coordination (CTEDD); (iii) Regional coordination through the mobilisation of the Regional NAGGW Chief for coordination among actors and contribution within CREDD; (iv) Deep and strong Communal Consultation with the involvement of the Mayor, Communal Environmental commission, representative from CDV, the AGLC and the DREV to plan trimestral Restauration and Conservation activities.

Activity 1.2.2 Regional consultation over Land and water resource uses through the coordination of the regional council under GIRE approach.

The only regional structure for Regional planning is the Regional Planning Commission (CRP), which is mostly dealing with activities planning more than territorial use planning. This gap leads to non-collaborative actions and lack in Integrated water resource planning and management. The project will mobilize a specialized actor on the GIRE approach to support the regional council according to a learning by doing approach in the elaboration of a Wilaya action plan and the initiation of pilot project on GIRE.

Activity 1.2.3 Local wetland restoration and management planning (VDC, communes, and land tenure agreement prior to the restoration).

The absence of land tenure agreement on restauration land, may lead to elite capture of finance, vulnerable land use access right decreases, gender inequality increases and emerging conflicts. Moreover, the CDV remains the most relevant local structure on terroir activities planning but still do not consider women voice, even if they are the first users of the resources. The project will lead to the establishment of land tenure agreement

between the community to ensure vulnerable access to restored land, as well as reinforce CDV functionality and linkage with Commune on environmental aspects

Activity 1.2.4 Support the improvement of Natural resources governance through Joint Communal and AGLC approach and equitable role for women in decision making.

AGLC are currently seen by different actors as out of control from the decentralised authority, namely the Commune, and the deconcentrated services, namely the DREV. The project will support a long-term approach to support AGLC in their enhanced functionality. Key approaches that will be integrated in the support are: (i) the increase community representativity through a trimestral planning and survey with the AGLC, the Communal Environmental Commission and the DREV; (ii) the increase women representativity in the AGLC board as the major actors on NTFPs, (iii) the increased dialogue with the temporary users, Malian fisher and transhumant (Through the RMB and GNAP) in close relationship with the INKA to reinforce the role of AGLC and its representatives in its activities, (iv) the increase reflexion and priorities made on wetlands, conservation activities and identifying priorities for intervention on wetland restoration for public land with access to all the community

Activity 1.2.5 Sensitisation and prerequisite establishment for inclusive conservation approach: RAMSAR, Biosphere Reserve, Territories and areas conserved by Indigenous Peoples and local communities – ICCA - models, and IUCN Category VI protected area

The wetlands are not officially classified, either at RAMSAR level, due to the lack of knowledge as well as the lack of commitment from the communities. Some sites are known since 1986 as of importance sites for birdlife and ecology preservation. The project will support the RAMSAR classification of the 4 wetlands as well as the sensitization of the communities over the potential classification of two important sites with more important classification. 2 action plans will be developed for further classification on the two most appropriate area out of the 4 sites of the project.

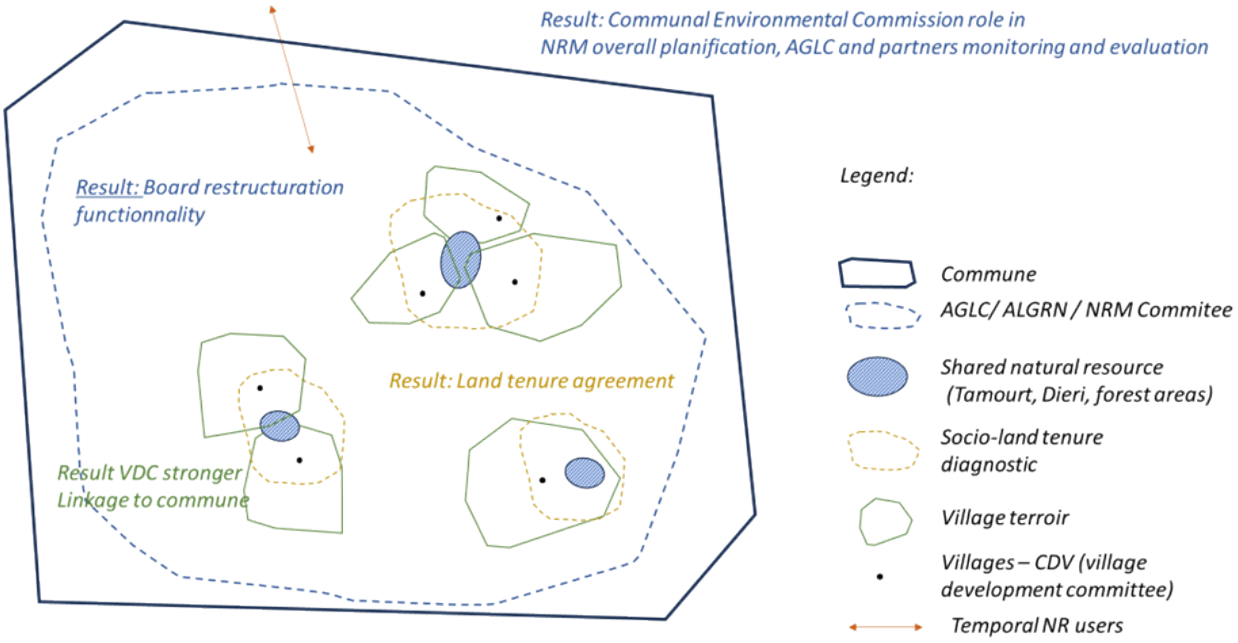


Figure 8: Different structure level for local Natural resource management

Outcome 2: Wetlands are restored and made more resilient to climate shocks, using innovative technologies, gender approaches and sustainably managed resulting in GEBs and sustainable livelihoods.

The component 2 will ensure the restoration and sustainable management of the wetland ecosystems, the outcomes are:

- 4,700 ha of landscapes restored under which 1,000ha of wetland or closed ecosystems (dunes encroachment, Riverbank, Tamourt excavation, etc.) and 3,700 ha for upstream watershed ecosystems related to wetlands (afforestation, Water and Soil Conservation and Soil defense and restoration - CES/DRS - and Farming Field School - FFS). The project builds on 3,700 ha of rehabilitation under co-financing.[1]
- 2,900 people have improved livelihoods from which 1,800 women and 2,100 youth due to support either on professional alternative, cooperative structuration and equipment.
- +15% increase in birdlife specific richness by landscape.
- Fully satisfaction of women in active restoration activities and benefits from restored ecosystems services

Output.2.1. 4,700 ha of degraded landscapes/wetlands are restored **through Nature Based Solutions and filling gender gaps.**

Without the GEF: The restoration activities are non-collaborative, unconcentrated and not followed by local actors, leading to unsustainable actions. The absence of relevant analysis over ecosystems and endangered species to be reintroduced, contribute to classic restoration activities which indirectly contribute to environmental uniformisation. Conflict and vulnerable access exclusions may emerge from the will of quick restoration outputs without consideration of social and land tenure aspects. The women and other vulnerable groups cannot contribute to sustainable NRM as they still struggle with intensive work and domestic arduousness (lack of water access, agropastoral arduousness).

With the GEF: land tenure agreement over wetlands resource access, restoration activities sensitive to nature-based solutions, including local species and endangered species contribute to sustainable management of natural resources. Water access for domestic and productive goals, contribute to reduced arduousness and opportunities for women to get involved in NRM activities (decision, etc.). Farming technic training to communities contributes to reducing harmful practices. The ecosystem resilience will be restored.

Activity 2.1.1 Restorations of 1,000 ha of wetlands through the support of local actors.

Major restoration activities in the landscapes are focusing on indirect linkage with the major wetlands and their degradation. Only few restoration activities target wetland itself such as wetland exaction, riverbank restoration, invasive plant management, natural regeneration of oueds. The PPG Phase supported an overall identification approach based on the wetland focus and the threat over the wetland with the communities. Key principles in the restoration are the valorisation of the local communities and the use of endemic species for restoration. The list of sub-activities are (i) Dune fixation (Maal and Cerke); (ii) Prosopis replacement and biochar

sensitization in Maal Lake; (iii) preserving birdlife habitat and natural regeneration in Oued areas in Maal Lake; (iv) Tamourt excavation and development (filter dung, restoration of affluents) in the Cerke Loop; (v) Dune fixation in Ould Boukseiss and Zraig Ainou; (vi) Oued Moeli biodiversity conservation and Assisted Natural Regeneration (ANR); (vii) Riverbank restoration in Boulli; (viii) Preservation of Natural regeneration in Tamourt in Boulli; (ix) Boulli pond development (excavation, above filter dung, and protection); (x) River bank restoration in Chlekra; (xi) Tamourt development and protection from siltation and erosion in Chlekra; (xii) “Tree National Week' diversification in Both Landscapes.

Activity 2.1.2 Conduct upstream agro-ecosystem restoration in 3,700 ha through FFS approaches and soil and water conservation practices.

The hydrological and landscape approach have raised issues of upstream watershed contribution to wetland degradation, mostly through soil degradation, erosion and associated siltation in wetlands. The project aims to tackle this threat by targeting harmful practices on soil management (agricultural land in Oued and dieri areas, agricultural land in walo as well as pastureland degradation due to overgrazing). The project will use CES/DRS practices as well as use the FFS approach to spread knowledge and restore agropastoral lands. The list of sub-activities are the following: (i) FFS for agricultural sustainable technical Itinerary and good practices in Lake affluents in Maal Lake; (ii) Tree National week' diversification in Maal Lake; (iii) FFS for agricultural sustainable technical Itinerary and good practices in Ould Boukseiss and Zraig Ainou; (iv) FFS for Agricultural sustainable technical Itinerary and good practices in set-aside area in Djelewar; (v) : ” National Tree week” diversification in Djelewar; (vi) FFS for agriculture sustainable technical Itinerary and good practices and Doum ANR in private land in Boulli; (vii) upstream CES/DRS activities in Boulli; (viii) 'National Tree week' diversification in Boulli; (ix) FFS for agriculture sustainable technical Itinerary and good practices and Doum ANR in private land in Chlekra; (x) upstream CES/DRS activities in Chlekra; (xi) : 'National Tree week' diversification in Chlekra.

Activity 2.1.3 Establish Integrated Community Agricultural Farms (FACI from NAGGW) and water access basic infrastructure for best agricultural practices and livelihoods diversification for vulnerable groups.

The water access and valorisation of wetland water remain the first barrier for any local development either by contributing to reducing the burden of community on domestics and productive tasks. The project builds on these experiences to target water access facilities for domestic usage in Guidimakha as well as Integrated productive facilities in both landscapes, so called Community and Integrated Agricultural Farms (FACI). A particular attention will be paid to ensure the provision of fruit plant and endangered and extinct forest plant species production within nursery to benefit to the project other activities. The diversification of means of production in the FACI should be aligned with local priorities identified during PPG: (i) FACI establishment and operationality in Maal; (ii) FACI establishment and operationality in Djelewar; (iii) Water access facilities in Kerakoro; (iv) FACI establishment and operationality in Boulli; (v) FACI establishment and operationality in Chlekra.

Output.2.2 Innovative financial opportunities established on gender basis, support wetland landscape sustainable management

Without the GEF: The degradation of the environment is maintained by the vicious generational circle of youth people reproducing their parents’ activities such as charcoal production. They are doubly penalised through the fines they receive due to their harmful activities. Women still rely on NTFPs with low added value due to basic and painful transformation and progressive reduction of local resources. Non-functional structure such as cooperative does not valorise the “ones who are working”, leading to increase pressure on the vulnerable people.

Youth continue to be disconnected from their environment due to the progressive loss of traditional knowledge over NTFPs usages.

With the GEF: As a transformative approach, the project will enhance the decoupling between green economy and livelihoods based on gender analysis and adapted to each gender profile. The youth which are locked into unsustainable jobs and harmful against environment will be trained and equipped for economic alternatives according to learning by doing and internship approach. Women groups will be restructured and supported by ensuring vulnerable and workers' recognition, increase added value and reduce arduousness at work. Better understand of NTFPs markets will contribute to the demand driven activities elaboration. Diversification of revenue sources through ecotourism and Payment for ecosystem services (PES) schemes will contribute to an innovative and sustainable financial mechanism over NRM.

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Activity 2.2.1 Develop local private sector enterprises which contribute to reducing pressure over Natural resources

The lack of economic opportunities for youth and women remains a priority challenge to reduce rural exodus and harmful practices over the environment and the natural resources. It will support 320 women and youth through exchange visits on traditional usage of NTFPs as well as train and professionalise 1,800 youth, including 900 young women on alternative economic opportunities. Identified sub-activities are (i) Sharing traditional knowledge over NTFPs across generations and exchange visits.; (ii) Train and equip youth groups and women groups for unharmful practices over ecosystem through alternative economic opportunities.

Activity 2.2.2 Create Market linkages in 3 NTFPs value chains by sites (including Doum, Ronier, Balanites, Baobab, Acacia nilotica, Nenuphar, fish products, Henea, Vegetal tanning or vegetables).

The NTFPs valorisation remains at a low professionalism stage, with all the added value of the chain in Cities and Nouakchott. The activity is highly building on the key opportunity supplied by the NTFPs of wetlands ecosystems. It will target and support an average of 600 women in their NTFP activities (knowledge, processing, marketing, selling) through either exchange visit, training within the UFG and outside the UFG, specific continuous support for local women structuration in each part of the NTFPs value chain from production, processing to commercialisation, as well as supporting the missing gap of the UFG NTFP valorisation. Identified sub-activities are: (i) Exchange visits at regional level; (ii) Assess the potential market for niche products of NTFPs with a continuous support of the gender expert; (iii) Spread knowledge over NTFP production, processing and through the Union of women cooperative in Guidimakha; (iv) Support decentralised women Groups/cooperatives, without Union, in structuration, processing and selling.

Activity 2.2.3 Develop a pilot ecotourism enterprise in Maal.

Ecotourism is not yet valorised in Brakna and first studies are on-going around Aleg and the Senegal River. This is the opportunity to integrate Maal and Djelewar in future eco-touristic tours and provide diversification of revenues. The project will contribute to ecotourism in Maal as an opportunity for new income generating activities. It will support the establishment of basic eco-tourism infrastructures, complementary to the cofinanced activity of the Tourism ministry on infrastructure establishment. The project will also rely on professionals from tourism sector for a deep assessment and training of 20 local actors on ecotourism. Sub-activities identified are (i) Touristic infrastructure assessment, construction and operationalization; (ii) Tourism market analysis and local communities training

Activity 2.2.4 Pilots an ecosystem valuation and Payment for ecosystem services (PES) scheme through INKA

The project aims to support INKA in complement to other stakeholder (already working on the renewal of the administrative structure and strategic plan establishment) through a specific support to conservation practices and in its vision for mutualisation of means as a first important step for Payment for ecosystems services (PES). The objective is to have an autonomous mutually financed two position of local development agents (ADL) on the area of the INKA with all capacity and means to ensure INKA and communes local presence.

Outcome 3 - Monitoring, Evaluation, Knowledge and Learning supports broader adoption and upscaling of restoration and gender sensitivity

The project integrates a monitoring evaluation system which ensures quick corrective measure for project implementation through innovative approach of Commune involvement in the highest decision level in PSC. It also considers the local control of implementing partners by the civil society, as well as major field missions from all the Project management Unit (PMU) staff. From the knowledge management part, the project intends to enhance local knowledge sharing among local and international actors through the help of all local actors and Conservation International within the Ecosystem Restoration Integrated Program (ERIP).

Output 3.1. Monitoring and evaluation system for Project and Gender Action Plan

Activity 3.1.1 Operationalise project M&E and GAP system.

An M&E system will be established for the project and include an M&E officer as well as the following activities: (i) community level through a community control committee which will be supported by technical training from technical services as well as transport support to ensure daily monitoring of activities and received any complaint from communities. This entity will be integrated in partner contract as the first level of monitoring and evaluation. (ii) NAGGW Regional monitoring and evaluation based on field activities and punctual monitoring on the coordination of the activities of the project; (iii) Central level through UGP staff (M&E Officer and Technical Assistant) who will be mobilised each month on field and links with the community committee, partners and NAGGGW Regional entity; (iv) External technico-financial audit of all implementing partners without advance notification; (v) civil-society control over the project activities. The Gender expert will work closely with the M&E Officer to ensure the disaggregation of all indicators on a gender basis as well as reintegrate all the indicators from the Gender Action Plan. She will also be reporting every 6 months the GAP implementation status to the M&E and the Technical assistant to the Coordinator. She will also ensure Gender approach sensitization for project staff and partners as well as establish a GBV management system sensitize partners on GBV.

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Output.3.2. Gender sensitive knowledge management at local, subnational, national and regional levels is improved to support policy making and institutional learning

Activity 3.2.1 Produce and disseminate gender sensitive public awareness materials, lessons learned, cartography, video, green class, and e-learning.

The project will contribute to public communication through institutional communication under the Horizon Magazine. Strategic and technical notes will be provided by the project and partners on socio land tenure note by terroir, natural resource cartography note, technical note on restoration and valorisation of NTFPs (production, collection, processing, cooperative, youth internship lessons learned), as well as any additional relevant technical note. Gender considerations will be considered in all publications, and few of them will

consider a primary objective on gender aspect (GBV, etc.). Green class at primary school will be developed to raise awareness within the next generation on the protection of the environment, gender inequalities, the potential uses of NTFPs and the economic opportunities over wetlands. They will target Primary and Secondary school in rural areas to contribute to the change of behaviour. A GIS consultant will train regional project chief and partners (NGO) in the use of free and open-source technology to fill data collection (Geonotes). Each partner will have to supply each report with relevant georeferenced data of activities. Satellite imagery will be valorised to monitor environmental impact of activities. A Semestrial and regional technical partners meeting will be developed under the supervision of the NAGGW to share methodologies, knowledge and update partners on new issues, barriers for effective implementation of activities (NGO, NAGGW, Companies, representatives from beneficiaries).

Activity 3.2.2 Participate to Global Country Project - Integrated Program (GCP IP) annual meetings, GCP IP thematic groups, NAGGW regional Fora to share and learn knowledge over wetlands landscape restoration and management.

The lack of communication over lessons learned is a major problem to enhance wetland restoration. The project will build either on GCP IP annual meeting, IP thematic groups and NAGGW regional Fora to share technical contribution and advocacy on wetland restoration. DIPREM and project staff will be mobilized within these meetings.

Contingency plan - see ProDoc $4.1.6. Due the security situation and the potential increase of refugee in the Karakoro landscape, a contingency plan will be developed during project implementation and validated by PSC, IUCN and GEF. Only funds affected to the Karakoro landscape and part of Project Management Costs (PMC) can be targeted by the Contingency plan to be affected to emergency activities and E&S incident management. The objective is to support local actors and balance with international organization activities for refugees, as well as reducing emerging conflicts and additionally managing major E&S incidents.

Changes since PIF and alignment with Ecosystem Restoration Integrated Program (ERIP). From PIF stage, major changes are the reformulation of the result framework chain with the modification of outputs to activities and the creation of new aggregated outputs. The objective is to be more aligned with the reality of PIF output nature as well as simplifying the project structure. On the activity's consideration, few of them have been deleted due to their development either during the GEF 6 continental project (Wetland Strategy update) or during PPG Phase (upstream natural resources cartography and socio-economic analysis for restoration prioritisation). Water facilities have been also integrated as per a critical barrier for local development and indirect sustainable natural resource management.

Alignment between the Child project results and the ERIP. The three results are aligned with the Program through:

- Child Project first result on National and local governance of wetland landscape will contribute to the Program Component 1 of enabling conditions created for increased ecosystem restoration through informed, inclusive and coherent policy, planning instruments, incentives and structures. It will develop the diagnostic tools from the Program as well as reinforce scientific evidence-based information. It will also contribute to the second Program component of innovations in ecosystem restoration resulting in

transformative impacts that generate global environmental benefits and livelihoods through the inclusive participatory NRM at local level to upscale restoration activities.

- Child Project second result of Wetlands restoration using innovative technologies and approaches and sustainably managed resulting in GEBs and sustainable livelihoods will contribute to the Program component 2 by supporting the overall innovative restoration of landscape leaded by territorial planning to enhance impacts of restoration over ecosystems. It will also contribute to the Program Component 3 of leverage and sustainable financing to promote & scale up ecosystem restoration and GEB through the identification of sustainable economic activities to decoupling green economy from livelihoods (local private sector, NTFPs value chain, ecotourism, PES).

- Child Project third result of monitoring, evaluation knowledge and learning support broader adoption and upscaling will contribute to the Program component 4 of Global coordination catalyze stakeholder engagement, policy, financing, adaptive management and learning to ensure successful implementation of the ER. It builds on all exchange commission of the IP to learn and share knowledge over ecosystem restoration , Gender, E&S, Biodiversity, etc. It also ensures the production of material and lesson learned, cartography to be agglomerate and share worldwide through the help of the IP.

[1] 2,850ha of wetland landscapes are indirectly of directly restored (Maal Lake, Cerke Tamourt, Djelewar Tamourt, Karakoro River) and are not considered under this number

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)

Project Steering Committee (PSC) - see Prodoc §5.1. PSC will have a transformative approach by mobilising the most local representative authorities, namely the Commune, as well as ensuring the presence and involvement of 30% of women in decision-making. The PSC will meet annually to review past progress in project execution, and to review and approve annual work plans and budgets. Key members will meet as needed for activity-specific guidance and will: (i) Align the project with other regional and national initiatives; (ii) Oversee project progress and take timely actions to resolve implementation constraints; (iii) Receive and review annual substantive and financial reports on project activities; (iv) Review and approve annual work plans; and (v) Ensure monitoring and evaluation of project activities.

Implementing Agency (IA) - see Prodoc §5.1. IUCN is the implementing agency for the project. IUCN will support the NAGGW to ensure execution of administrative and financial matters and will assist in key technical and scientific issues.

Executing Agency (EA) - see Prodoc §5.1. The execution of the project will be under the responsibility of *the* National Agency for the Great Green Wall of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania (NAGGW).

The Project Management Unit (PMU) see Prodoc §5.2 will be established with the help of the Implementation Agency (IUCN) and will provide a management structure for the development and implementation of the project, in accordance with the rules and procedures of GEF/IUCN and consistent with directions provided by the Steering Committee. The PMU will be hosted by the NAGGW at central level in the NAGGW headquarters in Nouakchott, and will be hosted by the NAGGW at local level in Aleg and Sellibaby.

PMU will consist of 5 permanent staff: (i) A National Project Coordinator appointed by the Environmental Minister (MEV), with expertise in natural resource management and biodiversity. Based in Nouakchott with field visits every 3 months; (ii) A national technical assistant to the coordinator, with technical expertise on GRN and biodiversity. Based in Nouakchott with field visits every month. (iii) A Project Administrative and Finance Officer; (iv) A Monitoring and Evaluation Officer. Based in Nouakchott with a field visit every 2 months (v) An E&S and Gender expert. Based in Sellibaby or Aleg with 50% time in the field of training of women's groups and cooperatives in administrative, business plan, negotiation, processing equipment uses, product quality

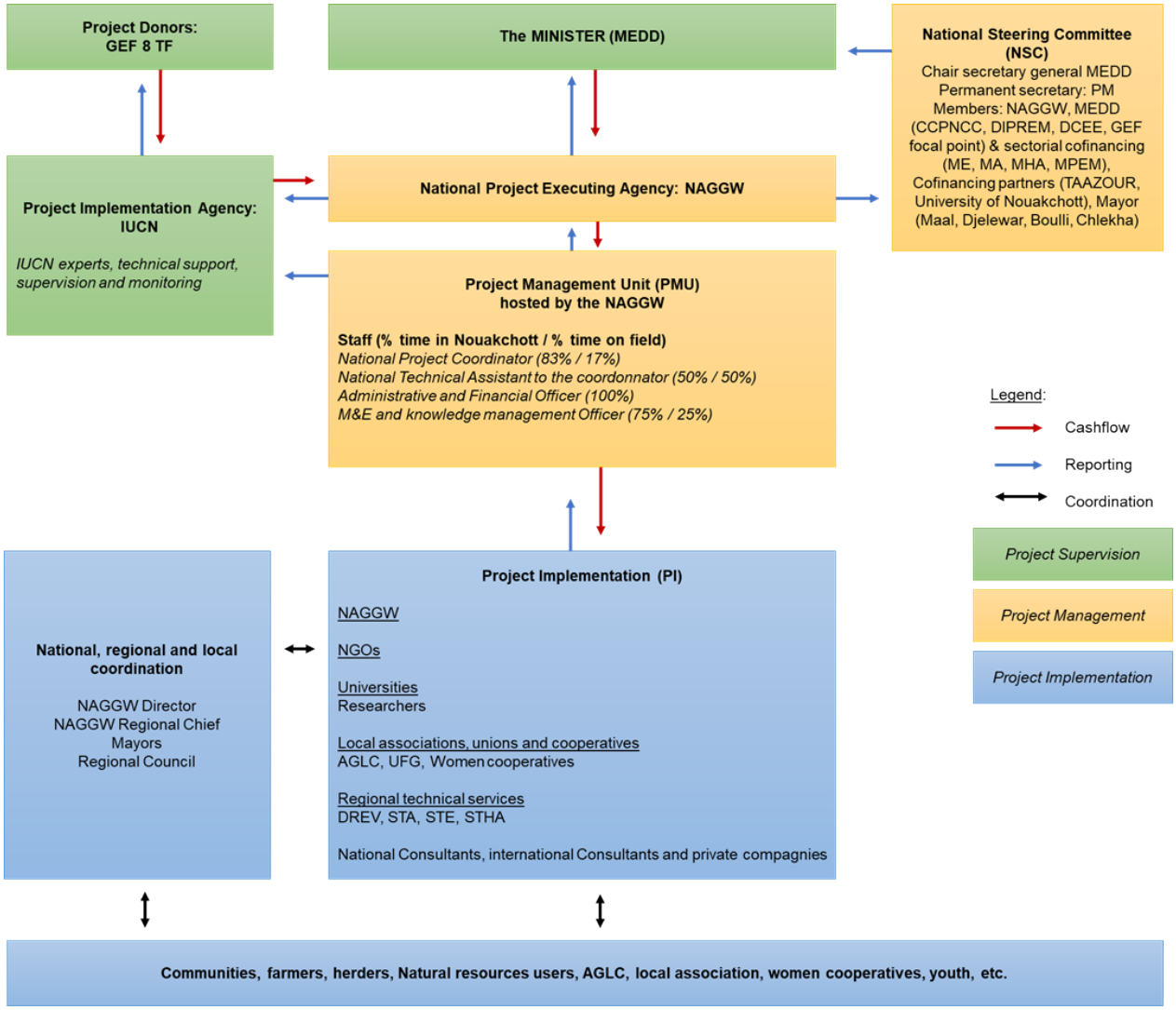
Additional Technical expertise see Prodoc §5.2. The PMU will be supported by the following technical experts. These staff members will be hosted by the NAGGW during their contracts and will be based either in Aleg or in Sellibaby, in the future NAGGW regional office or in the DREV one:

- *Long-term expertise: (i)* Senior Technical expert for institutional support for biodiversity (biodiversity, PSE, wetlands, NTFPs) (A1.1, A1.6, A2.5, A4.4); (ii) Technical expert on informatics and GIS (A1.3, A5.3)

- *Short-term expertise: (i)* Senior Technical expert on GIRE and wetlands (A1.2, A2.3, A2.4); (ii) Technical expert on participatory methodologies (A1.3, A1.5); (iii) Technical expert on Vegetation Cover Index (VCI) (A1.6); (iv) Technical expert on rural hydraulic and impact assessment (ESS normative) (A3.3); (iv) Technical expert on NTFPs processing activities (A4.2)

Audits - see Prodoc §5.2. Annual financial audit of the executing entity is integrated for the project. Annual Technical and-financial audits of implementing partners (NGOs, civil society) are integrated to also ensure the proper implementation of activities and avoid any fiduciary risk. These audits are planned without notice of partners.

Figure 10: Organigram of the implementation arrangement for the project



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)

see ProDoc$5.4 and ProDoc $3.5. The project develops few channels to ensure efficient coordination with ongoing projects and initiatives.

Strategical aspects of national and regional levels. The project will closely work with Technical and Financial partners through the Natural resource Working Group (GTRN), including the EU, AFD, ENABEL, IFAD and WB. Relevant projects identified will be engaged through internal exchange and coordination with project coordinators at regional level under Environmental Regional Coordination (CREDD) structures. We can yet mention the cross-sectoral projects on agriculture and restoration (PRODEFI and PROGRES), on livestock and transhumance (PRAPS and PRADEL), on agriculture and economic diversification (SECURALIM). By mobilising the Regional Council under its mandate of territorial planning, this collaboration with projects and technical services will be reinforced.

Strategical aspects at ground level. The commune and associated village development committee will be at the centre of the ground level for activities planning to restore the role and responsibility of each actor above all in confronting to the unbalance situation between AGLC, DREDD and Commune. By valorising the INKA structure, the project will also use overhead structure which coordinates restoration activities within Karakoro Territory and therefore ensure collaboration and mutualisation of means and knowledge.

Operational level. From the operational level, the project deeply builds on environmental services capacity (NAGGW, DIPREM, DREV) and therefore valorises their capacities and knowledge. It also considers 4 main civil society actors for the activities implementation to build on their local knowledge and understanding of the different landscapes. These partners are also supported by TFP which ensures secondary coordination among larger programs.

Expertise. The project includes multiple ways for co-sharing expertise (annual and semestrial meetings at national level among decision-makers, trimestral planning meeting between DREV-AGLC-Commune, monthly meetings among project partners, international training and exchanges activities under the Integrated program).

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)
5000	7550	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	1,000.00	300.00		
Rangeland and pasture	1,000.00			

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)
	1,000.00		

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)
Natural grass	1,000.00	3,400.00		

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)
2,000.00	2,850.00		

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)
70000	80000	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)
15,000.00	80,000.00		

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)

Type/Name of Third Party Certification

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)
55,000.00			

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)

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)

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 CO_2e (direct)	980000	858000	0	0
Expected metric tons of CO_2e (indirect)	0	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 CO_2e (direct)	980,000	858,000		
Expected metric tons of CO_2e (indirect)				
Anticipated start year of accounting	2023	2025		
Duration of accounting	20	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 CO_2e (direct)				
Expected metric tons of CO_2e (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)

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	25,000	31,500		
Male	25,000	31,500		
Total	**50,000**	**63,000**	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 land and ecosystem under restoration are estimated to 7,550 ha of landscapes under which 1,000 ha of wetland or closed ecosystems (dunes encroachment, Riverbank, Tamourt excavation, etc.) and 3,600 ha for upstream watershed ecosystems related to wetlands (afforestation, CES/DRS and FFS), as well as 3,700 ha of forest rehabilitation in affluent and above plateau under co-financing. All superficies have been estimated based on cartography and georeferencing activity (see ProDoc Annex 18). Detailed list of of restoration activities and their linkage with donors and downstream or upstream landscape are available in EXACT and ProDoc (See ProDoc Annex 24).

The area of the landscape under improved practices are estimated to 80,000 ha of landscapes based on geographical analysis and watershed proximity of the four wetlands. These landscapes are managed through village development and AGLC rules validated and effectively implemented through a joint work of the Commune-AGLC and DREV. The scale of the AGLC has not been used as it appears in reality that there is no proper management and improvement at this broader scale.

Based on EXACT tool v9, the project has estimated the sequestration of carbon from 80,000 ha of improved land management, which includes the upstream restored area. The project also estimates the following restored areas: Dune fixation which will lead to Grassland for about 110ha in Mall and Ould Boukseiss; Prosopis replacement in Maal for about 90ha, restored CES/DRS land for about 350ha which would be use for 50% as cropland and 50% as pastureland, Assisted Natural regeneration in Oued for about 770ha of Tropical dry forest. Karakoro riverbank which has been estimated as 5km per 20m width) (10ha) of Tropical Shrubland. Cerke Tamourt and Boulli pond excavation for about 28ha of wetland. Fertility improvement of soil in Agricultural land have been considered due to the improved technics of compost, manure management and biochar within FFS. Upstream area under ANR has not been considered under EXACT to avoid double counting issues as it is already included in the 80,000ha of improved land management. The carbon balance amount is considered on a 20-year period as initially used for the PIF. Detailed calculation is available in EXACT calculation sheet.

The project direct beneficiaries are 63,000 people of which 31,500 women (50%). Direct beneficiaries integrate households' members. More specifically beneficiaries demonstrating sustainable increased and diversified incomes from restored livelihoods are 2,900 people including 1800 women (62%) and 2100 youth (72%). The overall beneficiaries represent the ones with demonstrated increased income from restore livelihoods, as well as civil agents whose capacity will be strengthened. Beneficiaries will benefit from Income generating activities (IGA) support, training, exchange visits, NTFP processing equipment and capacity building, as well as FACI structure. The project will support directly 50 professionals from the MEV and associated agencies (NAGGW, DPREM, Environmental control and Evaluation Department -DCEE, DREV), Regional Council, Mayors, local technical service agents and civil society on participative assessment methodologies, NTFPs and biodiversity knowledge, environmental Vegetal Cover Index (VCI) monitoring and cartography technic.

Indirect beneficiaries represent 65,000 people, of which 50% will be women, who are people from the villages depending on the wetlands. It includes all the people from the closed villages of the wetlands as well as temporary users from the natural resources such as transhumant.

Key Risks

	Rating	Explanation of risk and mitigation measures
CONTEXT		
Climate	Moderate	Soil degradation and ecosystem loss due to cumulative evaporation increase, higher wind speed and delayed and intense rainfall patterns. Loss in diversified livelihoods (NTFPs, etc.) Ecosystem restorations to face soil degradation and siltation Community Livelihoods diversification and activities adapted to local climate change pattern Ecosystem Restoration and agroecology interventions are designed to build resilience and adaptive capacity to climate change
Environmental and Social	Moderate	Social and Land tenure diagnostic in restoration area and land tenure agreement for vulnerable access rights preservation Beneficiary selection criteria to reduce elite capture risk. Labour risk for HIMO activities managed

		by the age limit and measure to reduce arduousness. GIRE approach and efficient technologies to reduce non-collaborative water overuse.
Political and Governance	Low	Political involvement in PPG and within project implementation (Mayor in PSC) Coordination and concertation reinforced at all levels (national in PSC and GTRN, Regional in CREDD and CR, Communal through joint Communal/AGLC/DREDD trimestral planification meeting)
INNOVATION		
Institutional and Policy	Moderate	Full Alignment with National and International strategies: SNEDD, SNCZH and NAGGW
Technological		
Financial and Business Model		
EXECUTION		
Capacity	Moderate	To face Institutional capacity gaps the project consider (i) Long-term and short-term technical assistance for project implementation; (ii) Training and capacity building of DPREM, NAGGW, DREV and partners; (iii) Exchange semestrial sessions; (iv) Integrated program training support
Fiduciary	Low	IUCN Fiduciary procedures
Stakeholder	Low	Strong PPG participative diagnostic Principle of responsibility and in commitment of partners (in-kind contribution, result oriented contract, field report, civil society control)
Other	Moderate	Insecurity increases and refugee prevalence increase: Strong Commitment of local governance in the project (INKA and Communes) and their conflict prevention and resolution processes. Contingency Plan to quickly react to context security situation changes.
Overall Risk Rating	Moderate	The project risks are highly dependent on the local complex social context in both landscape as well as the potential insecurity increase in confront to the regional context. It is also linked to the sensitivity of wetlands. The historical strong collaboration between NAGGW and IUCN as well as the strong commitment and mobilization of local partners (Mayors, INKA, NGOs and association) and flexible management of project (contingency plan, inclusive territorial planning). Finally, the project focus on biodiversity commitment and preservation of local species. All of these key aspects ensure a proper prevention and mitigation of risks.

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)

The project is aligned with the 3 Global Commitment of the GEF 8 through the reduction of emission, the restoration of degraded landscape as well as the progressive protection of wetlands.

- **For the Land degradation focal area**, the Project is fully aligned to avoid and reduce land degradation through sustainable land management as well as Reversing land degradation through restoration of production landscapes. Mauritania aligned its Land degradation neutrality to its SNEDD 2030 objectives including wetland and land restoration to reach land neutrality by 2030. The project builds on decades of expertise in Mauritania on decentralized management of natural resources and looks for a transformative approach by the restoration of the role of the Commune in the control and support to the local association. It also considers gender within a mainstreaming approach at all decisional levels to ensure transformation of NRM dynamics in Mauritania.

- **For the Cross-cutting themes,** it tackles degradation drivers through Nature based solutions implementation, build on transboundary cooperation over the Karakoro River, identify youth and women as the primary beneficiaries from the Natural resource and develop a mainstreamed approach on Gender, tackles behavioural changes over vulnerable and charcoal production as well as women roles in decision over natural resources. It considers the inherent resilience capacity of local species and ecosystem to tackle climate challenges and involve local private sector to upscale and ensure the financial sustainability of actions.

- **For the Ecosystem Restoration Integrated Program (ERIP)**, this child project is integrated under the Ecosystem Restoration Integrated Program (IP). It fully aligns key orientation on NRM policy diagnostic, territorial planning, international knowledge sharing among the other child projects and regional child project of the Integrated Program and use of georeferencing tools to ensure control and effectiveness of activities. The project also contributes indirectly to other GEF focal areas and IPs as presented in the table below.

Focal areas	Biodiversity	Climate change	Land Degradation	International waters	Chemicals and waste
CROSS CUTTING THEMES					
Circular economy	Optimal use of biomass from Invasive species renewal for Livestock nutrition, biochar and fertility enhancement Enhance traditional circular valorisation of NTFPs (medicinal, etc.)				
Nature based solution	Restoring the complex diversity of ecosystems through endangered or locally extinct species reintroduction Use of locally adapted plant species for riverbank and dune stabilization				
Transboundary and freshwater environmental security	Building conservation capacity of Transborder institutions (INKA and CGK) for preserved and restored Karakoro and its ecosystems Regeneration of wetlands for higher water availability and enhancing transborder livestock mobility				
Gender Responsive Approach	Gender mainstreaming in leveraging workload and arduous barrier, reinforcing decision making processes at all levels, structural women cooperatives and union, technical and marketing capacities				
Behaviour changes	Early involvement of local student on their ecosystem preservation Bridging the intergenerational gaps for transmission of ancestral knowledge on agro ecology Giving economical alternative to youth charcoal from pursuing to environmental harmful practices				
Resilience	Territorial planification and ecosystems restoration, targeting wetlands threats to enhance their resilience Climate resilient agriculture Economic resilience through diversity of livelihoods (Fisheries, NTFPs, handcraft, etc.)				

Private sector	Mobilising local private sector in youth charcoal capacity building Create the enabling conditions to attract of private investment in ecotourism
GLOBAL PROGRAM	
Mobilising the Financial sector for Environmental Goal Through blended finance	GCP IP supporting MEV capacity building on mobilisation of the Financial sector for Environment
Community Action for Global Transformation - Small Grant Program and Beyond	Participative approach to grassroot civil society (Union, NGOs and citizens) Capitalisation on pilots of community-driven wetland restoration from SGP portfolio Potential alignment with new landscape selection for the 2024-2028 SGP strategy

Focal areas	Biodiversity	Climate change	Land Degradation	International waters	Chemicals and waste
INTEGRATED PROGRAMMING	Tacking drivers and advancing the integrated approach to transform systems and generate global environmental benefits across multiple focal areas				
Food Systems	Traditional plants value chain valorisation Efficient use of Restored land	Adapting productive technic to face climate change impacts (water efficiency and fodder production)	Regenerative agriculture to restore soil fertility		
Sustainable Cities			Nature based solutions for dune and riverbank stabilization in protection of villages		
Amazon, Congo, and Critical Forest Biomes					
Wildlife Conservation for Development	Attraction of Migratory birds and Local wildlife Preserving endemics and endangered floral species	Build on local resilient floral species	Nature based solutions for dune and riverbank stabilisation, and resistance to siltation		
Net-zero Nature-Positive Accelerator	Soil fertility and microbial restoration (composts, SWC, biochar application, etc.)	Carbon sequestration through Wetlands restoration	Tackling wetland restoration as the primary ecosystem with high biodiversity and carbon storage potential		
Greening Transportation Infrastructure Development					
Ecosystem Restoration	Elimination of invasive species; Introduction of extinct and endangered species	Knowledge generation and adaptive capacity to improve climate resilience; Soil carbon enhancement mitigation impact	Protection of waterways and sand dunes against wind and water erosion	International cohesion (INKA-CGK) over Karakoro and shared wetlands	Identification of Mercury pollution levels
Clean and Healthy Ocean					
Circular Solutions to Plastic Pollution					
Blue and Green Islands					
Elimination of Hazardous Chemicals from Supply Chains					

The project will generate biodiversity benefits. Therefore, it will contribute to the targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework through the following indicators:

National policy coherency. The project tackles this degradation with a strong alignment to the national priorities, strategies and plans and international conventions. The mains elements are:

- National Strategy for the for the Environment and Sustainable Development (SNEDD) 2017-2030 through the *Strategic Axis 1: Integrated environmental governance adapted to the challenges* and the Strategic axis 2: Integrated and sustainable management of natural resources and terrestrial biodiversity ('Green' environment).

- 2014-2030 Strategy of the National Agency of the Great Green Wall (MEDD, 2014) and associated priority investment Plan 2021-2030 (APGMV, 2020)**.** The project contributes to the *Strategic objectives 1 and 2 of improving the populations livelihoods in arid area of Africa and make them less vulnerable to changes, climate variability and droughts*. The project is directly contributing to the NAGGW strategy *3rd pillar of wetland restoration* and will contribute to restoring 4 wetlands out of the 10 objectives at horizon 2030.

- National Action Plan to fight Desertification (PAN-LCD). The project is fully aligned with the objectives to restore land and preserve wetlands from degradation and desertification. Land Degradation Neutrality Targets and National Drought Plan are currently under elaboration and the most relevant references to these documents are currently both SNEDD and PAN-LCD. Nevertheless, through its objectives, the project contributes to both approaches

- National Strategy and Action Plan for Biodiversity for 2011-2020 (NBSAP) (MEDD, 2010) and previous 1999 SPANB (MEDD, 1999) contributing to the (i) Preservation of animal and vegetal species (Preserve principal habitats, Inscription of RAMSAR sites, Revise and adopt new text for better protection of wetland); (ii) Restore and preserve ecosystems and their functions; (iii) Sustainable use of biological resource

- 2014 National Strategy for the Conservation of Wetlands (SNCZH), The project is fully within the framework of the SNCZH and its objective to conserve, restore and sustainably use wetlands and their associated biodiversity, with the aim of ameliorating the conditions of local populations and guaranteeing sustainability for future generations.

- Intended National Determined contribution (INDC). The project builds either n the AFOLU objective of land restoration for mitigation objectives as well as the ecosystem resilient capacity restoration under the adaptation objectives.

- National Strategy for the Institutionalization of Gender Equity (SNIG). The project works to assure representation of women in governance and management systems and contribute to building their economic presence. Multiple activities targeting women and promoting their empowerment in natural resource management have been included.

Kunming-Montreal targets	*Project contributions*
TARGET 1: Plan and Manage all Areas to Reduce Biodiversity Loss	*Consultation over the Natural resource management, including rules and management of biodiversity management and rules for NTFPs and fish products collection rules*
TARGET 2: Restore 30% of all Degraded Ecosystems	*Restoration of Ecosystems (wetlands and upstream watershed).*
TARGET 3: Conserve 30% of Land, Waters and Seas	*Protection of key areas (nesting areas, high ecological importance forest)* *Promotion of preservation and classification of wetlands (Biosphere Reserve, RAMSAR)*
TARGET 9: Manage Wild Species Sustainably to Benefit People	*Consultation over the Natural resource management, including rules and management of biodiversity management and rules for NTFPs and fish products collection rules.* *Equip Women and Youth group for sustainable management (Fishery equipment's, training practices)*
TARGET 10: Enhance Biodiversity and Sustainability in Agriculture, Aquaculture, Fisheries, and Forestry	*Consultation over the Natural resource management, including rules and management of biodiversity management and promotion of preservation and classification of wetlands (Biosphere Reserve, RAMSAR)* *Enhance afforestation and ANR of local, extinct or endangered species.*
TARGET 14: Integrate Biodiversity in Decision-Making at Every Level	*Support biodiversity conservation consideration into strategic structures:*

	Research and DPREM support for MEV decision making over wetland restoration and conservation priority *Intercommunity INKA Strategic plan* *AGLC* *Commune and Environmental Commission* *Village Development Committee*

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;

Co-financier; Yes

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

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
	Medium/Moderate		

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).

The project co-benefits are presented in the table below:

Sector	Co-benefits
Socio-economic benefits	Decoupling green economy from livelihoods and further increase of livelihoods diversification
Decision power and structuration	8 Functional structures over the NRM (AGLC and Communal Environmental Commission) 30 professional women cooperatives 50 % women participating in the management of wetlands and landscapes at local levels (decision levels in Village development Committee, AGLC, AGRN) 30% women in Project steering committee (PSC)
Climate resilient of communities	Improved producers' perception on their capacities to face climate shocks Increase water availability period during the year for all wetlands supported
Benefits on mercury issues	Scientific results on mercury and chemical biological tissue contamination within watershed of intervention

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 ($)
IUCN	GET	Mauritania	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	Grant	3,978,440.00	358,060.00	4,336,500.00
IUCN	GET	Mauritania	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	Grant	1,326,147.00	119,353.00	1,445,500.00
Total GEF Resources ($)						**5,304,587.00**	**477,413.00**	**5,782,000.00**

Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

Was a Project Preparation Grant requested? true

PPG Amount ($) 200000

PPG Agency Fee ($) 18000

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	PPG($)	Agency Fee($)	Total PPG Funding($)
IUCN	GET	Mauritania	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	150,000.00	13,500.00	163,500.00
IUCN	GET	Mauritania	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	50,000.00	4,500.00	54,500.00
Total PPG Amount ($)					**200,000.00**	**18,000.00**	**218,000.00**

Please provide Justification

Justification on the request to have additional PPG fund will come in as the agencies are discussing the strategy to develop the project further.

Sources of Funds for Country Star Allocation

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Sources of Funds	Total($)
IUCN	GET	Mauritania	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	4,500,000.00
Total GEF Resources					**4,500,000.00**

Focal Area Elements

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Co-financing($)
Restoration IP	GET	5,304,587.00	8921750
Total Project Cost		**5,304,587.00**	**8,921,750.00**

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	NAGGW	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	8345550
Others	Communes	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	144000

Others	Intercommunality of Karakoro (INKA)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	103000
Others	University of Nouakchott	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	129200
Civil Society Organization	UFG	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	200000
Total Co-financing				**8,921,750.00**

Please describe the investment mobilized portion of the co-financing

The investment mobilised is associated with restoration activities from the NAGGW as well as support from other stakeholders in restructuration of the INKA and finally the construction and equipment of processing and conservation office for the UFG. Major co-financing difficulties/decisions were:

- The PPG mission decision to reinforce the commitment of the local structure through deep dialogue and negotiation with Civil society (UFG, Local NGO), local Authorities (Communes, INKA) and University of Nouakchott which does not lead to important co-financing amount but contribute to proper appropriation of the project by themselves and ensure impactful activities.

- Structured private sector is mostly scarce in the area. The mission decided to rely on local private sector (small artisanal actors for youth professionalization) where cofinancing was not possible to mobilized officially.

- Most relevant cofinancing projects are under planning and not yet officially validated (PRADEL, SECURALIM). Others are at the end of their implementation (RIMDIR, PRODEFI, SAP3C 2).

- Governmental investment ProPEP just close in 2023 and not new investment program have been yet disclosed to properly identify cofinancing activities. The project therefore relies on the investment and recurrent expenses from Annual program from environmental services and NAGGW.

ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENT

GEF Agency(ies) Certification

GEF Agency Coordinator	Date	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email
GEF Agency Coordinator	6/18/2024	SungAh Lee	0041798945608	SungAh.Lee@iucn.org
GEF Agency Coordinator	6/18/2024	Bechir N'DIATH	0022247768560	bechir.ndiath@iucn.org
GEF Agency Coordinator	6/18/2024	Rebecca Welling	0041787939588	rebecca.welling@iucn.org
Project Coordinator	6/18/2024	Sidna ould Ahmed Ely		

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 OFP	Position	Ministry	Date (MM/DD/YYYY)
Lalya Aly Kamara	Minister	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development	4/7/2023

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.

The results framework can be found on p. 11 of the Prodoc.

Project Objective: to demonstrate the benefits of wetland ecosystem services as a basis for continued social well-being, climate resilience, environmental sustainability and economic profitability at all scales in Mauritania, leveraging the potential of the ecosystem restoration as a unifying framework for policy and local action.	# tons CO2eq sequestered in about 20-year analysis # Improved producers' perception on their capacities to face climate shocks # improvement in METT score for project's wetlands # ha of landscapes restored. # ha of landscapes under improved management # people/women/youth demonstrating sustainable increased and diversified incomes from restored livelihoods # people/women benefiting from project intervention	0 Low adaptive capacity perception 0 TBD 0 0 0 0	858,000 Medium adaptive capacity perception +1 6,800 80,000; (2900,;1800;2100) (60,000; 30,000)	EXACT DPREM r-METT report Georeferenced satellite imagery analysis	
Oc.1 - Gender transformative national and local governance of wetland landscapes are improved based on scientific evidence.	# updated management frameworks, policies, strategies to integrate ecosystem health indicators and scientific data # wetland under official classification (RAMSAR, Biosphere Reserve, etc.) Level of satisfaction from women in their NRM decisional role	0 0 Dissatisfied	4 4 Satisfied	Documents Classification document	-
Op.1.1. Improved science base informs land use planning	Availability of a shared dataset on wetlands landscapes that is informed and accessible by relevant stakeholders	There is no such current data set. Most data is outdated and many ecological indicators are not supported by adequate assessment. Th ere is low stakeholder capacity for	Full availability and coordination through Central (DPREM), regional levels (Regional Council) and Local levels (Authorities)	-	Assumptions : Civil agents trained disseminate the knowledge

		ecological monitoring			
Op.1.2. Inclusive, gender transformative and participatory wetland governance and management systems are in place.	# ha of wetlands and other landscapes placed under improved participatory management ; # functional participatory social structure (AGLC, VDC, Environnemental Communal Commission) # % women participating in the management of wetlands and landscapes at local levels (decision levels in VDC, Environmental Communal Commission, AGLC, AGRN)	0 0 10%	80 000 8 50%	Social structure Minutes of meeting, board list and management rules	Assumptions : Commitment from authorities and local actors over a common approach Risk:
Oc.2 -Wetlands are restored and made more resilient to climate shocks, using innovative technologies, gender approaches and sustainably managed resulting in GEBs and sustainable livelihoods	# of ha with restored ecosystem services; # of people/women/youth with improved livelihoods # people benefitting from project activities # % increase in birdlife specific richness by landscape Satisfaction of women in active restoration activities and benefits from restored ecosystems services	0 0 0 0 Neutral/ Dissatisfied	7500 (2900,1800,2100) +15 Fully Satisfied	Georeferenced satellite imagery Presence list and field monitoring Birdlife inventory	-
Op.2.1 4,700 ha of degraded landscapes/wetlands are restored through Nature Based Solutions and filling gender gaps	# of ha of landscapes rehabilitated # of people trained under sustainable practices (FFS and FACI)	0	4700 460	Georeferenced satellite imagery Physical Observation Presence lists and field monitoring	
Op.2.2 Innovative financial opportunities, established on gender basis, support wetland landscape sustainable management	# of people/women/youth with increased income from economic activities that do not cause damage to wetlands	(0;0;0)	(2400;1500;1200)	-	

Oc.3 - Monitoring, Evaluation, Knowledge and Learning Supports broader adoption and upscaling of restoration and gender sensitivity	Evidence base is available to support national upscaling strategy	No upscaling strategy is available	By the end of the project, the government approves an upscaling strategy	-	-
Op.3.1. Monitoring and evaluation system for Project and Gender Action Plan	# M&E system in place # evaluation missions	0 2	1 2		
Op.3.2. Gender sensitive knowledge management at local, subnational, national and regional levels is improved to support policy making and institutional learning	# minimum knowledge products shared, # green class # minimum people reached through awareness raising	0 0 0	50 15 3000	-	

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
Firm contract (inclu ESMS,Travels, Meeting cost, translation)	125,000.00	60,601.00	45,612.00
Inception workshops (inception, consultation, validation) - including travels of participants	29,000.00	14,991.00	0.00
Validation workshops - including travels of participants	28,000.00	15,698.00	0.00
ESMS and /or other relevant stakeholders consultation meeting (TBC) - including travels of participants	18,000.00	0.00	0.00
Service provision for finalizing deliverables			18,000.00
Total	**200,000.00**	**91,290.00**	**63,612.00**

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
Maal Lake	16.95709	-13.37736	

Location Description:

Maal Lake and close villages (Djedida, Leye, ERM, etc.)

Activity Description:

Restoration activities (dunes fixation, affluent restoration, conservation)
Women cooperatives support
Youth support

AGRN creation

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Cerke Loop	16.88879	-13.42436	

Location Description:

Cerke Tamourt

Activity Description:

Restoration activities (excavation and protection of Tamourt)

community consultation

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Oued Moeli and Ould boukseiss area	16.70245	-13.53760	

Location Description:

Ould Boukseiss and closed villages (Agerat, T.Rahma, Zraig Ainou, etc.) in the upstream of the Djelewar Tamourt

Activity Description:

Restoration activities (dunes fixation, affluent restoration, conservation)
Women cooperatives support

Youth support

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Djelewar Tamourt	16.59156	-13.67866	

Location Description:

Dejelwar Tamourt and closed villages

Activity Description:

Restoration activities (restoration, conservation)
Women cooperatives support

Youth support

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Boulli Pond	15.28326	-11.82426	

Location Description:

Boulli pond and closed villages

Activity Description:

Restoration activities (riverbank protection, CES/DRS and upstream regenetation)
Protection of Doum
Women cooperatives and youth support

AGLC and commune support

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
El Melgue Pond	14.92758	-11.82560	

Location Description:

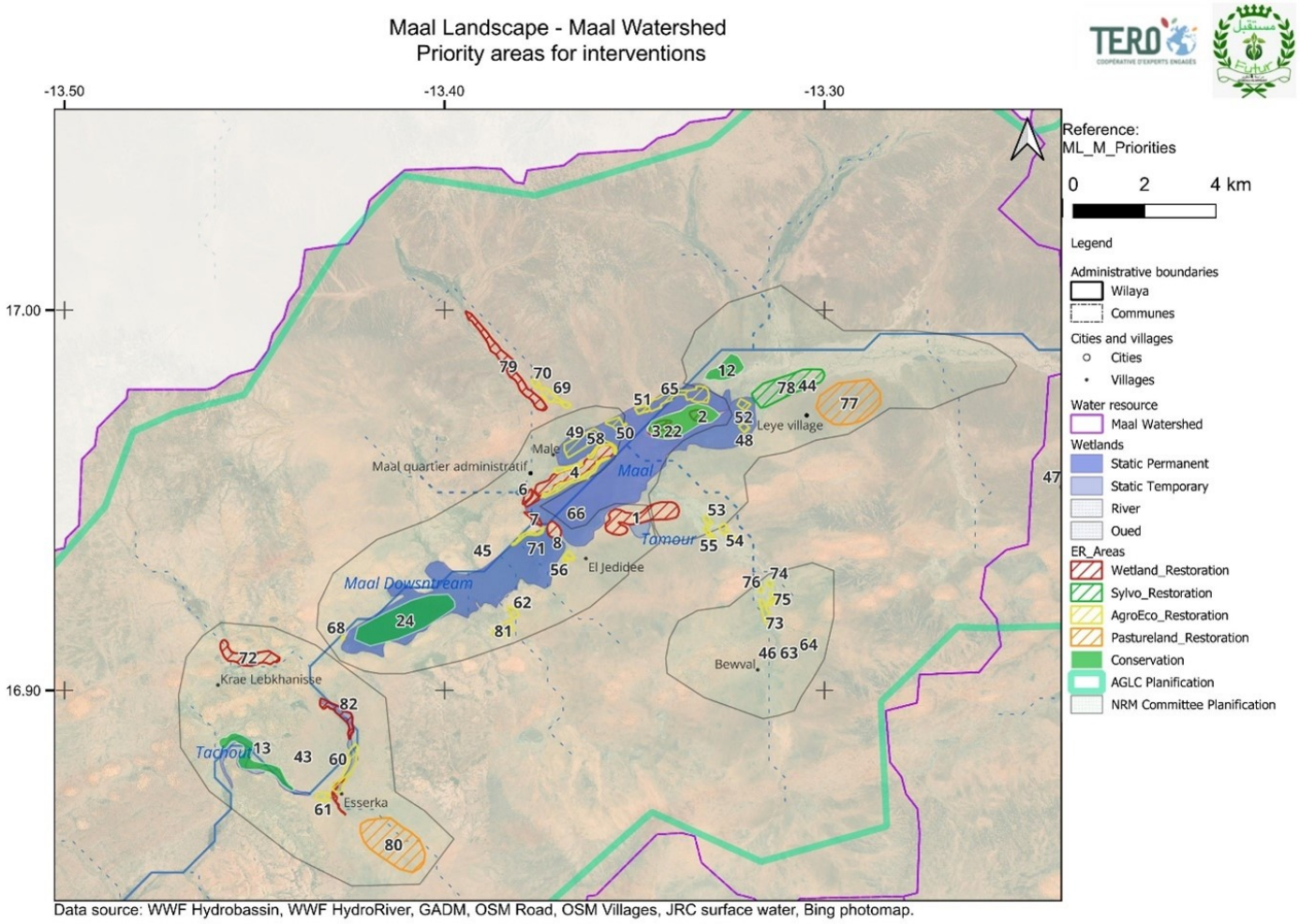
El Melgue Pond and closed villags (Kankou, El Melgué, CHlekra, Chiye 1 chiye 2)

Activity Description:

El Melgue Pond and closed villags (Kankou, El Melgué, CHlekra, Chiye 1 chiye 2)

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

Further information for the different sites is available in the Prodoc Annex 9 - only one map is uploaded below due to limitations to upload all files in the portal but there are similar maps and detailed information for all sites.



Data source: WWF Hydrobassin, WWF HydroRiver, GADM, OSM Road, OSM Villages, JRC surface water, Bing photomap.

Id	Landscape	Villages	ER_Types	Details	Priority	P_Area_ha	Area	P_Activity
66	Maal	Maal	AGLC_Planification	AGLC Creation	0	0	79919.629	
48	Maal	Leye	AgroEco_Restoration	FFS	0	0	4.396	
49	Maal	Maal	AgroEco_Restoration	FFS	0	0	38.93	
50	Maal	Maal	AgroEco_Restoration	FFS	0	0	10.112	
51	Maal	Maal	AgroEco_Restoration	FFS	0	0	6.252	
52	Maal	Leye	AgroEco_Restoration	FFS	0	0	6.755	
53	Maal	Leye	AgroEco_Restoration	FFS	0	0	3.764	
54	Maal	Leye	AgroEco_Restoration	FFS	0	0	6.475	
55	Maal	Leye	AgroEco_Restoration	FFS	0	0	3.867	
56	Maal	Djedida	AgroEco_Restoration	FFS	1	0	5.49	A3.2.1
57	Maal	Maal	AgroEco_Restoration	FFS	0	0	7.825	
58	Maal	Maal	AgroEco_Restoration	FFS	0	0	8.358	
59	Maal	Maal	AgroEco_Restoration	FFS	0	0	21.341	
60	Maal	Cerke	AgroEco_Restoration	FFS	1	0	27.646	A3.2.1
61	Maal	Cerke	AgroEco_Restoration	FFS	0	0	7.662	
62	Maal	Djedida	AgroEco_Restoration	FFS	0	0	6.178	
63	Maal	Bouval	AgroEco_Restoration	FFS	0	0	2.057	
64	Maal	Bouval	AgroEco_Restoration	FFS	0	0	4.651	
65	Maal	Maal	AgroEco_Restoration	FFS	0	0	52.315	
68	Maal	ERM	AgroEco_Restoration	FFS	0	0	0.511	
69	Maal	Maal	AgroEco_Restoration	FFS	1	0	15.661	A3.2.1
70	Maal	Maal	AgroEco_Restoration	FFS	0	0	4.343	
71	Maal	Maal	AgroEco_Restoration	FFS	0	0	6.372	
73	Maal	Bouval	AgroEco_Restoration	FFS	1	0	11.545	A3.2.1
74	Maal	Bouval	AgroEco_Restoration	FFS	0	0	2.367	
75	Maal	Bouval	AgroEco_Restoration	FFS	0	0	5.668	
76	Maal	Bouval	AgroEco_Restoration	FFS	0	0	1.984	
81	Maal	Cerke	AgroEco_Restoration	FFS	0	0	17.245	
12	Maal	Leye	Conservation	NTFP resource preservation on the affluent	1	49	49.315	A3.1.3
13	Maal	Tachout	Conservation	NTFP resource preservation in Tachout loop	1	75	75.691	A3.1.3
22	Maal	Maal	Conservation	Endemic bird nidification protection on the Ziré Nassrani Dune	1	26	115.887	A3.1.3
24	Maal	Maal	Conservation	Habitat rehabilitation and nenuphar management	1	0	211.592	
43	Maal	Cerke	NRM_Planification	NRM Committee : Concertation over Ceker Loop and Tachout resources	1	0	3631.803	A2.3
44	Maal	Leye, Bouval	NRM_Planification	NRM Committee : Concertation over northern area of Maal lake, agriculture and affluent	1	0	3248.063	A2.3
45	Maal	Maal, Erm, Djedida, Cerke	NRM_Planification	NRM Committee : Concertation over Downstream bassin	1	0	3838.954	A2.3
46	Maal	Bouval	NRM_Planification	NRM Committee : Concertation on upstream management	1	0	1433.465	A2.3
47	Maal	Lektayer	NRM_Planification	NRM Committee : planification over Lektayer Tamourt	0	0	4643.308	A2.3
77	Maal	Leye	Pastureland_Restoration	Afforestation and Seedlings	0	0	172.732	
80	Maal	Cerke	Pastureland_Restoration	Rules, Afforestation, ANR, Gabion threshold	0	0	181.891	
78	Maal	Leye	Sylvo_Restoration	Afforestation ANR	0	0	108.939	
1	Maal	Djedida	Wetland_Restoration	Dune Fixation to reduce wind erosion over Maal Lake	1	86	91.915	A3.1.1
2	Maal	Maal	Wetland_Restoration	Dune Fixation to reduce wind erosion over Maal Lake	1	5	10.701	A3.1.1
3	Maal	Maal	Wetland_Restoration	Dune Fixation to reduce wind erosion over Maal Lake	1	5	19.583	A3.1.1
4	Maal	Maal	Wetland_Restoration	Prosopis withdraw and afforestation with local tree species	1	71	71.582	A3.1.2
5	Maal	Maal	Wetland_Restoration	Prosopis withdraw and afforestation with local tree species	1	5	7.29	A3.1.2
6	Maal	Maal	Wetland_Restoration	Prosopis withdraw and afforestation with local tree species	1	5	5.12	A3.1.2
7	Maal	Maal	Wetland_Restoration	Prosopis withdraw and afforestation with local tree species	1	6	6.691	A3.1.2
8	Maal	Maal	Wetland_Restoration	Prosopis withdraw and afforestation with local tree species	1	13	13.959	A3.1.2
14	Maal	Cerke	Wetland_Restoration	Dune fixation to reduce Tamourt siltation due to hydric erosion upstream	1	4	4.329	A3.1.1
72	Maal	Cerke .Kra Lebkhanisse	Wetland_Restoration	Oued restoration and afforestation	0	0	53.032	
79	Maal	Maal	Wetland_Restoration	Oued restoration, riverbank restoration, afforestation, ANR	0	0	69.927	
82	Maal	Cerke	Wetland_Restoration	Tamourt Deepening	0	0	24.534	

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
GEF ID 11128_ESMS screening_June 2024

ANNEX G: BUDGET TABLE

Please upload the budget table here.

Expenditure Category	Étiquettes de lignes	**Component**								Total général	Executing Entity	Comments
		Component 1		Component 2		Component 3.2	SubTotal	M&E	PMC			
		Op.1.1.	Op.1.2.	Op.2.1	Op.2.2	Op.3.2.						
Contractual Services – Company	FACI SM Djelewar areas			25000			25000			25000	NAGGW	
	Fiduciary audit						0		25000	25000	NAGGW	0
	Independent External Evaluation : Final evaluation						0	35000		35000	NAGGW	0
	Independent External Evaluation : Mid term revue						0	35000		35000	NAGGW	0
	Partners Technical and Financial independent assessment						0	50000		50000	NAGGW	Complementary assessment to ensure proper implementation of activity through independant and unexpected visits from the service provider.
	Software calibration (accountability, Procurement, budget)						0		2800	2800	NAGGW	0
	Sub contract: Drystones weird and biological vegetalisation			250000			250000			250000	NAGGW	Inclusion material, technical support and contract with AGLC for managing the activity
	Sub contract: Gabion threshold, filterbund and associated biological vegetalisation			112500			112500			112500	NAGGW	0
	Subcontract : FFS on ANR practices, inclusion of			25000			25000			25000	NAGGW	Inclusion of private land sensitization for Doum plant ANR, charcoal with

Expenditure Category	Étiquettes de lignes	Component								Total général	Executing Entity	Comments
		Component 1		Component 2		Component 3.2	SubTotal	M&E	PMC			
		Op.1.1.	Op.1.2.	Op.2.1	Op.2.2	Op.3.2.						
	Doum regeneration, fertility approach and CES/DRS											doum nuts, fertility increase of soils and CES/DRS activities
	Subcontract for AGLC renew and long term support		55000				55000			55000	NAGGW	0
	Subcontract for ALGRN co-construction in Maal, considering the opportunities to promote Biosphere reserve		45000				45000			45000	NAGGW	0
	Subcontract to social structuration (VDC and Communal Environmental commission)		40000				40000			40000	NAGGW	Including support to VDC (gender representativness, priorities for restoration and managemenet rules), Communal Environnemental Commission (Gender respresentativnes s, wetland restoration plan and planification activities, control activities)
	Subcontract to socio-land tenure diagnostic		80000				80000			80000	NAGGW	including land tenure assessment, concertation. Sites in Maal (Dunes, Oueds, Cerke, Prosopis)
	Sub-contract vidéo company for communication material					10000	10000			10000	NAGGW	inclusion of knowledge on traditional usage of NTFPs
	Subcontract with Training on solidarity Tourism private company				75000		75000			75000	NAGGW	Subcontract: Defining a proposal over time for 1 mission on Tourism market analysis, 1 initial ensitization over communities and initial trainning, 1 mission of review and additional training) including exchange visit in DNP and Tourism sies in Adrar or Tagant to talk with other communities. International consultant for around 60 days on 3 years. Prerequisite: company working on solidarity tourism with knowledge on Mauritania context, good linkages with private market tourism company (5 clients) and international company

Expenditure Category	Étiquettes de lignes	Component								Total général	Executing Entity	Comments
		Component 1		Component 2		Component 3.2	SubTotal	M&E	PMC			
		Op.1.1.	Op.1.2.	Op.2.1	Op.2.2	Op.3.2.						
	Subcontract: biological riverbank fixation and long term support			350000			350000			350000	NAGGW	include Vegetal multiiplication into herbaceaous nursury, biological ad physical fixation using Gabion, cyperus and othrs herbaceaous plants, including community involvemnet
	Sub-contract: Birdlife specilized NGO	45000					45000			45000	NAGGW	Including birdlife inventory (wetland ans savannah inventory) in both landscape.
	Subcontract: Dune fixation and long term support			429000			429000			429000	NAGGW	Include local nursery for plant production and associated training over technics and vegetal material uses. Include cost of labour and material (plants, etc.), fences attribuated on priority areas with the limit of 10% of the total budget and always associated with biological fencing appraoch
	Subcontract: Endangered tree production, plantation and punctual physical protection and long term support			380000			380000			380000	NAGGW	Inclusion of nursery, plant production, plant plantation and punctual fencing activities (limit of fence budget: 25% total budget)
	Subcontract: Endangered tree production, plantation, ANR and punctual protection on more biodiversity critical area			60000			60000			60000	NAGGW	0
	Subcontract: FACI landscape technical support on endangered species multiplication, visti exchange between FACI and small nurseries, vegetables growing technical support, processing technics)			10000			10000			10000	NAGGW	Include social reinforcement of legume growing cooperatives, additionnal support to technical IT for legume growing and plant nursery, visit exchange
	Subcontract: FACI technical support on endangered species multiplication, visti exchange			32500			32500			32500	NAGGW	Include social reinforcement of legume growing cooperatives, additionnal support to technical IT for legume growing and plant

Expenditure Category	Étiquettes de lignes	Component								Total général	Executing Entity	Comments
		Component 1		Component 2		Component 3.2	SubTotal	M&E	PMC			
		Op.1.1.	Op.1.2.	Op.2.1	Op.2.2	Op.3.2.						
	between FACI and small nurseries, vegetables growing technical support, processing technics)											nursery, visit exchange
	Subcontract: GIRE sensitization, training, learning by doing, exchange visits for Regional Council in Brakna and Guidimakha, and action plan elaboration		60000				60000			60000	NAGGW	Include bilatteral exchange, workshop, visit exchange at international level for GIRE implementation
	Subcontract: manual excavation, bund creation and filter dung for entrey and exutory, biological protection upstream			168000			168000			168000	NAGGW	0
	Sub-contract: notes by terroir and technical note					33600	33600			33600	NAGGW	Inclusion of socio land tenure note by terroir and Natural resource cartography note and technical note on restoration and valorisation of NTFPs (production, collection, processing, coooperative, youth intership lessons learned)
	Subcontract: Prosopis withdraw and replacement by local species with long term support			180000			180000			180000	NAGGW	Include nursery for local tree species production. Include progrssive cut of prosopis and rehabilitation through local tree species. Valorisation of Prosopis wood after cutting by the overall community (mechanism to be developed and validateed under M2). Inclusion of monitoring ofr 2 years
	Subcontract: sampling collection and analysis	16000					16000			16000	NAGGW	Establishment of ToR in close relationship with the DCEE. inclusion of laboratory analysis on chemical and heavy metal (mercury, etc.). Mission in Brakna (both wetlands and additionnal upstream) and Karakoro

Expenditure Category	Étiquettes de lignes	Component								Total général	Executing Entity	Comments
		Component 1		Component 2		Component 3.2	SubTotal	M&E	PMC			
		Op.1.1.	Op.1.2.	Op.2.1	Op.2.2	Op.3.2.						
												(Kankossa lake and relevant areas) of 10 days each and collection of samples in differents biiological material (Fish, Aquatic flora, etc.) as well as physical (water, etc.)
	Subcontract: sensitization campaign over tree species during annual tree day			15000			15000			15000	NAGGW	Inclusion of material communication (cschedule for each species and venue of key actor on the use of NTFP, exchange with ederly people and knosledge on traditionnal uses of the plants and NTFPs of the annual tree
	Sub-contract: technical support to youth and women during and after intership				90000		90000			90000	NAGGW	Include a technical support (economic, access to input, training, transport, facilitation during training and during one year after intership)
	Subcontract:FFS on agricultural land (fertilisation, agroforestry , ANR, etc.)			5000			5000			5000	NAGGW	Inclusion of fourage production for animal feeds (luzerne), imporving fertility and recession agricultural activities.
	Subcontract:FFS on agricultural land (fertilisation, animal feed, etc.)			5000			5000			5000	NAGGW	0
	Subcontrat: Endangered tree production, plantation and long term support			100000			100000			100000	NAGGW	including equipment for protection of bird habitat and bird protection including fencing after the establishment of the loca concertation plan (AGLC) and reintroduction of endangered species and monitoring for 2 years
Contractual Services – Individual	Consultant hydraulic and rural infrastructure for CES/DRS assessment			12500			12500			12500	NAGGW	0
	Translation/interpretor		4000				4000			4000	NAGGW	Translation of key documentations and events to ensure engagement with local communities, above all in Hassanyia, Poulard and Soninke
Goods	Communication material						0		7500	7500	NAGGW	Computer and phone equipment for the overall team

Expenditure Category	Étiquettes de lignes	Component					SubTotal	M&E	PMC	Total général	Executing Entity	Comments
		Component 1		Component 2		Component 3.2						
		Op.1.1.	Op.1.2.	Op.2.1	Op.2.2	Op.3.2.						
	(Computer and phone)											
	Equipement Shop in Sellibaby				5000		5000			5000	NAGGW	Include processing facilities and equipment for shop and marketing purposes
	Equipment Cooperatives				84000		84000			84000	NAGGW	Contribution of women groups in the equipment (10% in kind contribution). Répartition (8 in Maal, 8 in Djelewar and 14 in Karakoro)
	Equipment for NAGGW branch		12000				12000			12000	NAGGW	Equipment and capacity building to reinforce the capacity of the new NAGGW branch in Sellibaby to ensure technical and specialized support to the project (Training (procurement, adminsitrative, etc.), Numeric support GPS, Phone, etc.). TO be defined at the beggining for the creation of the branch
	Equipment for wetland biodiversity inventory and monitoring by Region	8000					8000			8000	NAGGW	0
	Monitoring equipment (transport, numeric tools, etc.)				4000		4000			4000	NAGGW	Include smartphone for collection of data, credit and char for transport
	Professional equipment				100000		100000			100000	NAGGW	0
	Professional equipment for Youth				260000		260000			260000	NAGGW	0
	Sub-contract: Green Class (dissemination to child)					24000	24000			24000	NAGGW	0
Grants/ Sub-grants	Doctorate Thesis (3 years)	64800					64800			64800	NAGGW	This is applied research as focussing on scientific gaps over both landscape to ensure proper implementation of activities. Few identified thematic are (i) quantitative and qualitative biocenose inventory; (ii) terrestrial and aquatic faunal and floral inventories and their dynamic in the ecosystem (rivers, etc.); (iii) Germination test of endangered forest essence to ensure right afforestation of degraded areas; (iv) traditional

Expenditure Category	Étiquettes de lignes	Component								Total général	Executing Entity	Comments
		Component 1		Component 2		Component 3.2	SubTotal	M&E	PMC			
		Op.1.1.	Op.1.2.	Op.2.1	Op.2.2	Op.3.2.						
												knowledge over ecosystems services valorisation and especially NTFPs; (v) additional birdlife inventory or specific research; (v) additional studies and analysis on micropollutant in water and biological tissue; etc. By reinforcing the knowledge over the wetlands (floral, faunal, hydrological, etc.), it directly contributes to the Output 1.1 as a evidence-based information for highest strategic decision making. It also contributes to the Output 2.1 through scientific orientation over endemics species and restoration practices adapted to local context (habitat, soil, etc.)"
	Indirect Youth supported salary				216000		216000			216000	NAGGW	0
	Master Degree Thesis (6 months)	30000					30000			30000	NAGGW	Cf Doctorate thesis comment upper
Local Consultants	Baseline						0	9000		9000	NAGGW	0
	Communal Development Agent degressive financial				9000		9000			9000	NAGGW	Include 3 year full financing, then 50% financing then 25% financing
	Consulant national on rural hydraulic and impact assessment (ESS normative)			9000			9000			9000	NAGGW	0
	Consultant on RAMSAR (RAMSAR schedule preparation and submission)		10000				10000			10000	NAGGW	0
	Consultant on SIG Cartography					45000	45000			45000	NAGGW	Inclusion of trimestrail cartography of intervention in association with DPREM team to valorise satellite imagery on Land restoration
	Informatic consultant	15000					15000			15000	NAGGW	Coconstruction of TdR of the informatic consultant with the DPREM to ensure right complementarity for database creation

Expenditure Category	Étiquettes de lignes	Component								Total général	Executing Entity	Comments
		Component 1		Component 2		Component 3.2	SubTotal	M&E	PMC			
		Op.1.1.	Op.1.2.	Op.2.1	Op.2.2	Op.3.2.						
	National Consultant on biodiversity (ecosystem services, NTFPs usages)	15000					15000			15000	NAGGW	Field mission in both Wilaya with DPREM agent, environnmental inspectors, local referents, AGLC and mayors (10 days) - 20 people total but only 5 days each. Includgin the training on the biodviersity inventory, data collection and data treatment
	National consultant on participatory methodology	20000					20000			20000	NAGGW	Social methodologies including natural resource cartography, social assessment, etc. Consultant involved on field to follow environmental inspector, NGO and local actors in participatory methodology implementation (Natural resource cartography, etc.). 2 mission of 20 days (1 in each region, including 10 people - NAGGW, NGO, technician, inspectors)
	National Consultant on VCI	7500					7500			7500	NAGGW	Field mission including all inspectors of both Wilaya and AGLC monitoring person (10 days) - around 10 people
	National Consultant on wetland management and development plan elaboration for 4 sites		25000				25000			25000	NAGGW	Including the review and technical training of NAGGW and NGO in incorporating wetland restoration and management technics
	Senior Consultant for Classification action plan		20000				20000			20000	NAGGW	0
	Senior Consultant for institutionnal support on biodiversity and PSE				60000		60000			60000	NAGGW	Local consultant for long term support on PSE and INKA
	Senior national consultant on biodiversity and wetlands	10000					10000			10000	NAGGW	Production of legal proposal for updating wetland definition in the Environmental Code. Participative and Multisectorial workshop over wetland in Mauritania, and action plan for further activities at policy level, including GIRE orientation

Expenditure Category	Étiquettes de lignes	Component					SubTotal	M&E	PMC	Total général	Executing Entity	Comments
		Component 1		Component 2		Component 3.2						
		Op.1.1.	Op.1.2.	Op.2.1	Op.2.2	Op.3.2.						
	Senior national consultant on GIRE and wetlands	20000					20000			20000	NAGGW	Including field visits on existing appraoch of GIRE in Brakna and Regional Council meetings
Office Supplies	Office furniture and basic equipment - Maal		2500				2500			2500	NAGGW	Currently Communal offices are not functional. As the project build on the Commune as a major actor, the equipment of the Communal office is a prerequisite for the activity's implementation. This support aims to ensure the functionality of the Commune it is activities: (i) Coordination among local actors; (ii) Trimestral meetings between DREV-AGLC-Commune; (iii) Civil control. "
	Office furniture and basic equipment - Djelewar		6000							6000	NAGGW	Cf Office furniture and basic equipment for Maal
	Office furniture and basic equipment - Boulli		2500							2500	NAGGW	Cf Office furniture and basic equipment for Maal
	Office furniture and basic equipment - Chlekra		6000							6000	NAGGW	Cf Office furniture and basic equipment for Maal
Other Operating Costs	Civil Control facilitation (transport for STD and commission for training and survey)						0	10000		10000	NAGGW	0
	Communication costs (team phone credit, data sending, etc.)						0	12000		12000	NAGGW	0
	DSA for DREDD expert for communiity sensitization and mobilisation in survey		14000				14000			14000	NAGGW	0
	Operational cost for transport facilitation of DREDD and Regional NAGGW		18000				18000			18000	NAGGW	Supporting transport facilitation of Directors and NAGGW team to plan meeting and coordination
	Operationnal costs for UGP transport		18000				18000			18000	NAGGW	Central and Regional operating costs including gazoil for car and motos
	Transport for DREDD for community sensitization and		5000				5000			5000	NAGGW	0

Expenditure Category	Étiquettes de lignes	Component								Total général	Executing Entity	Comments
		Component 1		Component 2		Component 3.2	SubTotal	M&E	PMC			
		Op.1.1.	Op.1.2.	Op.2.1	Op.2.2	Op.3.2.						
	mobilisation in survey											
	Vehicule maintenance and security equipment		28000				28000			28000	NAGGW	Security equipement and maintenance of moto and car in region (harsh context and important reparation, etc.)
Salary and benefits / Staff costs	Drivers (100%)		48000				48000			48000	NAGGW	0
	DSA for UGP Field regular mission (Coordo + TA + M&E)		50400				50400			50400	NAGGW	Include DSA for Coordonator (4d per month as 1 field mission of 12d every 3 months), TA (12 days every months) and M&E (6d per month as 1 field mission 12d every two months)
	E&S and Gender expert staff to E&S aspects and training Women groups and cooperatives in administrative, business plan, negociation, processing equipment uses, product quality				72000		72000			72000	NAGGW	Including support to cooperatives all along the project life cycle, support to UFG and assessment of Gender mainstreaming appraoch in the project
	M&E Officer						0	96000		96000	NAGGW	Inclusion of all report communication to the RIMRURAL Protal
	National Administrative and Finance Officer						0		114000	114000	NAGGW	0
	National Project Coordinator (60%)		51600				51600		77400	129000	NAGGW	The ratio of 60% PMU and 40% on technical components is aligned with the project implementation reality. The National Project Coordinator will have a technical profile and their tasks will be to support through scientific and technical advice, the project. 40% of their time will be dedicated to providing scientific and technical advice as specified in the Job description Annex 14 of ProDoc. They will also spend 20% of their time in field for technical support through quarterly mission. This approach builds on existing practices in other GEF projects and is aligned with best practice in areas where

Expenditure Category	Étiquettes de lignes	Component								Total général	Executing Entity	Comments
		Component 1		Component 2		Component 3.2	SubTotal	M&E	PMC			
		Op.1.1.	Op.1.2.	Op.2.1	Op.2.2	Op.3.2.						
												national capacity is limited.
	National Technical Assistant (100%)		96000				96000			96000	NAGGW	0
Trainings, Workshops, Meetings	Data collection for GBV linkages with NTFP collection				4012		4012			4012	NAGGW	Considering goods and meetings and employment of team to collect data on GBV, related to NTFP collection. Study to be leaded by the Gender expert of the project.
	Exchange visits and local group exchange on jobs opportunities and traditional usages and linkages between Youth and ederly				32000		32000			32000	NAGGW	Including 10 people exchange by site (women and youth)
	Inception workshop: Material and offices rental						0	5000		5000	NAGGW	0
	Material and mobilisation for Gender activities				9000		9000			9000	NAGGW	0
	Material for publication on NTFPs usages				2000		2000			2000	NAGGW	0
	NAGGW General Director - GTRN meeting facilitation		15000				15000			15000	NAGGW	4 days to commit GTRN and all actors and facilitate a semestrial meeting
	Operational costs for partners transports to meetings (20 people)					2000	2000			2000	NAGGW	0
	PSC meetings						0		25000	25000	NAGGW	0
	Subcontract NGO for technical training of ToT in Union (NTFPs processing, IT on legume growing)				10000		10000			10000	NAGGW	0
	Subcontract: sensitization campaign over tree species during annual tree day			5000			5000			5000	NAGGW	Inclusion of material communication (cschedule for each species and venue of key actor on the use of NTFP, exchange with ederly people and

Expenditure Category	Étiquettes de lignes	Component								Total général	Executing Entity	Comments
		Component 1		Component 2		Component 3.2	SubTotal	M&E	PMC			
		Op.1.1.	Op.1.2.	Op.2.1	Op.2.2	Op.3.2.						
												knosledge on traditionnal uses of the plants and NTFPs of the annual tree
	Subcontract:FFS in recession areas on good practices (fertilisation, agroforestry practices, etc.)			15000			15000			15000	NAGGW	0
	Subcontracts Union (ToT, exchange visits)				32000		32000			32000	NAGGW	Include in the contract: (i) mobilisation of women cooperatives, ;(ii) inventory of women cooperatives activities over NTFPs and knowledge; (iii) hosting ToT on NTPF processing activities in Sellibaby for cooperatives interested; (iv) follow up of the ToT process in other cooperatives on NTFPs); (v) Visit exchange between cooperatives Goudwool, etc. ; (vi) basic equipment
	workshop furniture		6000				6000			6000	NAGGW	Material for communication and planification of workshop and meetings for the coordination
	Workshop material (printing, etc.)					4000	4000			4000	NAGGW	0
	Workshop material and room	8000					8000			8000	NAGGW	2 days workshop including multisectorial stakeholder at national level
Travel	DREDD DSA - Sensitization of community on the importance and interest for classification		1400				1400			1400	NAGGW	0
	DSA		2800		21000	3150	26950			26950	NAGGW	0
	DSA & travel	2000					2000			2000	NAGGW	Field visit where GIRE has been initiated in the country (Brakna, DNP)
	DSA and Travel			6525			6525			6525	NAGGW	0
	DSA civil agent	17500					17500			17500	NAGGW	0
	DSA consultant	4900					4900			4900	NAGGW	0
	Exchange visit (nenuphar, butchery, Balanites Kaedi, etc.)				45000		45000			45000	NAGGW	include visit of 5 women per group

Expenditure Category	Étiquettes de lignes	Component								Total général	Executing Entity	Comments
		Component 1		Component 2		Component 3.2	SubTotal	M&E	PMC			
		Op.1.1.	Op.1.2.	Op.2.1	Op.2.2	Op.3.2.						
	Exchange visit at RBT Biosphere and PND		12000				12000			12000	NAGGW	Plan an exchange visit for the 12 representatives of the villages around Maal, Authority (Mayor and Hakem), Environmental authorities (Delegate and inspector and NAGGW person)
	NAGGW Branch Directors - field mission (DSA)		16800				16800			16800	NAGGW	NAGGW Director field monitoring and coordination aomng partners, including regional avocacy
	Transport for project team to Fora /GCP IP Annual Meetings					14400	14400			14400	NAGGW	Include 2 people travelling to 5 annual GCP IP Meetings, 2 Communities of Practices or Regional GCP IP meetings, as well as 2 people travelling to 2 Regional NAGGW Fora
	Transport for Trimestrial planification (AGLC-Commune)		8000				8000			8000	NAGGW	
Vehicles	Vehicle for NAGGW branch (motos)		5000				5000			5000	NAGGW	2 Motos needed due to harsh context during rainy season and the importance of continuous support in Djelewar and Chlekra were access is limited and difficult."
	Vehicle for central and regional project team transport - vehicle		30000				30000			30000	NAGGW	Vehicle needed due to remote and daily field work (harsh context in Guidimakha and Brakna, multiple field mission to support and monitor consultancy and partners, ponctual equipment transport for regional team)
Works	Borehole, water facilities and equipment for distribution			140000			140000			140000	NAGGW	0
	Construction Shop in Sellibaby				60000		60000			60000	NAGGW	Land owned by the UFG. Include property of shop and equipment to UFG. Consider a Shop with solid Roof for construction
	EcoTourism infrastructure creation (3 Birdlife observatory)				12000		12000			12000	NAGGW	0
	FACI SM Boulli			25000			25000			25000	NAGGW	Integrated Communautarian Agriculture Farm - Small Model (FACI -SM). It includes the water access (hole digging and infrastructure),

Expenditure Category	Étiquettes de lignes	Component								Total général	Executing Entity	Comments
		Component 1		Component 2		Component 3.2	SubTotal	M&E	PMC			
		Op.1.1.	Op.1.2.	Op.2.1	Op.2.2	Op.3.2.						
												solar pumping system, protection of the area, inputs and technical assistance for the NAGGW value chains
	FACI SM Chlekha			25000			25000			25000	NAGGW	Integrated Communautarian Agriculture Farm - Small Model (FACI -SM). It includes the water access (hole digging and infrastructure), solar pumping system, protection of the area, inputs and technical assistance for the NAGGW value chains
Total général		**283700**	**794000**	**2385025**	**1202012**	**136150**	**4800887**	**252000**	**251700**	**5304587**		

Expenditure Category	Budget line title	Component								Total	Executing Entity
		Component 1		Component 2		Component 3.2	SubTotal	M&E	PMC		
		Op.1.1.	Op.1.2.	Op.2.1	Op.2.2	Op.3.2.					
Contractual Services – Company	FACI SM Djelewar areas			25000			25000			25000	NAGGW
	Fiduciary audit						0		25000	25000	NAGGW
	Independent External Evaluation : Final evaluation						0	35000		35000	NAGGW
	Independent External Evaluation : Mid term revue						0	35000		35000	NAGGW
	Partners Technical and Financial audit						0	50000		50000	NAGGW
	Software calibration (accountability, Procurement, budget)						0		2800	2800	NAGGW

	Sub contract: Drystones weird and biological vegetalisation			250000			250000			250000	NAGGW
	Sub contract: Gabion threshold, filterbund and associated biological vegetalisation			112500			112500			112500	NAGGW
	Subcontract: FFS on ANR practices, inclusion of Doum regeneration, fertility approach and CES/DRS			25000			25000			25000	NAGGW
	Subcontract for AGLC renew and long term support		55000				55000			55000	NAGGW
	Subcontract for ALGRN co-construction in Maal, considering the opportunities to promote Biosphere reserve		45000				45000			45000	NAGGW
	Subcontract to social structuration (VDC and Communal Environmental commission)		40000				40000			40000	NAGGW

	Subcontract to socio-land tenure diagnostic		80000				80000			80000	NAGGW
	Sub-contract vidéo company for communication material					10000	10000			10000	NAGGW
	Subcontract with Training on solidarity Tourism private company				75000		75000			75000	NAGGW
	Subcontract : biological riverbank fixation and long term support			350000			350000			350000	NAGGW
	Sub-contract: Birdlife specilized NGO	45000					45000			45000	NAGGW
	Subcontract : Dune fixation and long term support			429000			429000			429000	NAGGW
	Subcontract : Endangered tree production, plantation and punctual physical protection and long term support			380000			380000			380000	NAGGW
	Subcontract : Endangered tree production, plantation, ANR and punctual			60000			60000			60000	NAGGW

	protection on more biodiversity critical area										
	Subcontract : FACI landscape technical support on endangered species multiplicatio n, visti exchange between FACI and small nurseries, vegetables growing technical support, processing technics)			1000 0			10000			1000 0	NAGG W
	Subcontract : FACI technical support on endangered species multiplicatio n, visti exchange between FACI and small nurseries, vegetables growing technical support, processing technics)			3250 0			32500			3250 0	NAGG W
	Subcontract : GIRE sensitizatio n, training, learning by doing, exchange visits for Regional Council in Brakna and Guidimakha , and action		6000 0				60000			6000 0	NAGG W

	plan elaboration										
	Subcontract : manual excavation, bund creation and filter dung for entrey and exutory, biological protection upstream			168000			168000			168000	NAGGW
	Sub-contract: notes by terroir and technical note					33600	33600			33600	NAGGW
	Subcontract : Prosopis withdraw and replacement by local species with long term support			180000			180000			180000	NAGGW
	Subcontract : sampling collection and analysis	16000					16000			16000	NAGGW
	Subcontract : sensitization campaign over tree species during annual tree day			15000			15000			15000	NAGGW
	Sub-contract: technical support to youth and women during and after intership				90000		90000			90000	NAGGW

	Subcontract :FFS on agricultural land (fertilisation, agroforestry , ANR, etc.)			5000			5000			5000	NAGGW
	Subcontract :FFS on agricultural land (fertilisation, animal feed, etc.)			5000			5000			5000	NAGGW
	Subcontrat: Endangered tree production, plantation and long term support			100000			100000			100000	NAGGW
Contractual Services – Individual	Consultant hydraulic and rural infrastructure for CES/DRS assessment			12500			12500			12500	NAGGW
	Translation/interpretor		4000				4000			4000	NAGGW
Goods	Communication material (Computer and phone)						0		7500	7500	NAGGW
	Equipement Shop in Sellibaby				5000		5000			5000	NAGGW
	Equipment Cooperatives				84000		84000			84000	NAGGW
	Equipment for NAGGW branch		12000				12000			12000	NAGGW
	Equipment for wetland biodiversity inventory and monitoring by Region	8000					8000			8000	NAGGW
	Monitoring equipment (transport,				4000		4000			4000	NAGGW

	numeric tools, etc.)										
	Professional equipment				100000		100000			100000	NAGGW
	Professional equipment for Youth				260000		260000			260000	NAGGW
	Sub-contract: Green Class (dissemination to child)					24000	24000			24000	NAGGW
Grants/ Sub-grants	Doctorate Thesis (3 years)	64800					64800			64800	NAGGW
	Indirect Youth supported salary				216000		216000			216000	NAGGW
	Master Degree Thesis (6 months)	30000					30000			30000	NAGGW
Local Consultants	Baseline						0	9000		9000	NAGGW
	Communal Developement Agent degressive financial				9000		9000			9000	NAGGW
	Consulant national on rural hydraulic and impact assessment (ESS normative)			9000			9000			9000	NAGGW
	Consultant on RAMSAR (RAMSAR schedule preparation and submission)		10000				10000			10000	NAGGW
	Consultant on SIG Cartography					45000	45000			45000	NAGGW
	Informatic consultant	15000					15000			15000	NAGGW

	National Consultant on biodiversity (ecosystem services, NTFPs usages)	15000					15000			15000	NAGGW
	National consultant on participatory methodology	20000					20000			20000	NAGGW
	National Consultant on VCI	7500					7500			7500	NAGGW
	National Consultant on wetland management and development plan elaboration for 4 sites		25000				25000			25000	NAGGW
	Senior Consultant for Classification action plan		20000				20000			20000	NAGGW
	Senior Consultant for institutionnal support on biodiversity and PSE				60000		60000			60000	NAGGW
	Senior national consultant on biodiversity and wetlands	10000					10000			10000	NAGGW
	Senior national consultant on GIRE and wetlands	20000					20000			20000	NAGGW
Office Supplies	Office furniture		17000				17000			17000	NAGGW

	and basic equipment										
Other Operating Costs	Civil Control facilitation (transport for STD and commission for training and survey)						0	10000		10000	NAGGW
	Communication costs (team phone credit, data sending, etc.)						0	12000		12000	NAGGW
	DSA for DREDD expert for communiity sensitization and mobilisation in survey		14000				14000			14000	NAGGW
	Operational cost for transport facilitation of DREDD and Regional NAGGW		18000				18000			18000	NAGGW
	Operationnal costs for UGP transport		18000				18000			18000	NAGGW
	Transport for DREDD for community sensitization and mobilisation in survey		5000				5000			5000	NAGGW
	Vehicule maintenance and security equipment		28000				28000			28000	NAGGW
Salary and benefits / Staff costs	Drivers (100%)		48000				48000			48000	NAGGW

	DSA for UGP Field regular mission (Coordo + TA + M&E)		50400				50400			50400	NAGGW
	E&S and Gender expert staff to E&S aspects and training Women groups and cooperatives in administrative, business plan, negociation, processing equipment uses, product quality				72000		72000			72000	NAGGW
	M&E Officer						0	96000		96000	NAGGW
	National Administrative and Finance Officer						0		114000	114000	NAGGW
	National Project Coordinator (60%)		51600				51600		77400	129000	NAGGW
	National Technical Assistant (100%)		96000				96000			96000	NAGGW
Trainings, Workshops, Meetings	Data collection for GBV linkages with NTFP collection				4012		4012			4012	NAGGW
	Exchange visits and local group exchange on jobs opportunities and traditional				32000		32000			32000	NAGGW

	usages and linkages between Youth and ederly										
	Inception workshop: Material and offices rental						0	5000		5000	NAGGW
	Material and mobilisation for Gender activities				9000		9000			9000	NAGGW
	Material for publication on NTFPs usages				2000		2000			2000	NAGGW
	NAGGW General Director - GTRN meeting facilitation		15000				15000			15000	NAGGW
	Operational costs for partners transports to meetings (20 people)					2000	2000			2000	NAGGW
	PSC meetings						0		25000	25000	NAGGW
	Subcontract NGO for technical training of ToT in Union (NTFPs processing, IT on legume growing)				10000		10000			10000	NAGGW
	Subcontract : sensitization campaign over tree species during annual tree day			5000			5000			5000	NAGGW
	Subcontract :FFS in			15000			15000			15000	NAGGW

	recession areas on good practices (fertilisation, agroforestry practices, etc.)										
	Subcontracts Union (ToT, exchange visits)				32000		32000			32000	NAGGW
	workshop furniture		6000				6000			6000	NAGGW
	Workshop material (printing, etc.)					4000	4000			4000	NAGGW
	Workshop material and room	8000					8000			8000	NAGGW
Travel	DREDD DSA - Sensitization of community on the importance and interest for classification		1400				1400			1400	NAGGW
	DSA		2800		21000	3150	26950			26950	NAGGW
	DSA & travel	2000					2000			2000	NAGGW
	DSA and Travel			6525			6525			6525	NAGGW
	DSA civil agent	17500					17500			17500	NAGGW
	DSA consultant	4900					4900			4900	NAGGW
	Exchange visit (nenuphar, butchery, Balanites Kaedi, etc.)				45000		45000			45000	NAGGW
	Exchange visit at RBT Biosphere and PND		12000				12000			12000	NAGGW
	NAGGW Branch		16800				16800			16800	NAGGW

	Directors - field mission (DSA)										
	Transport for project team to Fora /GCP IP Annual Meetings					14400	14400			14400	NAGGW
	Transport for Trimestrial planification (AGLC-Commune)		8000				8000			8000	NAGGW
Vehicles	Vehicle for NAGGW branch (motos)		5000				5000			5000	NAGGW
	Vehicle for central and regional project team transport - vehicle		30000				30000			30000	NAGGW
Works	Borehole, water facilities and equipment for distribution			140000			140000			140000	NAGGW
	Construction Shop in Sellibaby				60000		60000			60000	NAGGW
	EcoTourism infrastructure creation (3 Birdlife observatory)				12000		12000			12000	NAGGW
	FACI SM Boulli			25000			25000			25000	NAGGW
	FACI SM Chlekha			25000			25000			25000	NAGGW
Total		**283700**	**794000**	**2385025**	**1202012**	**136150**	**4800887**	**252000**	**251700**	**5304587**	

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.

Part I - General Project Information	GEF Sec Comments	Agency response
1. a) Is the Project Information table correctly filled, including specifying adequate executing partners?	07/08/2024: Yes.	
b) Are the Rio Markers for CCM, CCA, BD and LD correctly selected, if applicable?	07/08/2024: Yes. However, while the CCM benefits have been identified in the proposal, including in the ToC, the CCA benefits are missing. While the CC-M benefits of restoration and improved management practices are clear, please consider making the CC-A benefits of these practices clearer, particularly in the ToC.	20 August 2024 CCA benefits are present in the ProDoc core objective under the paradigm shift GEB objectives *"Enhancing ecosystem resilience to shocks such as climate change" § 4.1.1.* Additional mentions have been made for CCA benefits under ToC and RF: - Ecosystem services contributing to "*Climate resilience*" has been integrated as part of the main objective of the project (cf. ToC) and R2 underlined the ecosystem resilience to climate "*and more resilient to climate shocks"* - Impact and climate co-benefit indicator have been added as "*producer's improved perception of their capacity to face climate shocks*". From Low to Medium. Indicators is based on producer sensation easier to measures; Few technical aspects will be considered to reinforce the objectivity of the indicator.
2. Project Summary. **a) Does the project summary concisely describe the problem to be addressed, the project objective and the strategies to deliver the GEBs or adaptation benefits and other key expected outcomes?** **b) Does the summary capture the essence of the project and is it within the max. of 250 words?**	07/08/2024: Not fully. Please include a paragraph that informs that the project is part of the Ecosystem Restoration Integrated Program (ERIP), including the specific role and strategic contribution of the child project to the program.	20 August 2024 Under the relevant section in both the CEO endorsement and the Prodoc, a paragraph has now been amended to clarify this as a child project under the ERIP.).

c) [If a child project under a program] Does the project summary include adequate and substantive link with the parent program goal and approach?		
3. Project Description Overview **a) Is the project objective statement concise, clear and measurable?** **b) [If a child project under a program] Is there a project Theory of Change that is aligned and consistent with the overall program goal and approach?** **c) Are the components, outcomes, and outputs sound, appropriate and sufficiently clear to achieve the project objective and the core indicators per the stated Theory of Change?** **d) Are gender dimensions, knowledge management, and M&E included within the project components and budgeted for?** **e) Are the GEF Project Financing and Co-Financing contributions to PMC proportional?** **f) Is the PMC equal to or below 10% (for MSP) or 5% (for FSP)? If above, is the justification acceptable?**	07/08/2024: Editorial comments: - The document includes many acronyms which have not been spelled out the first time they are being used in the document, making it difficult to understand for the reader. Please edit. - Some sections of the CEO Endorsement document could be further elaborated/strengthened, such as for instance the projects components/outputs, project alignment with national priorities and prioritization of selected sites. Useful information on these topics has been provided in the Agency Project Document. However, since only the GEF CEO Endorsement is published in the GEF website, please consider to elaborate on these topics by copying/pasting from the ProDoc.	20 August 2024 All first acronyms have been spelled out. CEO sections update. Detailed and sections have been added to CEO on the three aspects: (i) Components/Outputs; (ii) Project alignment with National Priorities; (iii) Site prioritization. Please see CEO section B and C
4. Project Outline **A. Project Rationale** **a) Is the current situation (including global environmental problems, key drivers of environmental degradation, climate vulnerability) clearly and adequately described from a systems perspective and adequately addressed by the project design?** **b) Have the role of stakeholders, incl. the private sector and local actors in the system been described and how they will contribute to GEBs and/or adaptation benefits and other project outcomes? Is the private sector seen mainly as a stakeholder or as financier?** **c) If this is an NGI project, is there a description of how the project and its financial structure are addressing financial barriers?**	07/08/2024: Not fully.	20 August 2024 Diagrams on the vicious circles of degradation of the wetland's ecosystems and the virtuous circles of restoration have been added to clarify the current situation and the adequacy of the project rationale. ProDoc and CEO have been updated. Please refer to the §B of the CEO on the section namely "Vicious circles of degradation and virtuous circles of restoration".
5 B. Project Description **5.1 a) Is there a concise theory of**	07/08/2024: Not fully.	20 August 2024

change (narrative and an optional schematic) that describes the project logic, including how the project design elements are contributing to the objective, the identified causal pathways, the focus and basis (including scientific) of the proposed solutions, how they provide a robust approach? Are underlying key assumptions listed? **b) [If a child project under a program] Is the Theory of change aligned with and consistent with the overall program goal and approach?** **c) Is there a description of how the GEF alternative will build on ongoing/previous investments (GEF and non-GEF), lessons and experiences in the country/region? [If a child project under a program] Does the description include how the alternative aligns with and contributes to the overall program goal and approach?** **d) Are the project components (interventions and activities) described and proposed solutions and critical assumptions and risks properly justified? Is there an indication of why the project approach has been selected over other potential options?** **e) Incremental/additional cost reasoning: Is the incremental/additional cost reasoning properly described as per the Guidelines provided in GEF/C.31/12? Has the baseline scenario and/or associated baseline projects been described? Is the project incremental reasoning provisioned (including the role of the GEF)? Are the global environmental benefits and/or adaptation benefits identified?** **f) Other Benefits: Are the socioeconomic benefits resulting from the project at the national and local levels sufficiently described?** **g) Is the financing presented in the annexed financing table adequate and demonstrate a cost-effective approach to meet the project objectives? Are items**	On ToC and benefits: - While the CCM benefits have been identified in the proposal, including in the ToC, the CCA benefits are missing. While it is clear the CCA benefits of restoration and improved management practices, please consider making the CCA benefits of these practices clearer, particularly in the ToC. On gender: - Although specific indicators have been added for gender, overall gender aspects could be better mainstreamed across the outcomes and outputs of the project. In addition, please ensure that the KM and communications products to be developed feature good practices and lessons learned on gender mainstreaming and other gender inequalities, such as gender-based violence (e.g. Output 3.1). - In all activities engaging stakeholders, please ensure that gender experts and representative of women's groups are involved. Under M&E, ensure that gender dimensions are integrated, monitored and reported on. - As a good practice, it is recommended to align the GAP activities with the project's components and outputs, to facilitate an easier implementation by the implementation and executing partners. On policy coherence: - Please briefly elaborate on the topic of proactive drought management: Does the project contribute in any way to the implementation of the National Drought Plan (if so, please also mention this in the policy alignment section).	ToC has been updated with the integration of CCA in R2 and the main objective. **On Gender.** - **Outcomes and Outputs** have been reformulated to better mainstream Gender aspects: *Outcome 1 – Gender transformative national and local governance of wetland landscapes are improved based on scientific evidence* *Output 1.2. Inclusive, gender transformative and participatory wetland governance and management systems are in place* *Outcome 2: Wetlands are restored and made more resilient to climate shocks, using innovative technologies, gender approaches and sustainably managed resulting in GEBs and sustainable livelihoods* *Output.2.1. 4,700 ha of degraded landscapes/wetlands are restored through Nature Based Solutions and filling gender gaps* *Output 2.2 Innovative financial opportunities established on gender basis, support wetland landscape sustainable management* *Outcome 3 - Monitoring, Evaluation, Knowledge and Learning supports broader adoption and upscaling of restoration and gender sensitivity* *Output 3.1. Monitoring and evaluation system for Project and Gender Action Plan* *Output.3.2. Gender sensitive knowledge management at local, subnational, national and regional levels is improved to support policy making and institutional learning* - **Knowledge management.** Gender activities has been reinforced in Output 3.2 of gender mainstreaming in all

charged to the PMC reasonable according to the GEF guidelines? **h) How does the project design ensure resilience to future changes in the drivers and adaptive management needs and options (as applicable for this FSP/MSP)?** **i) Are the relevant stakeholders (including women, private sector, CSO, e.g.) and their roles adequately described within the components?** **j) Gender: Does the gender analysis identify any gender differences, gaps or opportunities linked to project/program objectives and activities and have these been taken up in component design and description/s?** **k) Are the proposed elements to capture and disseminate knowledge and learning outputs and strategic communication adequately described?** **l) Policy Coherence: Have any policies, regulations or subsidies been identified that could counteract the intended project outcomes and how will that be addressed?** **m) Transformation and/or innovation: Is the project going to be transformative or innovative? [If a child project under an integrated program] Are the specific levers of transformation identified and described? Does it explain scaling up opportunities?**		publication and few materials with primary objective on gender (GBV, etc.) contribution in material. Gender aspects have been added as green class thematic. Quota for women staff has been integrating in GCP IP meetings and events. - Particular attention has been integrated on M&E in activity 3.1.1: "*The Gender expert will work closely with the M&E Officer to ensure the disaggregation of all indicators on a gender basis as well as reintegrate all the indicators from the Gender Action Plan. She will also be reporting every 6 months the GAP implementation status to the M&E and the Technical assistant to the Coordinator. She will also ensure Gender approach sensitization for project staff and partners as well as establish a GBV management system sensitize partners on GBV.*" - **Stakeholder engagement and gender**. A paragraph has been added in CEO to synthetize gender aspect and emphasis the key stakeholder principle for gender inclusion - ***"Stakeholder engagement and Gender approach**. The project has been designed based on a gender analysis and a strong mobilization of women. Women involvement in the project are mainstreamed in all activities on decisional aspects from the higher level (PSC) to the local structures (AGLC Board, VDC, Environmental Commission). It triggers the barrier of women workload by tackling reproductive tasks (water accessibility) and productive burden (NTFP availability through plantation and accessibility through land tenure agreement and AGLC NTFP access rules, NTFP transformation equipment's; individual trainings). It also tackles the lack of*

		women power in commercial negotiation through social structuration. It answers to financial short gaps through HIMO activities. Finaly, it contributes to fill usual project implementation gaps through partners sensibilization, quotas for women technician involvement as well as a dedicated gender expert. All stakeholder engagement process should be made in the presence of the project gender experts or the women technician of partners as well as the representative of women's groups. Relevant women groups are either UFG, women independent cooperatives, women associations, etc." - **GAP structure** has been readapted to fit the good practices of clear alignment with project structure. - <u>On policy coherence:</u> Reference have been added to the 2002 National Action Plan to combat desertification (PAN LCD) as the only official validated document under the UNCCD. Mauritania commits to UNCCD 2018-2030 strategy. With this regard, the National Drought Plan objectives and the Land Degradation Neutrality Targets are on-going process with the support to UNEP. The official reference to these two elements are considered under the SNEDD 2030. ProDoc and CEO have been updated accordingly.
5.2 Institutional Arrangements and Coordination with Ongoing Initiatives and Project **a) Are the institutional arrangements, including potential executing partners, outlined on regional, national/local levels and a rationale provided? Has an organogram and/or funds flow diagram been included?** **b) Comment on proposed agency execution support (if agency expects to request exception). Is GEF in support of the request?** **c) Is there a description of coordination and cooperation with ongoing GEF and non-GEF financed projects/programs (such as government and/or**	07/08/2024: Yes	

other bilateral/multilateral supported initiatives in the project area, e.g.). **d) [If a child project under an integrated program] Does the framework for coordination and collaboration demonstrate consistency with overall ambition of the program for transformative change?**		
5.3 Core indicators **a) Are the identified core indicators calculated using the methodology and adhering to the overarching principles included in the corresponding Guidelines (GEF/C.62/Inf.12/Rev.01)? [If a child project under a program] Is the choice of core indicators consistent with those prioritized under the parent program?** **b) Are the project's targeted contributions to GEBs (measured through core indicators and additional listed outcome indicators) /adaptation benefits reasonable and achievable? Are the GEF Climate Change adaptation indicators and sub-indicators for LDCF and SCCF properly documented?**	07/08/2024: Not fully. - Core Indicator 6 – the GHG mitigated as per the "Core Indicator" section of the CEO Endorsement document and the Results Measurement Framework, i.e., 727,800 tCO2 eq, doesn't match the GHG mitigated as per the Ex-Act Tool, i.e., 858,345 tCO2 eq. - The GHG estimated, i.e., 858,345 tCO2 ea, are in line with the amount of ha targeted under the project. The following assumptions have been made for the calculations: o Grassland – 110 ha o Silvopasture – 90 ha o Annual cropland – 188 ha o Grassland – 187 ha o Tropical dry forest – 770 ha o Tropical shrubland – 10 ha o Tamour Excavation - 28 ha Please briefly explain how these areas have been estimated. An explanation in the CEO Endorsement document would be useful for the reader.	20 August 2024 Core indicator 6. The Core Indicator section has been updated according to the EXACT Tools, ie 858.000 tCO2eq. Project superficies have been all estimated based on a georeferencing work and satellite imagery (see ProDoc Annex 18). The EXACT land use presented are the final expected usage of restored land. An additional hypothesis considered that CES/DRS restored land would be affected for 50% for agricultural use and 50% pastoral use, as per the lesson learned from PASK II. For more detailed: Grassland 110ha correspond to the dune fixation superficies in Mall and Ould Boukseiss; 90ha silvopasture correspond to the prosopis replacement in Maal, Annual cropland and Grassland correspond to the 50% final usage of restored CES/DRS land, Tropical dry forest 770ha correspond to the Assisted Natural regeneration in Oued. Tropical Shrubland 10ha correspond to the Karakoro riverbank which has been estimated as 5km per 20m width. Tamour excavation 28ha correspond to Cerke Tamourt and Boulli pond excavation needs. The relevant paragraph has been added to the CEO document and the ProDoc.
5.4 Risks **a) Is there a well-articulated assessment of risk to outcomes and identification of mitigation measures under each relevant risk category? Are mitigation**	07/08/2024: Not fully. - Please provide an explanation for the 'overall risk' in the key risk table.	20 August 2024 Risk Table has been updated considering

measures clearly identified and realistic? Is there any omission? **b) Is the rating provided reflecting the residual risk to the likely achievement of intended outcomes after accounting for the expected implementation of mitigation measures?** **c) Are environmental and social risks, impacts and management measures adequately assessed and rated and consistent with requirements set out in SD/PL/03?**	- A contingency plan will be developed under the project due to the security situation and the potential increase of refugee in the Karakoro landscape. This is very much welcome. Please include this under the Risks Analysis and add the contingency plan as one of the mitigation measures.	Overall risk explanation: *"The project risks are highly dependent of the local complex social context in both landscape as well as the potential insecurity increase in confront to the regional context. It is also linked to the sensitivity of wetlands. The historical strong collaboration between NAGGW and IUCN as well as the strong commitment and mobilization of local partners (Mayors, INKA, NGOs and association) and flexible management of project (contingency plan, inclusive territorial planning). Finally, the project focus on biodiversity commitment and preservation of local species. All of these key aspects ensure a proper prevention and mitigation of risks"* Security mitigation measures: *"Strong Commitment of local governance in the project (INKA and Communes) and their conflict prevention and resolution processes.* *Contingency Plan to quickly react to context security situation changes."*
5.5 For NGI Only: Is there a justification of the financial structure and of the use of financial instrument with concessionality levels?	n/a	
6 C. Alignment with GEF-8 Programming Strategies and Country/Regional Priorities **6.1 a) Is the project adequately aligned with Focal Area objectives, and/or the LDCF/SCCF strategy?** **b) [If a child project under an integrated program] Is the project adequately aligned with the program objective in the GEF-8 programming directions?**	07/08/2024: Yes.	
6.2 Is the project alignment/coherent with country and regional priorities, policies, strategies and plans (including those related to the MEAs and to relevant sectors).	07/08/2024: No. - Alignment with country (Mauritania) and regional priorities (Great Green Wall) is missing in the portal section. - Please also see comment on a potential linkage with the	20 August 2024 A paragraph on the Country and regional priorities, policies strategies and plans has been integrated under §C of the CEO page 37, namely *"National policy coherency"*, behind the first part on the GEF8 alignment. Additional

	National Drought Plan and include here as appropriate.	linkages with the PAN-LCD and under validation Drought Plan and LDN targets have been considered.
6.3 For projects aiming to generate biodiversity benefits (regardless of what the source of the resources is - i.e., BD, CC or LD), does the project clearly identify which of the 23 targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework the project contributes to and how it contributes to the identified target(s)?	07/08/2024: Yes.	
7 D. Policy Requirements **7.1 Are the Policy Requirement sections completed?**	07/08/2024: Yes.	
7.2 Is the Gender Action Plan uploaded?	07/08/2024: Yes. As mentioned above, as a good practice, it is recommended to align the GAP activities with the project's components and outputs, to facilitate an easier implementation by the implementation and executing partners.	20 August 2024 The GAP is informed by key gender inequality pillars such as decisional power, productive activities and social structuration, reproductive activities and workload decrease, GBV prevention and management. All gender activities are fully budgeted and included in all project activities. GAP has been based on the comments to align with the Project structure. Please refer to the updated GAP submitted.
7.3 Is the stakeholder engagement plan uploaded?	07/08/2024: Yes.	
7.4 Have the required applicable safeguards documents been uploaded?	07/08/2024: Yes.	
8 Annexes **Annex A: Financing Tables** **8.1 GEF Financing Table and Focal Area Elements: Is the proposed GEF financing (including the Agency fee) in line with GEF policies and guidelines? Are they within the resources available from (mark all that apply):** **STAR allocation?**	07/08/2024: Yes.	
Focal Area allocation?	07/08/2024: Yes.	
LDCF under the principle of equitable access?	n/a	
SCCF A (SIDS)?	n/a	

SCCF B (Tech Transfer, Innovation, Private Sector)?	n/a	
Focal Area Set Aside?	07/08/2024: Yes.	
8.2 Project Preparation Grant (PPG) **a) Is the use of PPG attached in Annex: Status of Utilization of Project Preparation Grant (PPG) properly itemized according to the guidelines?**	07/08/2024: Yes. However, please explain the difference between the total of $200,000 and the utilized/committed funds. What is planned with the remainder?	20 August 2024 We will be using the remainder for dedicated ESMS related activities as well as support in the first year of implementation towards ensuring the inclusion of marginalised and vulnerable migrant groups in the sites / project areas. References have been made in both ProDoc and CEO documents. The difference between utilized and committed amount are related to clauses with services providers to close the contract at the final validation of the GEF.
8.3 Source of Funds **Does the sources of funds table match with the amounts in the OFP's LOE?** **Note: the table only captures sources of funds from the country's STAR allocation**	07/08/2024: Yes.	
8.4 Confirmed co-financing for the project, by name and type: Are the amounts, sources, and types of co-financing adequately documented and consistent with the requirements of the Co-Financing Policy and Guidelines? **e.g. Have letters of co-finance been submitted, correctly classified as investment mobilized or in-kind/recurring expenditures? If investment mobilized: is there an explanation below the table to describe the nature of co-finance? If letters are not in English, is a translation provided?**	07/08/2024: - In-kind is 'recurrent expenditure' normally. Please revise where in-kind is classified as 'investment mobilized' to 'recurrent expenditures' - Co-financing level is rather low. Please briefly explain the difficulties in raising co-finance under the respective table.	20 August 2024 Investment Mobilised type by cofinancing partner has been updated accordingly. An explanation of low co-financing level has been added to the document. *"The investment mobilised is associated with restoration activities from the NAGGW as well as support from other stakeholders in restructuration of the INKA and finally the construction and equipment of processing and*

		conservation office for the UFG. Major co-financing difficulties/decisions were: - *The PPG mission decision to reinforce the commitment of the local structure through deep dialogue and negotiation with Civil society (UFG, Local NGO), local Authorities (Communes, INKA) and University of Nouakchott which does not lead to important co-financing amount but contribute to proper appropriation of the project by themselves and ensure impactful activities.* - *Structured private sector is mostly scarce in the area. The mission decided to rely on local private sector (small artisanal actors for youth professionalization) where cofinancing was not possible to mobilized officially.* - *Most relevant cofinancing projects are under planning and not yet officially validated (PRADEL, SECURALIM). Others are at the end of their implementation (RIMDIR, PRODEFI, SAP3C 2).* - *Governmental investment ProPEP just close in 2023 and not new investment program have been yet disclosed to properly identify cofinancing activities. The project therefore relies on the investment and recurrent expenses from Annual program from*

		environmental services and NAGGW."
Annex B: Endorsements **8.5 a) If – and only if - this is a global or regional project for which not all country-based interventions were known at PIF stage and, therefore, not all LOEs provided:** **Has the project been endorsed by the GEF OFP/s of all GEF eligible participating countries and has the OFP name and position been checked against the GEF database at the time of submission?**	07/08/2024: Yes.	
b) Are the OFP endorsement letters uploaded to the GEF Portal (compiled as a single document, if applicable)?	07/08/2024: Yes.	
c) Do the letters follow the correct format and are the endorsed amounts consistent with the amounts included in the Portal?	07/08/2024: Yes.	
Annex C: Project Results Framework **8.6 a) Have the GEF core indicators been included?** **b) Have SMART indicators been used; are means of verification well thought out; do the targets correspond/are appropriate in view of total project financing (too high? Too low?)** **c) Are all relevant indicators sex disaggregated?** **d) Is the Project Results Framework included in the Project Document pasted in the Template?** **e)If a regional/global coordination child project under an integrated program] Does the results framework reflect the program-wide result framework, inclusive of results from child projects and specific to the regional/global coordination child project? [If a country child project under an integrated program] Is the child project result framework inclusive of program-wide metrics monitored across child project by the Regional/Global Child project?**	07/08/2024: Yes.	

Annex E: Project map and coordinates **8.7 Have geographic coordinates of project locations been entered in the dedicated table? Are relevant illustrative maps included?**	07/08/2024: Yes.	
Annex F: Environmental and Social Safeguards Documentation and Rating **8.8 Have the relevant safeguard documents been uploaded to the GEF Portal? Has the safeguards rating been provided and filled out in the ER field below the risk table?**	07/08/2024: Yes.	
Annex G: GEF Budget template **8.9 a) Is the GEF budget template attached and appropriately filled out incl. items such as the executing partner for each budget line?** **b) Are the activities / expenditures reasonably and accurately charged to the three identified sources (Components, M&E and PMC)?** **c) Are TORs for key project staff funded by GEF grant and/or co-finance attached?**	07/08/2024: Comments on the budget: - Please explain abbreviations, i.e. FACI SM etc. - For the doctoral and master thesis: please clarify in the budget notes whether this is applied research and in which way it contributes to achieving the project's objectives, and in which time frame. - Office supplies and National Project Coordinator should be charged 100% to PMC but not to project component, please revise. - Please justify purchase of motorized vehicles for the reviewer's consideration.	20 August 2024 Many comments have been added to explain each budget line. Here the few elements. - Doctoral and master thesis: "*This is applied research as focussing on scientific gaps over both landscapes to ensure proper implementation of activities. Few identified thematic are (i) quantitative and qualitative biocenose inventory; (ii) terrestrial and aquatic faunal and floral inventories and their dynamic in the ecosystem (rivers, etc.); (iii) Germination test of endangered forest essence to ensure right afforestation of degraded areas; (iv) traditional knowledge over ecosystems services valorisation and especially NTFPs; (v) additional birdlife inventory or specific research; (v) additional studies and analysis on micropollutant in water and biological tissue; etc. By reinforcing the knowledge over the wetlands (floral, faunal, hydrological, etc.), it directly contributes to the Output 1.1 as evidence-based information for highest strategic decision making. It also contributes to the Output 2.1 through scientific orientation over endemics species and restoration practices adapted to local context (habitat, soil, etc.)*"

		- FACI SM means: *Integrated communitarian agricultural Farms (FACI) Small Model (SM). It is based on the NAGGW definition of model of FACI. Name has been explained in the budget with detailed of the activities (hole, pumping system, agricultural inputs, protection and technical initial assistance).* - Office supplies: "*Currently Communal offices are not functional. As the project build on the Commune as a major actor, the equipment of the Communal office is a prerequisite for the activity's implementation. This support aims to ensure the functionality of the Commune in its activities: (i) Coordination among local actors; (ii) Trimestrial meetings between DREV-AGLC-Commune; (iii) Civil control. "* - National Project Coordinator: "*The ratio of 60% PMU and 40% on technical components is aligned with the project implementation reality. The National Project Coordinator will have a technical profile and their tasks will be to support through scientific and technical advice, the project. 40% of their time will be dedicated to providing scientific and technical advice as specified in the Job description Annex 14 of ProDoc. They will also spend 20% of their time in field for technical support through quarterly mission. This approach builds on existing practices in other GEF projects and is aligned with best practice in areas where national capacity is limited."* - Motorized vehicles: "*Vehicle needed due to remote and daily field work (harsh context in Guidimakha and Brakna, multiple field mission from coordinator and the Assistant to the coordinator to support and monitor consultancy and partners, punctual equipment*

		transport for regional team)" / "2 Motocycles needed due to harsh context during rainy season and the importance of continuous support in Djelewar and Chlekra where access is limited and difficult."
Annex H: NGI Relevant Annexes **8.10 a) Does the project provide sufficient detail (indicative term sheet) to assess the following criteria: co-financing ratios, financial terms and conditions, and financial additionality? If not, please provide comments.** **b) Does the project provide a detailed reflow table to assess the project capacity of generating reflows? If not, please provide comments.** **c) Is the Agency eligible to administer concessional finance? If not, please provide comments.**	n/a	
Additional Annexes **9. GEFSEC DECISION** **9.1.GEFSEC Recommendation** **Is the project recommended for approval**	07/08/2024: No. Please address comments made in this review.	
9.2 Additional Comments to be considered by the Agency during the inception and implementation phase		