

GEF-8 REQUEST FOR CEO CHILD ENDORSEMENT/APPROVAL

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General Child Project Information

Child Project Title

Project for Landscape Restoration and Integrated management of ecosystem in St Louis Region of Senegal – ProLaRIME

Region Africa	GEF Project ID 11462
Country(ies) Senegal	Type of Project FSP
GEF Agency(ies) UNEP	GEF Agency Project ID
Project Executing Entity(s) Senegalese Agency for Reforestation and the Great Green Wall of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development and Ecological Transition	Project Executing Type Government
GEF Focal Area (s) Multi Focal Area	Submission Date 8/20/2025
Type of Trust Fund GET	Project Duration (Months) 60
GEF Project Grant: (a) 4,437,156.00	Agency Fee(s) Grant: (b) 399,344.00
PPG Amount: (c) 150,000.00	PPG Agency Fee(s): (d) 13,500.00
Total GEF Financing: (a+b+c+d) 5000000	Total Co-financing 28,165,761.00

Project Sector (CCM Only)

Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation	Climate Change Adaptation	Biodiversity	Land Degradation
No Contribution 0	No Contribution 0	Principal Objective 2	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)

The Republic of Senegal, like much of the Sahel, faces severe environmental and socio-economic challenges driven by land degradation, biodiversity loss, and climate variability. These interconnected issues contribute to declining agricultural productivity, advancing desertification, and growing vulnerability of rural livelihoods. Land degradation leads to crop failure, livestock losses, and reduced household income, accelerating rural-to-urban migration and increasing pressure on urban services. Biodiversity is under threat from habitat fragmentation, overexploitation of natural resources, invasive species, pollution, and the intensifying impacts of climate change.

Senegal's geographical position and dependence on rain-fed agriculture heighten its exposure to extreme weather events, coastal erosion, and sea-level rise. The degradation of beaches and mangroves destroys essential habitats, displaces populations, and increases socio-economic vulnerability along the coastline. Rising temperatures and prolonged droughts further stress ecosystems, biodiversity, and public health, reinforcing the urgency for integrated environmental management.

These challenges reflect wider trends across the Sahel, where unsustainable land use practices, limited institutional capacity, and socio-economic fragility amplify vulnerability to climate change. In response, the GEF launched the Transformation Approach to Large-Scale Investment in Support of the Implementation of the Great Green Wall Initiative (TALSISI-GGWI) under its GEF-8 cycle. The initiative aims to catalyse transformative impacts in land restoration, biodiversity conservation, and climate resilience through integrated landscape management and sustainable livelihood strategies.

Within this framework, nine countries - Burkina Faso, Chad, Ethiopia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, and The Gambia - have developed coordinated Child Projects. These are supported by a regional coordination project that provides technical guidance and ensures coherence and collaboration across countries in addressing shared environmental challenges.

Senegal's Child Project—the Project for Landscape Restoration and Integrated Management of Ecosystems in the Saint-Louis Region (ProLaRIME)—targets critical barriers to effective natural resource management. These include misalignment between formal institutions and traditional governance, limited community engagement, inadequate inter-institutional coordination, and insufficient technical, financial, and human capacities.

ProLaRIME seeks to restore and sustainably manage degraded ecosystems in the Saint-Louis region through integrated natural resource management, strengthened community resilience, and improved environmental governance. It will restore 5,000 hectares of degraded production land and promote sustainable land-use practices across an additional 105,000 hectares, contributing to a reduction of about 140,254 metric tons of CO₂e.

To support biodiversity conservation, ProLaRIME will promote the recovery of native species through community-based initiatives and integrate biodiversity into local land-use planning. The project will also enhance socio-economic resilience by improving livelihoods for 200,000 people - ensuring gender parity - and building the capacity of 1,000 decision-makers. Through these actions, ProLaRIME advances the objectives of the Great Green Wall under the TALSISI-GGWI program by empowering communities and institutions to lead ecosystem restoration and climate-resilient development.

Child Project Description Overview

Project Objective

To restore and sustainably manage degraded ecosystems in the Saint-Louis region through integrated natural resource management, enhanced community resilience and livelihoods, and strengthened governance frameworks

Project Components

Component 1: Integrated and sustainable management of natural resources and conservation of biodiversity.

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
1,912,863.00	12,137,801.00

Outcome:

1.1 Implementation of integrated sustainable natural resources management practices to improve biodiversity conservation and communities' resilience

Output:

1.1.1 5,000 hectares of degraded land restored using nature-based and drought-resilient solutions to improve ecosystem services, enhance biodiversity, and climate resilience, thereby strengthening the capacity of landscapes to withstand and recover from drought and other climate shocks.

1.1.2 Gender-responsive community-based natural resource management plans are developed and operational in at least 20 communities, bringing 100,000 ha of protected area (Six Forage Reserve) under improved management ensuring full participation of women and youth in decision-making and implementation.

1.1.3 Capacity of local institutions and governance structures enhanced through training 500 stakeholders (50% women, 50% men) to support gender-responsive, drought-adaptive integrated ecosystem management, biodiversity monitoring, and enforcement, promoting sustainable land and water use under increasing drought conditions.

Component 2: Community empowerment through resilience building

Component Type	Trust Fund
Investment	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
1,386,225.00	8,799,352.00

Outcome:

2.1 Communities respond and cope better with the impacts of extreme weather events and resource scarcity

Output:

2.1.1 200,000 people (50% women, 50% men) equipped with climate- and drought-resilient inputs and technologies to enhance productivity and reduce vulnerability to drought and climate shocks across 105,000 hectares, through sustainable land-use adoption practices, soil and water conservation measures, and livelihood diversification.

2.1.2 300 community-based Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Early Warning Committees, with gender-inclusive representation, to effectively anticipate, prepare for, and respond to extreme weather events trained.

2.1.3 Gender-responsive community risk management plans are developed and tested through simulation exercises in at least 15 villages, enhancing local capacity to manage and respond to disaster risks.

Component 3: Strengthening governance frameworks for the sustainable management of natural resources and biodiversity

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
450,000.00	2,856,468.00

Outcome:

3.1 Enhanced management of natural resources and biodiversity conservation improved

Output:

3.1.1 Six (6) policies and legal frameworks for sustainable natural resource management reviewed and strengthened, ensuring gender inclusion

3.1.2 Five (5) gender-responsive multi-stakeholder natural resource governance platforms in selected municipalities of St. Louis established or strengthened

3.1.3 1,000 government officials, local authorities, traditional leaders, youth, and persons with disabilities (50% women, 50% men) trained on gender-responsive and drought-adaptive environmental governance, enforcement, and participatory planning to strengthen inclusive, equitable, and accessible institutional capacity for effective management of natural resources and biodiversity under recurrent drought stress.

Component 4: Improved communication, advocacy and capitalization and M&E

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
350,000.00	2,221,695.00

Outcome:

4.1 Communication, advocacy and capitalization enhanced and improve the implementation of the GGW activities in Senegal.

Output:

4.1.1 A national and regional communication strategy aligned with the GGW vision developed and disseminated

4.1.2 Gender-responsive knowledge products (20 knowledge products including case studies, technical briefs, videos) developed, and good practices documented and disseminated

M&E

Component Type	Trust Fund
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Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
126,775.00	804,731.00

Outcome:

5.1 Participatory monitoring and evaluation strengthened project implementation and results, contributing to the GGW Program.

Output:

5.1.1 Participatory M&E system for GGW activities established and operationalized

5.1.2 Integrated capacity-building workshops for relevant stakeholders delivered in collaboration with the regional project to harmonize approaches, share lessons learned, and strengthen multi-country cooperation

Component Balances

Project Components	GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
Component 1: Integrated and sustainable management of natural resources and conservation of biodiversity.	1,912,863.00	12,137,801.00
Component 2: Community empowerment through resilience building	1,386,225.00	8,799,352.00
Component 3: Strengthening governance frameworks for the sustainable management of natural resources and biodiversity	450,000.00	2,856,468.00
Component 4: Improved communication, advocacy and capitalization and M&E	350,000.00	2,221,695.00
M&E	126,775.00	804,731.00
Subtotal	4,225,863.00	26,820,047.00
Project Management Cost	211,293.00	1,345,714.00
Total Project Cost (\$)	4,437,156.00	28,165,761.00

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 Republic of Senegal covers 196,722 km² and lies between 12°8' and 16°09' north latitude and 12° and 17° west longitude. It is made up of 14 administrative regions and 46 departments. The population of Senegal is estimated at around 18,967,820^[1], of which around 42% live in urban areas. Senegal's economy is primarily based on natural resources, including fish, peanuts, livestock, and minerals such as iron and phosphates. In addition, the tourism and service sectors also characterize the significant diversification of the economy. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2020 was \$24.9 billion in current terms. However, poverty and income inequality remain widespread with over 38% of the population living below the poverty line.

The country faces acute challenges related to land degradation and biodiversity loss - issues deeply intertwined with climate variability, unsustainable land use, and socio-economic pressures. Land degradation in Senegal is driven by a combination of natural and anthropogenic factors. The country's semi-arid climate, marked by short and erratic rainy seasons, exacerbates soil erosion and desertification. Over 34% of Senegal's arable land is affected by desertification, with salinization, wind and water erosion, and soil compaction severely limiting agricultural productivity.^[2] Groundnut monoculture, overgrazing, and deforestation further degrade soil fertility and structure, leading to reduced crop yields and heightened food insecurity.^[3] The consequences include reduced soil fertility, increased poverty, and loss of ecosystem services.^[4]

The economic toll is significant: degradation of cropland used for rice, millet, and maize costs the country an estimated \$103 million annually - about 2% of GDP.^[5] Land Use/Cover Change (LUCC), including deforestation and urban expansion, contributes an additional \$412 million in losses, or 4% of GDP.^[6] It has been reported that Land degradation costs Senegal about 9% of its GDP annually.^[7] These figures underscore the urgency of sustainable land management (SLM) interventions in the country.

Senegal's biodiversity is rich and varied, spanning savannas, wetlands, forests, and coastal ecosystems. Iconic species such as lions, elephants, and hippos inhabit protected areas like Niokolo-Koba National Park and Djoudj Bird Sanctuary. Yet, biodiversity is under severe threat from habitat fragmentation, overexploitation, pollution, and climate change.^[8] Also, Senegal has faced the introduction of invasive alien species with potentially devastating impacts on its ecosystems. These invasive species include plants, insects, and fish, posing a significant threat to the country's biodiversity. Notable examples of invasive species in Senegal include *Typha latifolia*, *Salvinia molesta*, *Eichhornia crassipes*, and *Leucaena leucocephala*.^[9]

Between 2005 and 2010, Senegal lost 40,000 hectares of forest annually, largely due to wood fuel extraction and agricultural expansion.^[10]¹⁰ Overfishing, especially illegal and unregulated practices, has depleted marine stocks and damaged coastal ecosystems, threatening livelihoods and food security. Habitat degradation poses a serious threat to the survival of several animal species in Senegal. This includes the Western Red Colobus (a species of Old-World monkey), the elephant, the lion, and the Giant Eland, among other species.^[11]¹¹ In addition, certain animal and plant species, very threatened today in Senegal, are only partially protected - or not at all - by the existing codes (Code forestry, Hunting Code, Fishing Code).^[12]¹²

Aquatic ecosystems, including Senegal's biologically important wetlands, are not spared from degradation. For example, the mangrove ecosystem of the Saloum Delta is the most extensive and abounds in a rather remarkable diversity of aquatic and avian fauna, which is of great ecological and socio-economic importance. However, with drought, the area has experienced a continuous deterioration of its climatic conditions, thus leading to an increase in salinity.^[13]¹³

Climate change is intensifying both land degradation and biodiversity loss in Senegal, compounding existing environmental and socio-economic vulnerabilities. The country's semi-arid climate makes it particularly susceptible to climate-induced land degradation. Rising temperatures and prolonged droughts have led to:

- *Desertification*: About 34% of Senegal's arable land is affected, reducing agricultural productivity and increasing food insecurity.^[14]¹⁴
- *Soil erosion and salinization*: Erratic rainfall patterns and extreme weather events accelerate water and wind erosion. In coastal and delta regions, saltwater intrusion - driven by rising sea levels—damages soil quality and undermines rice cultivation.^[15]¹⁵
- *Livelihood disruption*: Degraded land leads to crop failures, livestock mortality, and reduced income, prompting rural-to-urban migration and increasing pressure on urban infrastructure. Additionally, severe land degradation is consistently associated with reduced crop yields, regardless of fertilizer use, making farming less viable for smallholders.^[16]¹⁶

In terms of biodiversity, climate change continues to threaten Senegal's rich biodiversity across terrestrial, freshwater, and marine ecosystems:

- *Habitat loss and fragmentation*: Coastal erosion and deforestation - exacerbated by climate stress destroy critical habitats for species like antelopes, turtles, and migratory birds.^[17]¹⁷
- *Mangrove degradation*: Rising salinity and sea-level rise are damaging mangrove forests in the Saloum Delta and Casamance, which are vital for fish breeding, carbon storage, and shoreline protection.^[18]¹⁸
- *Marine biodiversity decline*: Warmer ocean temperatures and saltwater intrusion reduce fish stocks, affecting food security and the livelihoods of coastal communities.^[19]¹⁹

- *Species vulnerability*: Changes in temperature and rainfall disrupt breeding cycles and migration patterns, increasing the risk of extinction for sensitive species. Evidence points to the fact that climate change will reduce the genetic diversity and distribution of important species like *Senegalia senegal*, affecting their ability to adapt.^{[20]²⁰}

Climate change is compounding the challenges of land degradation and biodiversity loss in Senegal. The phenomenon is significantly worsening land degradation and biodiversity loss in Senegal. The country faces rising temperatures, changing rainfall patterns, and more frequent extreme weather, which together drive soil erosion, desertification, and the decline of key plant and animal species. Up to two-thirds of Senegal's arable land is now degraded, and several important species are losing suitable habitat. 63–67% of Senegal's arable land is degraded, mainly due to climate hazards (drought, erratic rainfall, and higher temperatures), unsustainable land use, and population pressure.^{[21]²¹} Climate change is predicted to reduce the genetic diversity and distribution of important species like *Senegalia senegal*, affecting their ability to adapt. Key agroforestry species like *Cordyla pinnata* and *Faidherbia albida* are losing habitat, with *C. pinnata* projected to decline under all climate scenarios. *Balanites aegyptiaca* may be more resilient, but overall, species distributions are shifting and shrinking.^{[22]²²}

Project target area – St Louis region: Brief overview of the environmental context

The relatively flat topography and sandy soil texture over much of the area means that water erosion is not very significant in the project intervention zone. However, coastal erosion is evident in areas located in the wet part of the lower delta, particularly in the communes of Gandon and Ndiebène Gandiole. This erosion is caused by wave scouring along the coastline and coastal villages. It is in this same zone that salinized soils are found, due to seawater intrusion into mangrove areas and nearby water bodies. The salinization of these water bodies explains the salt production in the vicinity of Ngaye Ngaye (Gandon Commune), where between 4,000 and 6,000 tons are extracted annually.

In the Dièry areas of the communes of Gandon and Ndiebène Gandiole, wind erosion predominates. It is exacerbated by vegetation degradation, which leaves large portions of the soil exposed. Bare soils and degraded forest formations are mostly found in the continental parts of Gandon and Ndiebène Gandiole and in the commune of Fass Ngom. Saline soil is primarily found in areas close to the coast.

Factors contributing to land Degradation:

- **Drought**: A major cause of water stress, leading to the death of many forest formations, hence the numerous dead trees on the ground. Prolonged dry spells reduce soil moisture and disrupt vegetation growth, especially in rain-fed agricultural and pastoral systems. In Saint-Louis, this leads to loss of plant cover, reduced soil organic matter, and increased wind erosion, particularly in inland and semi-arid zones. The result is declining soil fertility and reduced productivity of both croplands and grazing areas.
- **Intense rainfall**: Rainfall is now poorly distributed over time. In the last 15 years, the rainy season, which once spanned 4–5 months, now lasts only 2–3 months. Rainfall now arrives with

high intensity, causing soil erosion and runoff that carries sediments into lakes and ponds. Heavy downpours cause soil erosion, especially on bare or degraded lands. The sudden runoff washes away topsoil, clogs waterways with sediments, and leads to gullying and flooding. In Saint-Louis' flood-prone areas, this undermines infrastructure and farming systems, further compounding land degradation.

- **Saline water intrusion:** In 2003, a breach was opened in the Langue de Barbarie to address flooding in Saint-Louis city. The power of the waves eventually formed a kind of estuary several kilometers long. Seawater invaded and destroyed the village of Doune Baba Dièye as well as the mangrove belt upstream. Rising sea levels and reduced freshwater flow from the Senegal River facilitate the intrusion of saltwater into soils and freshwater systems. This leads to soil salinization, rendering agricultural lands in deltaic and low-lying coastal zones unproductive, and damaging sensitive ecosystems like wetlands and mangroves.
- **High evaporation:** High temperatures in the Saint-Louis region, combined with low aquifer recharge, mean that water availability for woody and non-woody vegetation is very limited. This water stress leads to the death and disappearance of several species less tolerant to drought. Forest degradation here is accompanied by a loss of species diversity. Elevated temperatures and strong winds increase evaporation rates, which deplete soil moisture and concentrate salts in the soil, especially in already arid or semi-arid areas. This accelerates soil crusting and salinity, reduces infiltration, and weakens the natural regeneration of vegetation, driving land degradation further.

Future scenarios

Based on the focus of PRoLaRIME, below is an assessment of the future best and worst case scenarios, including non-implementation of the project. The scenarios account for the interactions of various factors including drivers of land and biodiversity threats, and institutional and policy context in Senegal.

The best-case scenario: This scenario suggests the full and effective implementation of the project, that is, implemented as designed, with strong stakeholder collaboration and engagement, adequate funding, and enabling policies. In this scenario:

- **5,000 ha of degraded land restored**, contributing to biodiversity, carbon sequestration, and climate regulation.
- **-140,254 ▼ tons CO₂ eq.** prevented from emission.
- **20+ communities** adopt inclusive natural resource management plans, strengthening community ownership and reducing overexploitation.
- **200,000 beneficiaries (50% men and 50% women)** benefit from climate-resilient technologies, increasing productivity and reducing vulnerability.
- **500 local stakeholders and 1,000 authorities trained**, improving institutional capacity, enforcement, and adaptive governance.
- **Multi-stakeholder platforms operational**, ensuring participatory and transparent governance of resources.
- **Effective DRR systems in place**, with communities able to anticipate and recover quickly from climate shocks.

- **National communication strategies and knowledge products** amplify learning and replication across the GGW region.
- **Participatory M&E system** ensures accountability and continuous learning.

When the afore-mentioned elements are achieved, it is envisaged that they will translate into the following long-term impacts: a) increased ecological resilience and biodiversity recovery within targeted areas in St. Louis with indirect positive impacts on surrounding areas; b) enhanced food and water security; c) institutionalized governance and policy coherence; d) empowered and climate-resilient communities, especially women and youth; e) strong contribution to national and regional GGW targets. As shown in the section on alignment with national priorities, the best-case future scenario therefore, demonstrates the enormous potential of ProLaRIME to contribute to Senegal’s development priorities as captured in various policies and legislations.

The worse-case scenario: This scenario assumes project implementation challenges such as implementation is delayed, underfunded, or fragmented due to weak institutional coordination, political instability, or lack of stakeholder engagement. The scenario includes no project implementation at all due to factors such as policy shifts, funding withdrawal, or administrative paralysis – that is, a situation where the project fails to attain its objective to restore and sustainably manage degraded ecosystems in the Saint-Louis region through integrated natural resource management, enhanced community resilience and livelihoods, and strengthened governance frameworks. In this scenario:

- Restoration efforts stall, and degraded land continues to expand – thus, degraded ecosystems in the Saint-Louis region continue to deteriorate.
- Community-based plans remain on paper, with little local buy-in - thus, no structured approach to natural resource governance; open access and conflict over land and water resources intensify.
- Technologies do not reach targeted households due to supply or logistical failures – thus, vulnerable communities remain without adaptation support, increasing climate-related migration and poverty. Also, gender disparities persist, with no mechanisms for women and youth empowerment in environmental governance
- Training and capacity-building are inadequate or superficial.
- Governance platforms are inactive or co-opted by elites, reducing transparency.
- Early warning and DRR systems fail to function during climate events.
- Communication strategy is underutilized; knowledge products are inaccessible or irrelevant.
- M&E is weak, with no feedback loop for adaptive management.

In the context of the afore-mentioned, the impacts will be in terms of: a) continued environmental degradation and biodiversity loss; b) increased exposure of communities to climate risks and food insecurity; c) loss of credibility and donor confidence; d) entrenchment of inequities, with women and youth further marginalized; and missed opportunity to scale or replicate success through the GGW platform. Besides not meeting national commitments to the GGW and global conventions on biodiversity and climate, Senegal will lose a strategic opportunity to test, scale, and showcase integrated landscape management in a high-priority ecological zone. Thus, the counterfactual scenario highlights the transformative potential of ProLaRIME. Based on its primary focus and objective, the project has been designed to be transformative; addressing the barriers related to weak institutional and policy context to ensure sustainable management of natural resources and biodiversity conservation. Embedded in the whole-society approach, the project will also strengthen mechanisms to support efforts that empower local communities to build their resilience and also strengthen their role in natural resources management. PROLaRIME makes a strong in that is specifically designed to address these barriers to assist the country to contribute to the implementation of the GGW – thus, the successful implementation of the project will contribute to the regional GGW targets. The table below summarises the transformative potential of the project.

Table of the transformational potential of ProLaRIME

Scenario	Transformational potential on the socioecological system			
	Ecosystem impact	Community resilience	Governance and policy	GGW contribution
Best Case	Reversal of degradation, improved biodiversity	Strong adaptive capacity, food security	Robust, inclusive governance	Strong model, scalable nationally
Worst Case	Limited restoration, continued degradation	Limited capacity, persistent vulnerability	Weak institutions, elite capture	Fragmented and unsustainable
Non-Implementation	Unchecked degradation, biodiversity collapse	Heightened vulnerability, poverty	Policy stagnation, conflict risks	Missed commitments and opportunities

Additionally, ProLaRIME has been designed to be innovative. It will use approaches that community centred such as Integrated Community Agricultural Farms to improve the management of soil and water resources. The project will explore the potential for *Vitium Energies* [23]²³ that enables access to electricity through plant-based electrification. This is a technology that transforms energy from photosynthesis into a reliable and renewable power source. As an innovation, this will be a community-centred approach that will be piloted in selected communes with sites identified for reforestation within St. Louis. Simple, community-friendly systems will be established to capture electricity from trees that will be planted in communities. This green energy will be used power homes, pump water for irrigation systems that will further help to scale up reforestation efforts – thereby, not only closing the resource use cycle and reducing the project’s carbon footprint, but also contributing to improving food and nutrition security, and creating jobs. With immediate results such as access to electricity that pumps water for irrigation, and electricity that will power houses, communities will be empowered and encouraged to plant more trees and take care of them even better. The project will help to scale up this innovation to other communities. The project will use knowledge products including case studies, technical briefs, videos) developed, and good practices documented and disseminated under component 4 to support efforts for scaling up best practices, including innovative elements of the project.

ProLaRIME will build and ride on other interventions, drawing on lessons and experiences from other development partners. The project’s ability to contribute meaningfully to ecosystem restoration, climate resilience, and community empowerment in Senegal will depend heavily on how well it integrates and builds on existing investments. Coordination and synergy are not just good practice - they are essential for transformational impact and long-term resilience (Annex L).

Thus, the project will seek synergies and complementarities with relevant initiatives. Several projects have operated, are operating, or are considering operating in the area, such as the Senegal River Delta Biosphere Reserve (SRDBR), whose actions affect the department - particularly in wetland areas. The Inclusive and Sustainable Agribusiness Development Project in Senegal (ISUADP), cited for conservation efforts, ended in 2023. Its aim was to develop inclusive commercial agriculture and sustainable land management in the Ngalam and Lake Guiers regions. The municipalities of Gandon, Fass, and Ndiebene Gandiol were affected. PDIDAS had signed a formal cooperation agreement with the GGW agency for the development of the Gandon Forest (Annex L)

ProLaRIME is a Child Project of the Great Green Wall Initiative (GGWI), implemented under the GEF-8 program through the Transformation Approach to Large-Scale Investment in Support of the Implementation of the GGWI (TALSISI-GGWI). As such, it is designed in alignment with the GGW’s integrated restoration strategy and its focus on coordinated regional action across the Sahel. Funded through the land degradation and biodiversity focal areas of GEF-8, ProLaRIME will contribute to land restoration, ecosystem-based adaptation, and strengthened community resilience—supporting progress toward regional GGW targets.

The project’s four components are directly aligned with those of the broader TALSISI-GGWI program, as detailed in the GEF-8 Program Framework Document. It also supports the strategic objectives of the Pan-African Agency of the Great Green Wall (PAGGW), particularly within the Ten-Year Implementation Framework (2024–2034).

As part of the GEF-8 program under TALSISI-GGWI, ProLaRIME will benefit from established regional and continental networks, technical platforms, and repositories of best practices. This alignment will enhance the replicability of successful models across the Sahel and ensure ProLaRIME contributes meaningfully to the transformation and long-term resilience of the GGW region.

Community-Based Organizations and Multi-Stakeholder Platforms: Visits to target municipalities revealed the existence of hundreds of women’s or mixed groups in various localities, engaged in diverse activities ranging from biodiversity conservation and ecosystem protection to agriculture, livestock farming, processing of agricultural and non-timber forest products, as well as salt mining and exploitation of marine resources.

Stakeholder matrix: strengths, constraints, challenges, needs

Actors	Strengths	Field Experience	Constraints	Challenges	Needs
Admin Authorities	Represent the State, ensure law and public affairs	Good knowledge of area	Limited project info	Facilitate consultation	Project information on NR & biodiversity
Local Authorities	Elected, political legitimacy, legal competencies	Excellent zone knowledge	Lack of effective consultation	Establish dialogue frameworks	Capacity building, environmental budgeting
Devolved Services	Technical skills, field knowledge	Excellent zone knowledge	Resource constraints	Coordination & logistics	Technical/logistical capacity building
Projects/ Programs	Technical and financial resources	Limited field experience	Short lifespan	Action monitoring	M&E systems
Agencies (ANCAR, ARD)	Technical capacity	High experience	Resource constraints	Project follow-up	Institutional coordination
CBOs/Platforms	Large networks, cultural cohesion	Strong experience	Weak formal structures, low institutional memory	Coordination and sustainability	Training, functional offices, M&E systems
Training/ Research	environment-related training	Good experience	Funding gaps	Research impact	Coordination and logistics support

The table below details the assessment of stakeholders by category – the table provides a summary of the stakeholder interest, power and the influence they exert in the management of natural resources in the project target areas. Based on this assessment, the project will implement its stakeholder engagement plan to ensure the stakeholders play their role for the success of the project.

Category	Interest in Sustainable NR Management	Power	Influence
Admin Authorities	★★★	★★★★★	★★★★★
Local Authorities	★★★★	★★★	★★★
Devolved Services	★★★★★	★★★★★	★★★★★
Agencies	★★★★★	★★★	★★★★
CBOs/Platforms	★★★	★★	★★
Training/Research	★★★★★	★★	★★

(Key: ★★ = Low, ★★★ = Medium, ★★★★★ = High)

The project will ride on existing local institutional structures of other stakeholders to restore and sustainably manage degraded ecosystems in the Saint-Louis region through integrated natural resource management, enhanced community resilience and livelihoods, and strengthened governance frameworks.

Working with different development partners and local stakeholders, and in compliance with several multilateral environmental agreements (including the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD); the

Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD); and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) to which the country is a Party, Senegal has made important strides to put in place initiatives, policy documents and guidelines that are consistent with the GGW Program's strategic directions that will be implemented through ProLaRIME: These are demonstrated in the following:

- Senegal committed itself to set a voluntary national objective of land degradation neutrality, and to fulfill the Sustainable Development Goal 15, 'Life on land', and its goal 15.3 on land degradation neutrality;
- Senegal adopted in 1998 a National Strategy and a National Action Plan for the Conservation of Biodiversity (NAPCB), articulated around four major strategic objectives: (i) the conservation of biodiversity in high density sites, (ii) integration of biodiversity conservation into production programs and activities, (iii) equitable sharing of roles, responsibilities and benefits in biodiversity management and (iv) information and awareness of all stakeholders on the importance of biodiversity and the need for its conservation;
- The NDC is part of the forward-looking vision and linked with the Plan Senegal Emergent (PSE) - its strategy and development plans as well as sectoral programs for the sustainable management of natural and environmental resources. The main objective is 'Reducing the degradation of the environment and natural resources, combating the adverse effects of climate change and the loss of biodiversity'. Focus is put on the fight against deforestation and land degradation. In the forestry sector, the strategic actions of the NDC are: (i) Increase annually the reforested / restored areas by approximately 1,297 ha of mangrove and 21,000 ha of various plantations; (ii) Reduce the areas burned due to late fires by 5% and those due to controlled fires by 10% compared to 2015. These efforts will reduce the deforestation rate by 25%, which will drop from 40,000 ha / year in 2010 to 30,000 ha / year in 2030. In the agriculture sector, the strategic actions of the NDC are: (i) put annually 99,621 ha of agricultural land under Assisted Natural Regeneration practice and 4,500 ha under compost amendment, by 2030 (ii) increase organic manure production and improved compost along with the production of biogas.
- Land Degradation Neutrality: The Land Degradation Assessment in Dry Areas (LADA) estimates 34% the level of land degradation, which represents a degraded area of 6,860,900 ha. The indicators selected to achieve the neutrality objective are: areas under sustainable management; land productivity; and soil carbon.

A sustained annual effort of 480,263 ha per year is required, i.e. a rate of progress of 7% per year of compensation for losses from 2020 to move towards neutrality. This trend towards neutrality of land degradation will be obtained by 2035, in relation with the measures and strategies of the Senegal Emergent –PSE plan.

These commitments demonstrate the country's resolve to address environmental and climate change challenges - thereby providing a robust enabling framework and enabling political environment for ProLaRIME. The

project aims at using an ecosystem integrated approach to improve the management of ecosystems in St Louis region while building and strengthening the resilience of rural communities.

Gender context

Although women are responsible for 80% of food produced in Senegal, they are mostly engaged in unremunerated subsistence farming of produce intended for household consumption, while men are engaged in the production of cash crops, for which they earn income. In addition to efforts to challenge stereotypes regarding their roles and capacities, women also need better access to information, resources (e.g. credit, land) and skills related to sustainable and climate-smart agricultural practices, including through sustainable natural resource management, to reduce environmental degradation and better adapt to climate change if they are to have similar opportunities to men.^[24]²⁴

ProLaRIME is committed to ensuring fair and meaningful representation women across all project components. As of 2025, women constitute approximately 50.4% of Senegal's total population.^[25]²⁵ reflecting a relatively balanced gender distribution, with a slight female majority. This demographic reality provides a strong rationale for ensuring at least 50% female representation in the project's implementation. In the political arena, 46.1% of parliamentary seats were held by women as of February 2024.^[26]²⁶ - highlighting Senegal's progress toward gender inclusion at the national level.: Given the substantial proportion of women in the population, it is both equitable and necessary to ensure their full and active participation in project planning, implementation, and decision-making. This approach aligns with the whole-of-society principle, which emphasizes inclusion and shared responsibility for sustainable development. To achieve gender parity (50%), ProLaRIME will adopt a progressive and inclusive approach supported by concrete actions:

- Indicative target: attain 40% female representation in local management committees by mid-term, progressing to 50% by project completion.
- Dedicated consultation platforms to capture women's priorities and ensure their voices inform project planning and execution.
- Targeted capacity building in governance, leadership, ecosystem restoration techniques, and the valorization of Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) and vegetable gardening.
- Inclusive economic support for activities: such as vegetable gardening, processing of fishery products (smoking, oyster farming), and enhancement of NTFP value chains.
- Community awareness-raising campaigns targeting traditional and local leaders to address sociocultural barriers and promote greater acceptance of women's active participation.

Through these measures, ProLaRIME will not only ensure gender balance but also empower women as key agents of environmental stewardship and climate resilience. The project's commitment to achieving 50% gender

parity between men and women represents a bold and intentional step toward advancing gender equality. While Senegal has made notable progress in this area, significant gaps remain, particularly at the local level. By setting a high bar, the project not only raises its level of ambition but also demonstrates a firm commitment to translating gender equality principles into practice.

Moreover, insights gathered during stakeholder consultations underscored the importance of balanced representation. It was noted that ensuring equal numbers of men and women creates a more supportive and inclusive environment, helping to mitigate patriarchal resistance that could arise if women were to outnumber men in key decision-making spaces. In this way, parity is not just about fairness - it is a strategic choice to foster genuine participation and long-term social change (details on the gender context are in the attached Gender Action Plan).

Consistent with the country's environmental policies, commitments, and investment frameworks, the ProLaRIME has been designed to foster impactful outcomes with global environmental benefits and socioeconomic wellbeing of communities. The project will focus on the following: deployment of approaches to sustainable and integrated management of natural ecosystems and biodiversity conservation are promoted; the empowerment and resilience of communities through the development of agro-silvo-pastoral and fishery value chains are improved; governance of sustainable land and biodiversity management is strengthened; communication, advocacy and capitalization are improved. In the next section, the project's theory of change is presented as well as proposed components and their associated outcomes, outputs and activities.

[1] According to Worldometer: Population of [Senegal](#)

[2] Sow, S., Nkonya, E., Meyer, S., Kato, E. (2016). Cost, Drivers and Action Against Land Degradation in Senegal. In: Nkonya, E., Mirzabaev, A., von Braun, J. (eds) Economics of Land Degradation and Improvement – A Global Assessment for Sustainable Development. Springer, Cham. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-19168-3_19

[3] **African Initiative for Combating Desertification to Strengthen Resilience to Climate Change in the Sahel and the Horn of Africa (n.d).Land Degradation and Good Practices in Senegal**

[4]Faye, A., Dieye, M., Diakhaté, P., Beye, A., Sall, M., & Diop, M. (2021). Senegal - Land, Climate, Energy, Agriculture and Development: A Study in the Sudano-Sahel Initiative for Regional Development, Jobs, and Food Security. *Agricultural Economics eJournal*. <https://doi.org/10.22004/AG.ECON.308808>.

[5] Sow, S., Nkonya, E., Meyer, S., Kato, E. (2016). Cost, Drivers and Action Against Land Degradation in Senegal. In: Nkonya, E., Mirzabaev, A., von Braun, J. (eds) Economics of Land Degradation and Improvement – A Global Assessment for Sustainable Development. Springer, Cham. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-19168-3_19

[6]Ibid

[7]Faye, A., Dieye, M., Diakhaté, P., Beye, A., Sall, M., & Diop, M. (2021). Senegal - Land, Climate, Energy, Agriculture and Development: A Study in the Sudano-Sahel Initiative for Regional Development, Jobs, and Food Security. *Agricultural Economics eJournal*. <https://doi.org/10.22004/AG.ECON.308808>.

[8] Biodev2030 (n.d) The Challenge: Tackling the causes of biodiversity erosion in [Senegal](#)

[9] Jackie De Burca (2024). Biodiversity in [Senegal](#)

[10] UNEP (n.d). Country Interactive Fiches: Biodiversity [Senegal](#)

[11] UNCBD Biodiversity facts status and trends of biodiversity, including benefits from biodiversity and ecosystem services: [Senegal](#) Country Profile

[12]Government of Senegal (2015). National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for [Senegal](#)

[13]Government of Senegal (2015). National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for [Senegal](#)

[14]Exploreo (2024). Restoring Degraded Land in [Senegal](#)

[15] UNDP (2025). [UNDP's Africa Adaptation Programme: Senegal](#)

[16] Sonneveld, B., Keyzer, M., & Ndiaye, D. (2015). Quantifying the impact of land degradation on crop production: the case of Senegal. *Solid Earth*, 7, 93-103. <https://doi.org/10.5194/SE-7-93-2016>.

[17] Chase Day (2024). Climate Change Impact on [Senegal](#): Challenges and Adaptation Strategies

[18] Ibid

[19] UNDP (2025). [UNDP's Africa Adaptation Programme: Senegal](#)

[20] Lyam, P., Duque-Lazo, J., Durka, W., Hauenschild, F., Schnitzler, J., Michalak, I., Ogundipe, O., & Muellner-Riehl, A. (2018). Genetic diversity and distribution of *Senegalia senegal* (L.) Britton under climate change scenarios in West Africa. *PLoS ONE*, 13. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0194726>.

[21] Faye, A., Dieye, M., Diakhate, P., Beye, A., Sall, M., & Diop, M. (2021). Senegal - Land, Climate, Energy, Agriculture and Development: A Study in the Sudano-Sahel Initiative for Regional Development, Jobs, and Food Security. *Agricultural Economics eJournal*. <https://doi.org/10.22004/AG.ECON.308808>.

[22] Sambou, M., Koné, B., Sane, S., Vodounnon, M., Diatta, A., Diatta, L., Sambou, B., Diop, F., Sambou, S., Diatta, M., Sambou, H., Goudiaby, A., & Mbow, C. (2024). Impact of climate change on the habitat range and distribution of *Cordyla pinnata*, *Faidherbia albida* and *Balanites aegyptiaca* in Senegal. *Modeling Earth Systems and Environment*. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s40808-023-01935-8>.

[23] The Founder of *Vitium Energies*, Vital Vitium, has been part of the stakeholder consultations during the GGW Program. He has demonstrated to countries participating in the Program how the system works on the basis of water and plants to produce electricity that lights up bulbs, and when transformed from alternating current to direct current, can charge phones, power fridges, water pumps etc. Countries, including Senegal have expressed strong interest and would like to pilot the innovation in communities, especially where electricity infrastructure does not exist, and the project does not have enough resources to invest in building up high-tech electricity technology.

[24] WFP (2025). Senegal country strategic [plan](#) (2025–2029)

[25] Worldometer (2025): [Senegal](#) demographics

[26] UN Women (2025). [Senegal](#)

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

Changes at CEO endorsement: The development of the project has been involved by extensive consultations with various stakeholders as well as baseline studies that were funded through PPG. Consultations and baseline studies have provided nuanced evidence that have allowed for the opportunity to revisit ambitions for the project at PIF. Important changes are at the levels of core indicators, components and outcomes. These are tabulated below:

Areas of proposed changes		At PIF	At CER	Justification/explanation
<i>Core indicators</i>	Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated (metric ton of CO ₂ e)	275,000	-140,254	At PIF, the estimation was arrived at based on an assumption that did not use any tool. At PPG, the estimation was reached using the FAO-developed tool, the Nationally Determined Contribution Expert Tool (NEXT), under sandy soils, annual crop land use and gain and losses approach scenarios – which reflect the context of the project area, St Louis.

Areas of proposed changes		At PIF	At CER	Justification/explanation
	People benefiting from GEF-financed investments disaggregated by sex (count)	200,000 (women: 140,000, and men 60,000)	200,000 (100,000 females (50%); 100,000 males (50%))	At PIF, there was an over-prioritization of women participation and beneficiaries. After due consultations within communities, it was discovered this 'preferential' consideration of women participation might counter the very essence of gender equality that the project seeks to safeguard. At PPG, stakeholders suggested that the proportion be adjusted to 50%:50% representation.
<i>Component and outcomes</i>		Outcome 3.1 Resources and biodiversity conservation are better managed	3.1 Enhanced management of natural resources and biodiversity conservation improved	The outcome was rephrased to improve its readability.
		None	5.1 Participatory monitoring and evaluation strengthen project implementation and results, contributing to the GGW Program	Outcome 5.1 has been included at CEO endorsement to ensure strengthened alignment of the Child Project with the Great Green Wall Program in its entirety.
		None	Component 5: M&E and activities supporting regional coordination and learning	The M&E is taken as component 5 included to ensure M&E related activities but also have dedicated activities to coordinate regional activities with the regional coordination project and other child projects to enhance south-south peer learning and knowledge exchange.

As a Child Project of the GEF-8 GGW Program, ProLaRIME has been designed to contribute to the creation and strengthening of enabling conditions to restore the foundations of food and maintain biodiversity while creating green jobs – thus, remaining consistent with the overarching ambitious goals of the GGW Initiative that seeks to restore 100 million hectares of currently degraded land; sequester 250 million tons of carbon and create 10 million green jobs by 2030. To contribute to the ambitious goals at national and regional levels, Senegal however faces barriers related to:

- Lack of alignment between formal governance structures and traditional practices, limited stakeholder inclusion, and unresolved land tenure issues that limit integrated and sustainable management of natural resources and biodiversity conservation.
- Persistence of top-down, paternalistic approaches in disaster risk reduction and development, which limit genuine community participation and ownership of resilience initiatives – eroding chances for community empowerment through resilience building in the country that faces environmental challenges.
- Weak governance frameworks reflected in institutional fragmentation and weak coordination, limited technical and human capacities, inadequate financial resources, weak integration of traditional knowledge, weak legal enforcement and monitoring, low community involvement and awareness, and limited

governance systems fully adaptive to climate-related risks given the country's vulnerability to climate change and external pressures.

Given these barriers, Senegal's ability is severely limited to restore and sustainably manage degraded ecosystems in the Saint-Louis region through integrated natural resource management, enhanced community resilience and livelihoods, and strengthened governance frameworks. This lays the rationale and theory of change for ProLaRIME's strategic interventions to shift toward more inclusive, locally driven processes that recognize and address the complex interplay of power, culture, and resource flows in Senegalese communities.[1]²⁷ The project design recognizes the vulnerabilities in the socioeconomic and environmental country context and the barriers that the Senegal has to address. The project's emphasis on inclusion will seek to contribute to addressing perceived neglect of informal community initiatives, exacerbating inequality and undermining bottom-up resilience strategies in Senegal.[2]²⁸ It has also been noted that in the context of agroecology, transnational support networks tend to empower NGOs over local farmer unions, creating financial dependencies and reinforcing core-periphery dynamics that marginalize grassroots actors.[3]²⁹

[1] Boillat, S., Belmin, R., & Bottazzi, P. (2021). The agroecological transition in Senegal: transnational links and uneven empowerment. *Agriculture and Human Values*, 39, 281 - 300. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10460-021-10247-5>.

[2] De Andrés, E., Cabrera, C., & Smith, H. (2019). Resistance as resilience: A comparative analysis of state-community conflicts around self-built housing in Spain, Senegal and Argentina. *Habitat International*. <https://doi.org/10.1016/J.HABITATINT.2019.03.003>.

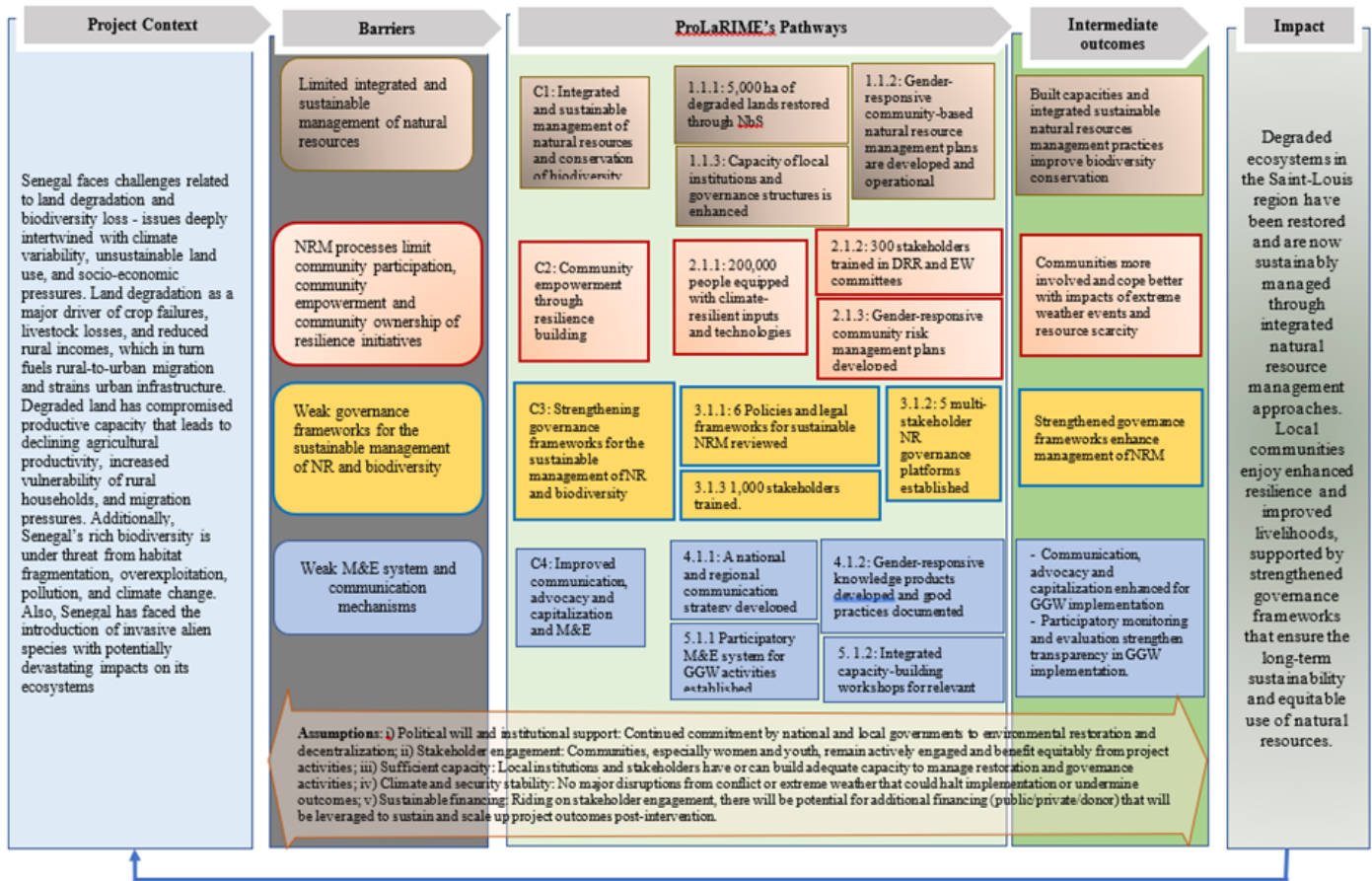
[3] Boillat, S., Belmin, R., & Bottazzi, P. (2021). The agroecological transition in Senegal: transnational links and uneven empowerment. *Agriculture and Human Values*, 39, 281 - 300. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10460-021-10247-5>.

[1] Boillat, S., Belmin, R., & Bottazzi, P. (2021). The agroecological transition in Senegal: transnational links and uneven empowerment. *Agriculture and Human Values*, 39, 281 - 300. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10460-021-10247-5>.

[2] De Andrés, E., Cabrera, C., & Smith, H. (2019). Resistance as resilience: A comparative analysis of state-community conflicts around self-built housing in Spain, Senegal and Argentina. *Habitat International*. <https://doi.org/10.1016/J.HABITATINT.2019.03.003>.

[3] Boillat, S., Belmin, R., & Bottazzi, P. (2021). The agroecological transition in Senegal: transnational links and uneven empowerment. *Agriculture and Human Values*, 39, 281 - 300. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10460-021-10247-5>.

Theory of Change for ProLaRIME



The project proposes interventions to address the barriers, however, due to financial constraints, the project has to be strategic and therefore, prioritizes interventions as captured in the project components and outputs. It makes several assumptions that the implementation of activities under each component's outputs will have intermediate results in the socioeconomic and environmental context which will contribute to the overall envisaged impact that will transform the vulnerabilities in the identified socioeconomic and environmental context. This logic underpins the theory of change for ProLaRIME

The logic of the theory of change takes into account key assumptions in terms of political will, stakeholder engagement, capacities, enabling environment, security and financing. The Theory of Change is represented below as a diagram.

Theory of change for scaling up

The project focuses on key aspects which, combined, will lead to the restoration and sustainable management of degraded ecosystems in the Saint-Louis region through integrated natural resource management approaches. Local communities will benefit from enhanced resilient and improved livelihoods, supported by strengthened governance frameworks that ensure long-term sustainability and equitable use of natural resources. Thus, the components are linked in their focus on restoration, community empowerment in the management of natural resources guided through improved governance frameworks but also the enhanced capacity for M&E for transparent reporting of GGW activities. The components build on each other to ensure that the project deliver on its promise to restore and sustainably manage degraded ecosystems in the Saint-Louis region through

integrated natural resource management, enhanced community resilience and livelihoods, and strengthened governance frameworks.

The Theory of Scaling Up for ProLaRIME is grounded in the principle that landscape restoration, community resilience, and biodiversity conservation are mutually reinforcing pillars that, when effectively integrated and scaled, lead to system-wide transformation of degraded ecosystems and improved livelihoods in climate-vulnerable regions like Saint-Louis.

Scaling up will occur through the horizontal expansion of successful models to more communities, municipalities, and ecosystems within and beyond Saint-Louis, and through vertical institutionalization of enabling policies, governance frameworks, and financing mechanisms that sustain these impacts over time. The underlying assumptions are that: i) political will and institutional leadership at the national and local levels will remain strong and supportive; ii) community-based approaches will continue to be accepted and adapted by target populations; iii) sufficient funding and technical support will be available for replication and scaling; and climate and environmental conditions will not worsen beyond the capacity of adaptation measures introduced. The table below summarises key pathways and mechanisms for scaling up.

Table of key pathways for scaling up

Scaling Pathway	Mechanisms	Supporting project outputs
Horizontal scaling (geographic expansion)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replication of successful integrated natural resources management (INRM) and restoration models in additional communities and regions. Peer-to-peer learning between communities. Regional dissemination of tools, practices, and lessons. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Output 1.1.2: Community-based NRM plans in 20+ communities. Output 2.1.3: Risk management plans tested in 15 villages. Output 4.1.2: Dissemination of 20 gender-responsive knowledge products.
Vertical scaling (institutional integration)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integration of INRM practices into national and local development plans. Strengthening legal and policy frameworks. Improved coordination among ministries, traditional authorities, and CSOs. Use of participatory planning to institutionalize local voices. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Output 3.1.1: Strengthening of legal/policy frameworks. Output 3.1.3: Training of 1,000 decision-makers. Output 3.1.2: 5 multi-stakeholder governance platforms established.
Functional scaling (cross-sectoral integration)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Embedding biodiversity and restoration goals into agriculture, water, disaster risk reduction (DRR), and climate adaptation programming Enhancing synergies between resilience, livelihoods, and conservation goals. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Output 2.1.1: Climate-resilient inputs to benefit 200,000 people. Output 2.1.2: Training of 300 DRR committees. Output 1.1.3: Capacity building for 500 stakeholders.
Political and policy advocacy scaling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engaging high-level political support for replication and institutional adoption. National advocacy aligned with the GGW agenda. Mobilizing regional platforms and partners to mainstream best practices. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Output 4.1.1: National and regional communication strategy. Output 5.1.2: National stakeholder platform for advocacy and cooperation with partners.

Scaling Pathway	Mechanisms	Supporting project outputs
Financial scaling (mobilizing resources)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attracting donor and government financing for scaled interventions. • Aligning budgetary support with policy frameworks. • Strengthening partnerships with private sector and climate finance actors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Output 3.1.1: Legal frameworks that create enabling environment for investments. • Output 5.1.1: Participatory M&E system to demonstrate impact and attract funding.

Component description

- Component 1: Integrated and Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Conservation of Biodiversity

Component 1 will focus on the restoration, protection, and sustainable use of natural resources and biodiversity in the Saint-Louis region through an integrated landscape approach. Broader lessons from forest landscape restoration and integrated landscape governance stress the need for systems thinking, cross-sectoral collaboration, and adaptive management to balance competing land-use demands and enhance resilience,^[1] and therefore, the project will provide an opportunity through an integrated approach to restore land, protect biodiversity, and ensure the sustainable use of natural resources by harmonizing ecological, social, and economic objectives across diverse land uses. The goal is to improve ecosystem functions, halt degradation, and enhance biodiversity while strengthening the ecological and economic resilience of local communities, especially in the face of climate change.

The component will address both environmental and socio-economic challenges by promoting nature-based solutions and participatory management systems that reconcile conservation goals with the development needs of communities. Special emphasis will be placed on areas under threat from overgrazing, deforestation, soil erosion, saline intrusion, and unsustainable land and water practices, particularly within dryland and coastal ecosystems. Looking at the identified barriers, the scientific basis of component 1 is that a landscape approach has considerable potential to meet social and environmental objectives at local scales while aiding national commitments to addressing ongoing global challenges,^[2] including helping to achieve Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) by 2030.^[3]

Outcome 1.1: Implementation of integrated sustainable natural resources management (ISNRM) practices improves biodiversity conservation and communities' resilience: Under this outcome, the implementation of INRM practices will lead to the restoration and protection of degraded ecosystems, improved biodiversity conservation, and enhanced resilience of local communities in the Saint-Louis region. By promoting climate-resilient, inclusive, and ecosystem-based approaches, the outcome supports the sustainable use of land, water, and biodiversity resources, reduces environmental vulnerabilities, and strengthens livelihoods, particularly for women and youth - ensuring long-term ecological and social resilience, noting that community-based adaptation projects in Senegal enhance social capital, increasing the likelihood of future collective action and community support.^[4]³⁰ Outcome 1.1 will be achieved through the following three outputs, as detailed below:

- Output 1.1.1: 5,000 hectares of degraded land restored using nature-based and drought-resilient solutions to improve ecosystem services, enhance biodiversity, and climate resilience, thereby strengthening the capacity of landscapes to withstand and recover from drought and other climate shocks. It will regenerate degraded ecosystems using locally appropriate, sustainable, and inclusive NbS, while promoting biodiversity and livelihoods. Restoration efforts will prioritize techniques such as assisted natural regeneration, reforestation with native species, agroforestry, and the rehabilitation of wetlands and pastoral lands. These approaches will enhance ecosystem functions, support biodiversity recovery, and improve soil fertility and water retention. Local communities will be actively involved in planning and implementing restoration activities, ensuring the integration of traditional knowledge and strengthening ownership. Additionally, these efforts will promote sustainable livelihoods through improved agricultural and pastoral productivity, thus strengthening food security and resilience. **Key activities will include the following:**
 - **Identify and map of degraded ecosystems** in collaboration with local communities, traditional leaders, and technical partners to prioritize intervention areas.
 - **Implement NbS techniques**, such as assisted natural regeneration, agroforestry, native tree planting, and reforestation of 5,000 ha of production landscapes.
 - **Establish local restoration committees** to guide and monitor the rehabilitation efforts, ensuring community ownership and gender inclusion.
 - **Promote sustainable land-use practices**, including soil and water conservation measures, rotational grazing, and the introduction of drought-tolerant and indigenous plant species.

Delivery mechanisms will include community-based planning and implementation, supported by local authorities, technical services, and NGOs. Restoration activities will be preceded by participatory land assessments and mapping to identify priority sites and land-use pressures. Local communities, including women and youth, will be trained and mobilized through labor-intensive, cash-for-work schemes and farmer-managed natural regeneration (FMNR) models to enhance ownership and sustainability. Technical guidelines and demonstration plots will be used to promote best practices. Partnerships with research institutions and decentralized government services will ensure technical oversight and adaptive management. Monitoring systems will be established to track ecological recovery and ensure long-term impact. This output will contribute to improved soil fertility, carbon sequestration, and sustainable livelihoods while reducing the risks of desertification and climate-related shocks.

- Output 1.1.2: Gender-responsive community-based natural resource management plans are developed and operational in at least 20 communities, bringing 100,000 ha of protected areas under improved management ensuring full participation of women and youth in decision-making and implementation: This output aims to develop and implement CBNRM plans in at least 20 communities across the Saint-Louis region. These plans will be designed through inclusive, participatory processes that fully engage women, youth, and other marginalized groups to ensure equitable access, decision-making, and benefits. The CBNRM plans will be tailored to each community's specific ecological, social, and economic context and will promote sustainable practices in agriculture, forestry, grazing, and water use. Capacity-building initiatives will strengthen local governance structures and traditional management systems, enhance technical and organizational skills, and improve conflict resolution mechanisms. Once operational, the plans will serve as a foundation for restoring and sustainably managing natural resources, conserving biodiversity, and building climate resilience. By empowering communities to take ownership of resource stewardship, this output will foster long-term sustainability, promote gender and intergenerational equity, and support local livelihoods. Through output 1.1.2, the project will empower local communities, particularly women and youth to manage natural resources through inclusive planning and enforcement mechanisms. Key activities will include the following:
 - **Support participatory resource assessments to understand community-level needs, land-use patterns, and biodiversity hotspots, forming the baseline for CBNRM planning to improve the management of 100,000 ha of protected area (Six Forage Reserve) in selected site.**

- **Facilitate inclusive planning workshops to co-develop natural resource management plans, incorporating traditional knowledge and equitable access to resources.**
- **Establish village-level NRM committees, ensuring representation of women and youth, responsible for plan implementation and local conflict resolution.**
- **Provide technical and financial support to communities for implementation of CBNRM plans, including tools, seedlings, and eco-friendly land-use inputs.**

Delivery mechanisms of output 1.1.2 will include community workshops, participatory rural appraisals, and inclusive dialogue forums to facilitate shared decision-making. Technical support will be provided by local experts, NGOs, and extension services to guide the development of context-specific CBNRM plans focused on sustainable land use, forest and pasture management, and water conservation. Training and mentoring will be offered to community-based organizations to strengthen leadership, negotiation, and monitoring skills. Legal recognition and integration of the plans into local development frameworks will be pursued to ensure enforceability and institutional backing. These CBNRM plans will serve as actionable roadmaps to improve ecosystem health, enhance livelihoods, and increase resilience to climate impacts, while fostering local ownership and long-term sustainability.

- **Output 1.1.3: Capacity of local institutions and governance structures enhanced through training 500 stakeholders (50% women, 50% men) to support gender-responsive, drought-adaptive integrated ecosystem management, biodiversity monitoring, and enforcement, promoting sustainable land and water use under increasing drought conditions: This output focuses on strengthening the capacities of local institutions, community-based organizations, and governance structures to support integrated ecosystem management in the Saint-Louis region. A total of 500 local stakeholders, including local authorities, traditional leaders, women's and youth groups, and technical staff - will receive targeted training on sustainable natural resource management, biodiversity monitoring, climate adaptation, and environmental regulations. The training will also cover tools for participatory planning, data collection, and enforcement of local by-laws related to conservation and land use. Emphasis will be placed on promoting gender equality and youth leadership in environmental governance. By enhancing technical knowledge, institutional coordination, and accountability, this output will improve local ownership, compliance with conservation measures, and responsiveness to ecosystem threats. Strengthened governance and institutional capacity will ensure the effective implementation and long-term sustainability of restoration and resource management efforts under the project. Through this output, the project will build technical, institutional, and community capacity for effective, inclusive, and science-informed ecosystem governance and biodiversity protection. Key activities will include the following:**
 - **Provide training sessions and workshops for 500 local stakeholders (including local authorities, traditional leaders, CSOs, youth, and women's groups) on INRM practices, biodiversity monitoring, and enforcement tools.**
 - **Develop training curricula and toolkits on topics such as environmental governance, ecosystem restoration, participatory biodiversity monitoring, and legal compliance.**
 - **Support peer learning and exchange visits between communities and regions with successful ecosystem governance models to facilitate knowledge transfer and replication.**
 - **Support local monitoring systems, including the introduction of mobile tools and participatory mapping technologies (e.g. re-greening App) for ongoing biodiversity and land health tracking.**

Delivery mechanisms of output 1.1.3 will include structured training workshops, peer learning exchanges, on-the-ground coaching and mentoring, and the development of practical toolkits and guidelines. Partnerships with local training institutions, universities, and technical agencies will ensure the contextual relevance and sustainability of knowledge transfer. Training modules will focus on participatory land use planning,

biodiversity assessment techniques, climate-smart natural resource management, and legal frameworks for environmental governance. A focus on gender-responsive and youth-inclusive approaches will be mainstreamed throughout. Capacity building will also strengthen institutional coordination and enforcement mechanisms at local levels, enabling communities to better monitor ecosystem health, enforce resource use rules, and respond to degradation threats. This output will lay the foundation for durable, community-led natural resource governance and long-term sustainability of restoration efforts.

- Component 2: Community empowerment through resilience building

Component 2 aims to strengthen the adaptive capacity and resilience of local communities in the Saint-Louis region by enhancing sustainable livelihoods, food security, and social inclusion. The empowerment of communities is critical to the achievement of the project's objective. Evidence in Senegal shows that integrating local priorities into conservation goals through community-based conservation benefits biodiversity conservation, socioeconomic development, and human well-being.^{[5]³¹} It focuses on empowering vulnerable groups - particularly women, youth, and pastoralists through access to climate-resilient technologies, income-generating activities, and essential services. The component is conceived building on the evidence that community-based conservation in Senegal incorporates sustainable livelihood strategies into conservation goals, benefiting both biodiversity conservation and local people's reliance on natural resources.^{[6]³²} Under the component 2, the project will support efforts to diversify and improve agricultural and pastoral production systems using climate-smart practices, drought-resistant crops, improved animal husbandry, and sustainable water management.

Capacity building and vocational training will equip communities with technical, entrepreneurial, and financial management skills, while targeted support such as savings and loan schemes, market linkages, and value chain development will enhance economic opportunities. Delivery mechanisms will include participatory planning, community-based organizations, and partnerships with local service providers and NGOs. Gender equality and social inclusion will be mainstreamed to ensure equitable benefits and decision-making.

This component will also strengthen early warning systems and community preparedness to respond to climate risks. By fostering inclusive, resilient livelihoods and enhancing community agency, the component will reduce vulnerability to environmental shocks and contribute to long-term sustainability of ecosystem restoration and natural resource management efforts. The scientific underpinning of component 2 is that participatory approaches that center local knowledge and foster collective action have shown promise in increasing community engagement and adaptive capacity, though these require sustained support and context-sensitive design.^{[7]³³}

Outcome 2.1: Communities respond and cope better with impacts of extreme weather events and resource scarcity: Under this outcome, communities in the Saint-Louis region will be better equipped to anticipate, respond to, and recover from the impacts of extreme weather events and natural resource scarcity. Through improved access to climate-resilient livelihoods, early warning systems, sustainable resource use practices, and capacity building, households - especially women and youth - enhance their adaptive capacity and reduce vulnerability. This outcome strengthens local resilience by fostering diversified income sources, food security, and community-based risk management mechanisms tailored to the region's environmental and socio-economic context. Outcome 2.1 will be achieved through the following three outputs, detailed below:

Output 2.1.1: 200,000 people (50% women, 50% men) equipped with climate- and drought-resilient inputs and technologies to enhance productivity and reduce vulnerability to drought and climate shocks across 105,000 hectares, through sustainable land-use adoption practices, soil and water conservation measures, and livelihood diversification: Bringing 105,000 ha under SLM will involve: a) promoting **agroforestry, climate-smart agriculture, community**

woodlots, and controlled grazing; and b) active restoration through planting, direct seeding (uniquely focusing on locally-adapted tree species), and establishment of enclosures' within classified forest and village territories, assisted natural regeneration, pastoral management, firebreak construction, and other bushfire mitigation measures. Other measures will include buffering zones surrounding national parks and wildlife reserves, village zoning through village development plans around Djoudj, Guembeul, and Langue de Barbarie, Rao Classified Forest and adjoining areas.

This output aims to strengthen the resilience and productivity of 200,000 rural people in the Saint-Louis region by equipping them with climate-resilient inputs and technologies tailored to local agro-ecological conditions as well as selected value chains. The project will focus on the following value chains: oyster farming, mangrove, beekeeping, salt production, market gardening, cereal processing, fish farming, valorization of typha, and plant nurseries of socioeconomic but also environmentally-friendly tree species. Local communities are already involved in these value chains at a very small scale, however their promotion and improvement are hindered by the following factors: i) limited knowledge of distribution networks for their products; ii) weak integration of community-based organizations with productive vocations into markets; iii) low income levels due to low economy of scale; iv) lack of production equipment; and v) poor mastery of production techniques and marketing strategies.^{[8]³⁴}

- Through output 2.1.1, the project will directly improve adaptive capacity, productivity, and household resilience across the targeted communities. These inputs will include drought- and salt-tolerant seed varieties, improved livestock breeds, organic fertilizers, solar-powered irrigation systems, and water harvesting and storage solutions. The objective is to enhance food and income security while reducing vulnerability to recurrent climate shocks such as droughts, floods, and land degradation. Key activities will include the following:
 - **Distribute climate-resilient seeds, livestock, and agricultural tools to target households** reduce vulnerability to climate shocks on 105,000 ha.
 - **Establish farmer field schools and demonstration plots to promote technology uptake.**
 - **Build capacity for households on climate-smart practices and resource-efficient techniques.**
 - Support selected community value chains that will contribute to community efforts for land restoration and biodiversity conservation within St. Louis.
 - **Support the development of local input supply chains and cost-recovery mechanisms for sustainability.**

Delivery mechanisms will rely on partnerships with local agricultural extension services, farmers' cooperatives, and private input suppliers to ensure timely access and contextual appropriateness of materials. Priority will be given to women, youth, and vulnerable households through participatory targeting processes. Complementary training and support will be delivered through farmer field schools, pastoralist training centers, demonstration plots, and mobile advisory services to ensure proper use and long-term adoption of technologies. Community facilitators and local champions will also be engaged to promote peer learning and scaling.

- Output 2.1.2: 300 community-based Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Early Warning Committees, with gender-inclusive representation, trained to effectively anticipate, prepare for, and respond to extreme weather events. This output aims to enhance the disaster preparedness and response capacity of local communities in the Saint-Louis region by training 300 community-based Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Early Warning System (EWS) committees. These committees will serve as frontline actors in anticipating, managing, and mitigating the impacts of extreme weather events such as floods, droughts, and storms, which are increasingly frequent due to climate change.

Training will focus on risk identification and mapping, contingency planning, early warning signal interpretation and dissemination, evacuation procedures, and coordination with local authorities and emergency services. Emphasis will also be placed on integrating traditional knowledge with scientific forecasting and ensuring gender-responsive and inclusive approaches. Key activities will include the following:

- **Develop and deliver tailored training modules for DRR and EWS, adapted to local hazards and community contexts.**
- **Establish and strengthen local DRR/EWS committees, ensuring active participation of women and youth.**
- **Simulate exercises and community drills to test emergency preparedness and response protocols.**

Delivery mechanisms will involve collaboration with civil protection services, meteorological agencies, local NGOs, and decentralized government institutions. Capacity-building efforts will be supported by training-of-trainers approaches and peer exchanges to ensure sustainability and replication. This output will significantly reduce the vulnerability of communities to climate-related disasters and enhance their resilience and adaptive capacity.

- **Output 2.1.3: Gender-responsive community risk management plans are developed and tested through simulation exercises in at least 15 villages, enhancing local capacity to manage and respond to disaster: This output aims to strengthen local preparedness and response capacity to climate-related hazards by developing and operationalizing community risk management plans in at least 15 vulnerable villages across the Saint-Louis region. These plans will be grounded in participatory risk assessments and will identify key threats (e.g., floods, droughts, and coastal erosion), vulnerable populations and assets, response protocols, and resource mobilization strategies. Special attention will be given to gender, youth, and the inclusion of marginalized groups to ensure that plans are equitable, locally relevant, and actionable. Key activities will include the following:**
 - **Support participatory community risk assessments and hazard mapping to inform the development of localized risk management plans.**
 - **Develop and validate community risk management plans through inclusive community consultations and technical support from local authorities and civil protection services.**
 - **Implement simulation exercises and emergency drills to test and refine the plans and build community readiness.**
 - **Train local leaders and DRR committees on risk communication, coordination, and plan implementation.**

Delivery mechanisms will include collaboration with local government structures, civil protection services, NGOs, and technical agencies. The process will be supported by training manuals, templates, and peer learning exchanges between villages. Results from the simulations will inform plan updates and strengthen links with early warning systems and regional disaster response frameworks. This output will foster a culture of preparedness, reduce loss of life and assets during climate shocks, and enhance long-term community resilience.

- **Component 3: Strengthening governance frameworks for the sustainable management of natural resources and biodiversity**

Senegal's arable land is increasingly fragmented and overexploited as the country's population grows. The destruction of biodiversity (through overgrazing, soil erosion, deforestation, overfishing and poaching), weak environmental protection laws and poor natural resource management significantly jeopardize environmental

sustainability, accelerate land degradation and further limit agricultural productivity.[9]³⁵ This component aims to enhance institutional, legal, and policy frameworks to enable the effective, inclusive, and transparent governance of natural resources and biodiversity in the Saint-Louis region. The scientific basis of component 3 is that effective governance involves integrating policies that promote resource efficiency, systems diversification, sustainable bio-economy, and landscape approaches, all of which contribute to resilient and inclusive rural development while addressing challenges like land degradation, biodiversity loss, and climate change.[10]³⁶ Weak coordination among institutions, limited enforcement capacity, and the marginalization of local actors particularly, women and youth pose significant barriers to sustainable resource management. To address these challenges, the component will support the development and operationalization of multi-stakeholder platforms, improve policy coherence, and strengthen local and regional governance structures. The component will also facilitate community representation in governance processes and strengthen accountability mechanisms.

By fostering inclusive governance and ensuring the integration of environmental considerations into local and sectoral policies, this component will help institutionalize sustainable natural resource management practices. It will promote synergies among public agencies, civil society, and traditional authorities, ensuring alignment with national and regional development strategies. Ultimately, improved governance will enhance the effectiveness, equity, and sustainability of ecosystem restoration and biodiversity conservation efforts across the region.

Outcome 3.1: Management of natural resources and biodiversity conservation improved: **Under this outcome, the management of natural resources and biodiversity conservation in the Saint-Louis region will be improved through strengthened institutional capacity, inclusive governance, and coordinated planning. Local and regional actors are empowered to implement sustainable practices, enforce regulations, and monitor ecosystem health. Enhanced collaboration among communities, government agencies, and civil society ensures better protection of critical habitats, restoration of degraded areas, and equitable resource use. This outcome contributes to long-term ecological integrity, supports livelihoods, and aligns local actions with national environmental priorities. Outcome 3.1 will be achieved through the following three outputs, detailed below:**

- **Output 3.1.1: Six (6) policies and legal frameworks for sustainable natural resource management reviewed and strengthened, ensuring gender inclusion:** Under this output, the project will review, update and strengthen policies and legal frameworks related to sustainable natural resource management in the Saint-Louis region to promote coherence, inclusivity, and environmental sustainability. This output create an enabling environment for sustainable natural resource management in the Saint-Louis region by reviewing, updating, and strengthening relevant policies, laws, and institutional frameworks. The focus will be on aligning local and regional regulations with national strategies and international commitments related to land restoration, biodiversity conservation, climate resilience, and community-based resource governance. The process will ensure that policies are inclusive, climate-responsive, and supportive of nature-based solutions. Strengthened frameworks will support equitable access to resources, improved governance, and long-term sustainability of restoration and conservation efforts. Key activities will include the following:
 - **Conduct comprehensive policy and legal reviews to assess gaps, overlaps, and inconsistencies in existing frameworks governing land, water, forests, and biodiversity.**
 - **Support multi-stakeholder consultations and policy dialogues to build consensus and gather input from government institutions, traditional authorities, civil society, and community representatives, including women and youth.**

- **Develop revised policy instruments, guidelines, or by-laws that promote integrated resource management, equitable access, and ecosystem restoration.**
- **Build capacity for local decision-makers and institutions on policy implementation, compliance, and monitoring.**

Delivery mechanisms will involve close collaboration with regional councils, technical ministries (e.g., environment, agriculture, and territorial governance), legal experts, and research institutions. The process will be participatory and evidence-based, ensuring that revised frameworks reflect local realities and foster ownership. Technical assistance will be provided to integrate customary practices into formal systems where appropriate. Strengthening governance through robust policies will ensure the sustainability and scalability of restoration and natural resource management efforts in the region.

- **Output 3.1.2: Five (5) gender-responsive multi-stakeholder natural resource governance platforms in selected municipalities of St. Louis established or strengthened:** Under this output, the project will improve coordination, transparency, and inclusive decision-making in the management of natural resources by establishing or strengthening five multi-stakeholder governance platforms in selected municipalities of the Saint-Louis region. These platforms will serve as participatory forums that bring together local government representatives, traditional leaders, civil society, community-based organizations, women’s and youth groups, private sector actors, and technical institutions to collaboratively plan, monitor, and resolve issues related to natural resource use and sustainability. Key activities will include the following:
 - **Map and assess existing local governance structures to identify gaps, opportunities, and stakeholders for engagement.**
 - **Establish or revitalize multi-stakeholder platforms, including defining roles, operational procedures, and inclusive representation mechanisms.**
 - **Build capacity for platform members on environmental governance, conflict resolution, participatory planning, and policy advocacy.**
 - **Facilitate regular dialogue sessions and joint planning exercises to support integrated natural resource management and monitor implementation progress.**

Delivery mechanisms will include technical assistance from local government institutions, support from NGOs and development partners, and the use of inclusive facilitation methods to ensure equitable participation. Platforms will be linked to existing municipal and regional governance systems and supported with operational tools such as charters, meeting guidelines, and monitoring templates. By fostering collaboration, transparency, and accountability, these platforms will enhance community ownership, strengthen natural resource governance, and support the sustainability of ecosystem restoration and climate resilience efforts.

- **Output 3.1.3: 1,000 government officials, local authorities, traditional leaders, youth, and persons with disabilities (50% women, 50% men) trained on gender-responsive and drought-adaptive environmental governance, enforcement, and participatory planning to strengthen inclusive, equitable, and accessible institutional capacity for effective management of natural resources and biodiversity under recurrent drought stress:** This output aims to enhance the capacity of 1,000 government officials, local authorities, and traditional leaders in the Saint-Louis region to effectively govern natural resources through improved environmental governance, enforcement of environmental regulations, and participatory planning. The training will strengthen institutional coordination, legal compliance, and inclusive decision-making, while fostering alignment with national and regional development strategies. Key activities will include the following:

- **Develop tailored training curricula and toolkits on key topics such as sustainable land and water management, biodiversity conservation, environmental law enforcement, and gender-responsive governance.**
- **Organize regional and local training workshops, using interactive and practice-based approaches to build technical, legal, and leadership skills for land restoration and biodiversity conservation.**
- **Facilitate peer learning and exchange visits among institutions and communities to share best practices in land restoration and biodiversity conservation..**
- **Integrate participatory planning methods, such as community mapping and stakeholder dialogues, into planning and enforcement frameworks.**

Delivery mechanisms will involve collaboration with technical ministries (e.g., environment, agriculture), decentralized government bodies, legal experts, and capacity-building institutions. Traditional leaders will be actively engaged to align customary norms with formal governance systems. Trainings will be delivered through a combination of in-person sessions, mobile training units, and digital platforms where feasible. This output will improve coordination, accountability, and community trust in natural resource governance, creating the institutional foundation necessary to sustain restoration, climate resilience, and biodiversity conservation outcomes across the Saint-Louis region.

▪ **Component 4: Improved communication, advocacy and capitalization**

This component aims to enhance the visibility, impact, and learning of the project through robust communication, strategic advocacy, knowledge capitalization, and an adaptive Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) system. Effective communication and knowledge management are essential to promote behavior change, foster stakeholder engagement, and ensure the sustainability and scalability of successful practices. In this regard, the component will support the development and implementation of a communication and advocacy strategy that raises awareness about ecosystem degradation, biodiversity loss, and the benefits of sustainable natural resource management. It will also facilitate dialogue among communities, policymakers, and technical institutions to influence policy and practice. For this to happen, the project will need an effective knowledge management and communication strategy that will be adaptive, inclusive, and continuously refined to support the scalability and sustainability of project activities.

Knowledge capitalization activities will document good practices, lessons learned, and innovative approaches, making them accessible to stakeholders at local, national, and regional levels. The M&E system will be participatory and results-oriented, enabling timely tracking of progress, assessing outcomes and impacts, and supporting adaptive management – rationalised on the scientific basis that incorporating indigenous and local knowledge in environmental management can lead to stronger human-nature connectedness and more successful conservation policies.^{[11]³⁷} It will align with national systems and ensure regular reporting, learning, and accountability.

Overall, this component will foster transparency, strengthen evidence-based decision-making, and promote the replication and upscaling of successful interventions to maximize the project’s long-term contribution to environmental sustainability and community resilience in the Saint-Louis region.

Outcome 4.1: Communication, advocacy and capitalization enhanced and improve the implementation of the GGW activities in Senegal: Under this outcome, communication, advocacy, and knowledge capitalization will be enhanced to support the effective implementation of GGW activities in Senegal. Through targeted messaging, multi-stakeholder dialogue, and strategic partnerships, awareness and ownership of restoration efforts are strengthened at all levels. Good practices, lessons learned, and project impacts are documented and disseminated to inform policy, scale up successes, and foster replication. Improved access to information and

increased visibility of GGW initiatives contribute to greater coordination, resource mobilization, and sustained community and institutional engagement in ecosystem restoration and sustainable land management. The outcome will be achieved through the following two outputs, detailed below:

- Output 4.1.1: A national and regional communication strategy aligned with the GGW vision developed and disseminated: This output aims to increase awareness, visibility, and stakeholder engagement around the project and the broader objectives of the GGW initiative by developing and disseminating a comprehensive communication strategy at both national and regional levels. The strategy will be aligned with the GGW vision and tailored to promote understanding, support behavior change, and mobilize action around ecosystem restoration, climate resilience, and sustainable livelihoods in the Saint-Louis region and beyond. Key activities will include the following:
 - **Conduct a communication needs assessment and stakeholder mapping to identify information gaps, target audiences, and preferred channels.**
 - **Design and validate a multi-level communication strategy, incorporating key messages, tools, and branding aligned with GGW principles.**
 - **Produce and disseminate communication materials, including radio programs, videos, brochures, social media content, and policy briefs in local languages.**
 - **Organize awareness campaigns and knowledge-sharing events, such as community dialogues, school outreach, and regional forums.**

Delivery mechanisms will involve collaboration with national and regional communication departments, media partners, civil society organizations, and traditional communication networks. Special emphasis will be placed on using participatory and culturally appropriate tools to reach rural and underserved communities, as well as engaging women and youth as communicators and change agents. The strategy will ensure consistent messaging, foster broad-based ownership, and position the project as a key contributor to national and regional GGW objectives.

- Output 4.1.2: Gender-responsive knowledge products (20 knowledge products including case studies, technical briefs, videos) developed, and good practices documented and disseminated: This output focuses on generating and sharing gender-responsive knowledge to inform policy, enhance practice, and promote learning within the project and the broader GGW framework. A total of 20 knowledge products, including case studies, technical briefs, manuals, and videos will be developed to capture lessons learned, innovative approaches, and good practices in ecosystem restoration, community resilience, and governance in the Saint-Louis region. These products will highlight the roles, needs, and contributions of women and youth to ensure inclusive and equitable learning. Key activities will include the following:
 - **Identify and document good practices and lessons learned from field interventions through participatory assessments, interviews, and field visits.**
 - **Develop diverse knowledge products tailored to different audiences, including practitioners, policymakers, community leaders, and youth.**
 - **Incorporate gender analysis and local knowledge to ensure products reflect the experiences and priorities of both women and men.**
 - **Disseminate lessons and knowledge products through multi-channel platforms, including community radio, print media, digital platforms, workshops, and regional learning exchanges.**

Delivery mechanisms will involve collaboration with local implementing partners, research institutions, media professionals, and gender experts to ensure high-quality, accessible, and inclusive content. Products will be developed in French and local languages and disseminated via existing GGW knowledge-sharing networks and national platforms. This output will strengthen evidence-based decision-making, enhance visibility of community innovations, and promote replication of successful models across the GGW landscape.

Component 5: M&E and activities supporting regional coordination and learning

Component 5: Monitoring, Evaluation, and Activities Supporting Regional Coordination and Learning

Directly building on component 4, the M&E-focused component will strengthen participatory monitoring, evaluation, and knowledge exchange mechanisms to ensure effective implementation of the ProLaRIME project and its contribution to the overall GGW Programme. Robust M&E systems are critical to centralize and integrate diverse knowledge systems, enabling the GGW to better address complex social-ecological challenges and enhance resilience.^{[12]³⁸} It will lead to the development of participatory M&E systems to enable stakeholders, including local communities, technical institutions, and government partners to jointly track project progress, assess performance, and integrate lessons learned into adaptive management. **The component will establish and operationalize a participatory M&E system** for GGW activities that harmonizes local monitoring with national and regional frameworks. This system will combine scientific data with community-based observations on land restoration, ecosystem services, and livelihood impacts, feeding into national environmental information systems and GGW progress reporting mechanisms. Additionally, under this component, the project will create a **national stakeholder engagement platform** to coordinate learning, communication, and advocacy. This platform will convene key actors government agencies, NGOs, research institutions, and community representatives to share lessons, validate results, and strengthen policy dialogue. Under the M&E component, the project will ensure **coordination with the GGW Regional Coordination Project** and other **child projects** to facilitate cross-country learning, exchange of good practices, and harmonization of M&E indicators. Regular joint reviews, regional workshops, and knowledge-sharing events will promote coherence and foster collective learning within the GGW Programme ecosystem.

Outcome 5.1: Participatory monitoring and evaluation strengthen project implementation and results, contributing to the GGW Program: Under this outcome, the project will strengthen participatory monitoring and evaluation (M&E) systems to enhance project implementation, accountability, and learning, contributing effectively to the GGW Program in Senegal. Communities, local authorities, and stakeholders are actively engaged in tracking progress, assessing impacts, and informing adaptive management. The use of inclusive, gender-sensitive, and results-based M&E tools ensures transparency, promotes ownership, and facilitates evidence-based decision-making. Strengthened M&E capacities contribute to continuous improvement, replication of successful approaches, and alignment with national and regional GGW reporting frameworks and priorities. The outcome will be achieved through the following two outputs, detailed below:

- Output 5.1.1: Participatory M&E system for GGW activities established and operationalized: This output aims to design and implement a participatory M&E system to track the progress, effectiveness, and impact of GGW activities in the Saint-Louis region. The system will promote transparency, accountability, and adaptive management by engaging communities, local authorities, technical services, and other stakeholders in data collection, analysis, and learning. It will also ensure alignment with national GGW frameworks and international reporting requirements. Key activities will include the following:
 - **Co-design M&E tools and indicators through inclusive consultations with key stakeholders to ensure relevance, gender sensitivity, and community ownership.**

- **Build capacity for community monitors, local authorities, and project staff on data collection, reporting, and use of digital monitoring tools.**
- **Integrate community-based monitoring mechanisms, including feedback loops and citizen scorecards, to strengthen local accountability and responsiveness.**
- **Establish a centralized data management system to aggregate and analyze data, generate reports, and inform decision-making at local, regional, and national levels.**

Delivery mechanisms will include partnerships with local institutions, technical ministries, and specialized M&E consultants. Mobile data collection technologies and GIS mapping will be employed to improve accuracy and efficiency. Regular learning and reflection workshops will be organized to facilitate adaptive management and scale successful practices. By embedding participation and continuous learning into the M&E process, this output will enhance the effectiveness and sustainability of GGW interventions in the region.

- **Output 5.1.2: National stakeholder engagement platform established to support advocacy events:** This output aims to enhance coordination, policy influence, and visibility of Great Green Wall (GGW) efforts by establishing a national stakeholder engagement platform that brings together key actors involved in land restoration, climate resilience, and sustainable development. The platform will serve as a strategic forum for dialogue, advocacy, knowledge exchange, and joint action among government institutions, civil society, private sector, research organizations, and community representatives, with a strong focus on gender equality and youth inclusion. Key activities will include the following:
 - **Map stakeholders and assess needs to identify relevant actors and define the structure, mandate, and governance of the platform.**
 - **Establish a platform and develop an operational roadmap, including thematic working groups aligned with GGW priorities.**
 - **Organize regular advocacy events, policy dialogues, and knowledge-sharing forums to promote national ownership and resource mobilization.**
 - **Produce and disseminate policy briefs and advocacy materials to inform decision-makers and raise awareness at national and regional levels.**

Delivery mechanisms will include collaboration with relevant ministries (environment, agriculture, and decentralization), GGW coordination bodies, and key non-state actors. The platform will be supported by a dedicated secretariat and linked to regional and continental GGW networks. Inclusive facilitation methods, digital communication tools, and strategic media partnerships will ensure wide engagement and visibility. This output will strengthen national dialogue, align stakeholder efforts, and enhance the policy environment for sustainable natural resource management and ecosystem restoration in the Saint-Louis region and beyond.

Knowledge management (KM) in ProLaRIME: KM in the project will be fully connected with the **coordination project and other Child Projects** implemented under the TALSISI-GGWI – **contributing but also benefiting from TALSISI-GGWI regional knowledge ecosystem**, ensuring alignment, shared learning, and collective impact across the GGW program. As part of this programmatic framework, ProLaRIME’s KM system will ensure **two-way learning and information exchange** across national and regional levels to promote coherence, efficiency, and scalability of restoration efforts.

ProLaRIME will generate, document, and share **lessons, best practices, and success stories** on ecosystem restoration, drought resilience, gender-responsive governance, and community-based adaptation. Through participation in **regional learning platforms, technical working groups, and knowledge-sharing events** convened by the TALSISI-GGWI coordination project, ProLaRIME will contribute field-level data, monitoring results, and innovations from the Saint-

Louis region. This will enrich the regional knowledge base and support evidence-based decision-making for scaling up sustainable land management and biodiversity conservation across the Great Green Wall countries.

Conversely, ProLaRIME will also **benefit from shared tools, methodologies, and capacity-building resources** developed under the coordination project and other Child Projects, ensuring harmonized monitoring, reporting, and communication approaches. The project's **Component 4 (Communication, Advocacy, Capitalization)** provides the institutional mechanism for this linkage—facilitating continuous **south-south exchange, peer learning, and integration of regional knowledge into national implementation. Thus the project will:**

- Ensure integration with the Knowledge for the Great Green Wall Action (K4GGWA) (GGW Platform): ProLaRIME will be linked to CIFOR-ICRAF's K4GGWA, a regional knowledge-sharing, capacity-building, and coordination platform for GGW projects across 11 member countries including Senegal, and the GGW RSP IFAD knowledge management program.
- Digital tools and shared dashboard: With a central database and an interactive dashboard accessible to partners (CSOs, institutions, communities), the project will contribute to tracking progress by area (restoration, survival, adoption, gender). Possible integration of mobile apps (e.g., Regreening App) for field data collection and participatory monitoring will be envisaged.
- Capitalization, sharing and cross-project learning: The project will be involved in annual workshops to be convened by the coordination project which will include other GGW initiatives and other GGW program Child Project, and national and regional stakeholders to share results, best practices, and challenges. The events will publish technical notes, case studies, and policy briefs on national and regional platforms, translated as needed. The project will actively participate in GGW networks, South-South events, landscape forums and exchange visits.
- Valuing local knowledge: Building on participatory approaches that have seen the engagement of various stakeholders, the project will ensure documentation of local restoration practices (including (assisted) natural regeneration, traditional techniques, local agroforestry, land management) - creating fact sheets, community voices and knowledge maps.
- Capacity building and local ownership: The project will provide technical support to local actors (CSOs, management committees, technical services) on data management, digital tools, and use of the K4GGWA dashboard/platform, including coaching and technical mentorship to support platform use and organizational learning.

The project has been designed on the firm understanding of the linkages between land degradation and biodiversity loss. The two phenomena are mutually reinforcing. Degraded lands lose their capacity to support diverse life forms, while biodiversity loss undermines ecosystem resilience and productivity. Addressing these challenges requires integrated approaches - combining ecological restoration, climate adaptation, and inclusive governance. Senegal's efforts to scale up agroforestry, restore mangroves, and engage communities in conservation are steps in the right direction. Strengthening institutional coordination, securing sustainable financing, and enhancing data systems will be critical to reversing degradation and safeguarding biodiversity for future generations – for critical socioeconomic and global environmental benefits.

ProLaRIME's Socio-economic and Global Environmental Benefits

It has already been noted that ProLaRIME has been designed to address specific barriers so as to restore and sustainably manage degraded ecosystems in the Saint-Louis region through integrated natural resource management, enhanced community resilience and livelihoods, and strengthened governance frameworks. The project will generate significant socio-economic and global environmental benefits by restoring 5,000 hectares of degraded land and promoting sustainable, community-driven natural resource management. By integrating ecosystem restoration with improved governance and community resilience, the project directly supports both national development priorities and global environmental goals under the GGW initiative.

The envisaged benefits are detailed below:

a. Socio-economic benefits

- **Improved livelihoods:** 200,000 people, disaggregated by gender (100,000 females and 100,000 males) will be equipped with climate-resilient agricultural and pastoral technologies, leading to increased productivity, food security, and income generation.
 - **Resilience to climate shocks:** Through community risk management planning, disaster preparedness training, and early warning systems in 15 villages, the project enhances local adaptive capacity to floods, droughts, and other extreme events.
 - **Gender equality and inclusion:** The project ensures full participation of women and youth in planning and implementation, promoting equitable access to resources and decision-making.
 - **Local governance and empowerment:** Multi-stakeholder platforms and capacity-building for over 1,000 decision-makers strengthen local institutions and empower communities to lead restoration and conservation efforts.
- b. Global environmental benefits**
- **Land restoration and ecosystem health:** Restoration of 5,000 hectares of degraded land and promoting sustainable, community-driven natural resource management using nature-based solutions will improve biodiversity, soil fertility, and water retention.
- **Promotion of sustainable land-use practices:** This will include soil and water conservation measures, rotational grazing, and the introduction of drought-tolerant and indigenous plant species on 105,000 ha.
 - **Climate mitigation:** Increased vegetation cover and sustainable land management will enhance carbon sequestration and contribute to combating desertification, estimated at -140,254 metric ton of CO₂e
 - **Biodiversity conservation:** The project supports the recovery of native flora and fauna through community-based conservation and the integration of biodiversity into land-use planning – thus improving the management of 100,000 ha of protected terrestrial area (Six Forage Reserve).

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[10] Boscolo, M., Li, Y., Gitz, V., Albinelli, I., Opio, C., Meybeck, A., Bahri, T., Cavatassi, R., Berrahmouni, N., Gordes, A., & Cintori, L. (2024). Natural resources management for resilient inclusive rural transformation. *Global Food Security*. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.gfs.2024.100794>.

[11] Lam, D., Torres-Torres, A., Rozas-Vásquez, D., Jiménez-Aceituno, A., & Burgos-Ayala, A. (2020). Indigenous and local knowledge in environmental management for human-nature connectedness: a leverage points perspective. *Ecosystems and People*, 16, 290 - 303. <https://doi.org/10.1080/26395916.2020.1817152>.

[12] Goffner, D., Sinare, H., & Gordon, L. (2019). The Great Green Wall for the Sahara and the Sahel Initiative as an opportunity to enhance resilience in Sahelian landscapes and livelihoods. *Regional Environmental Change*, 19, 1417-1428. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10113-019-01481-z>.

Institutional Arrangement and Coordination with Ongoing Initiatives and Project.

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

The overall execution oversight of ProLaRIME activities will be done by SARGGW at the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development and Ecological Transition of Senegal. SARGGW will be reporting to UNEP on fiduciary, technical and operational matters of the project to UNEP. SARGGW will also oversee the recruitment and mobilization of office-bearers to constitute the Project Management Unit (PMU) - whose role will be to directly coordinate the execution of project activities on the ground. The national PMU in Dakar will be reinforced by a St. Louis's level office. This will be important to ensure the project has an on-ground presence to ensure and maintain interactions with stakeholders and beneficiaries. This will be critical in ensuring continued stakeholder engagement in the project implementation and monitoring of activities.

The MESDET through, SARGGW shall take responsibility to ensure that the project is implemented in accordance with the (a) agreement to be signed with UNEP Ecosystems Division, (b) agreed objectives, activities and budget and deliver the outputs and demonstrate its best efforts in achieving the project outcomes. It shall also coordinate activities with the other key Government and other relevant partners and address and rectify any issues raised by UNEP with respect to project execution in a timely manner. As Executing Agency, the MESDET through SARGGW will be committed to making the best use of project resources and implement the project in the most effective manner.

To oversee the day-to-day management of project activities, including providing operational support to project implementation, the project will have a PMU which will be completed embedded in the SAR-GGW to ensure ownership and sustainability. The St. Louis region team will directly coordinate activities with other stakeholders such as Cooperatives and Civil Society Organizations within the five Local Government Areas, ensuring on-ground interactions with community members. This will be strongly considered as a sustainability mechanism for building local capacities but also to ensure ownership by non-state institutions. Through this structure, the project will create space for active participation and ownership of project interventions at grassroot level.

The PMU will include relevant staff with technical capacities in sustainable land management and generally, climate and natural resources management, finance and administration, gender and social inclusion. The project seeks to create and strengthen its M&E system, and therefore, will have an M&E Specialist to support monitoring, evaluation and reporting. Additionally, the project will also have a Project Steering Committee (PSC) to oversee the GEF project through provision of strategic technical oversight. Strategic monitoring of

project activities will be the responsibility of the PSC, which will meet annually, or extraordinarily as may be warranted, in order to:

- Provide overall guidance and ensure coordination between all parties;
- Provide monitoring for project implementation;
- Review and adopt the annual work plans and budgets prepared by the Project Coordinator and Chief Technical Advisor, in conformity with the project objective and subject to the rules of GEF and UNEP;
- Review the six-monthly progress reports to be prepared by PMU and oversee the implementation of corrective actions, when necessary;
- Enhance synergy between the GEF project and other initiatives being implemented in the project area; and
- Provide advice on policy and strategic issues to be taken into account during project implementation.

The membership of the PSC will include:

- Chair: the designated Senior Staff from the Ministry in charge of Environment
- Co-Chair: UNEP Ecosystems Division Task manager or mandated UNEP Official
- Members: GEF Operational focal point and representatives of various ministries, in particular those in charge of the environment, forests, protected areas, agriculture, livestock, fisheries, finance, spatial planning, land, Business women Association, tourism, St. Louis, State and non-State authorities, youth groups, representatives of indigenous communities and the differently-abled, and scientific researchers through partnerships with local universities and other higher institute in St Louis. The specific roles within the PSC are based on the mandates assigned to each by the ministry.

Other actors in institutional arrangement of the project: In the implementation of project activities, **ProLaRIME** will adopt a collaborative model to ensure that the project is not only ecologically effective but also socially inclusive and institutionally sustainable. Each actor brings complementary strengths that, when aligned, will transform degraded landscapes into resilient, productive ecosystems while enhancing biodiversity conservation in the target region. The following organizations already work in the GGW Initiative space, therefore, their participation in project implementation will be easier - leveraging their unique mandates and expertise:

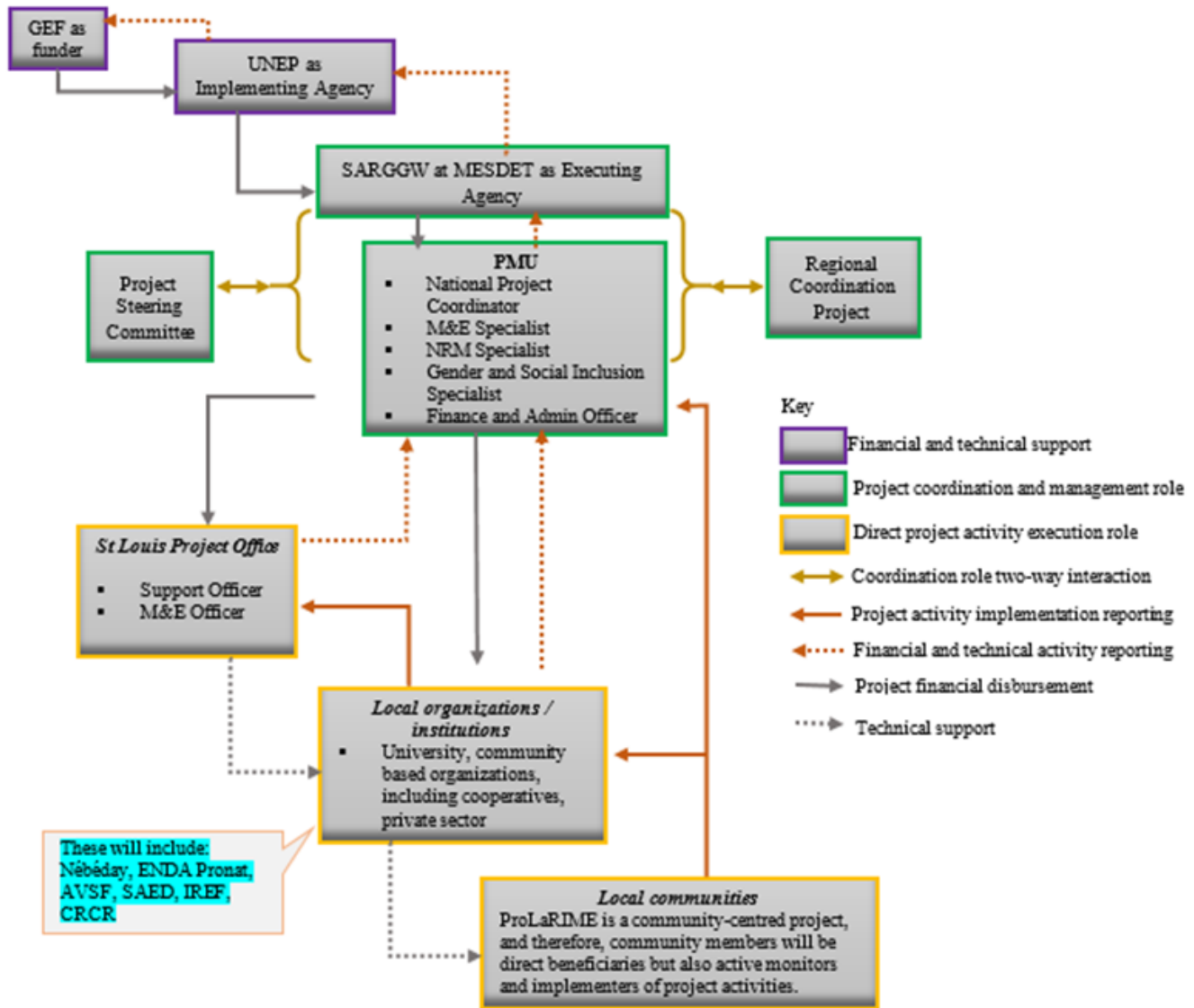
- **ENDA Pronat (Environment and Development Action – Protection naturelle) is a Senegalese NGO focused on promoting agroecology, land rights, and community-led natural resource management. The NGO: i) supports agroecological farming systems that restore soil fertility and biodiversity; ii) advocates for land tenure security, especially for women and youth; iii) facilitates community-based governance of natural resources; and engages in policy dialogue to influence sustainable development strategies.**
- **Nébédjay is a dynamic Senegalese NGO dedicated to reforestation, environmental education, and community forestry. It: i) organizes tree planting campaigns and promotes native species; ii) develops community forests and supports sustainable forest product value chains; iii) conducts environmental education in schools and rural communities; and iii) empowers youth and women through green entrepreneurship.**

- **AVSF (Agronomes et Vétérinaires Sans Frontières - Agronomists and Veterinarians Without Borders):** Provides technical support in agroecology, pastoralism, and sustainable land use. In northern Senegal, AVSF has worked on combating desertification through community-based management of pastoral resources and regeneration of vegetation.
- **SAED (Société d'Aménagement et d'Exploitation des Terres du Delta - Company for the Development and Exploitation of the Delta Lands):** As a public agency, SAED manages irrigation and agricultural development in the Senegal River Valley. It plays a key role in water resource management and infrastructure development for GGW-aligned projects.
- **IREF (Inspection Régionale des Eaux et Forêts - Regional Inspectorate of Water and Forests):** Oversees forest conservation, biodiversity protection, and enforcement of environmental regulations. IREF ensures that GGW activities comply with national environmental standards and contribute to ecosystem restoration.
- **CRCR (Comité Régional de Concertation des Ruraux - Regional Committee for Rural Consultation):** Acts as a platform for dialogue and coordination among rural stakeholders. CRCR ensures that GGW interventions are community-driven, inclusive, and aligned with local needs and knowledge.
- **The Institut de Recherche pour le Développement (IRD):** IRD works closely with Senegalese institutions on sustainable development, health, climate change, agriculture, and biodiversity. It supports training and mentoring of Senegalese researchers and students, and provides scientific evidence to inform public policy and development strategies.
- **ISRA (CRA Saint-Louis) – Institut Sénégalais de Recherches Agricoles, Centre de Recherches Agricoles de Saint-Louis:** ISRA is Senegal's national agricultural research institute. The CRA Saint-Louis is its regional center focused on the Senegal River Valley. The institute Promotes sustainable farming practices adapted to local conditions, Develops and disseminates improved seeds and farming techniques, and works directly with producers to implement research findings.
- **UGB – Université Gaston Berger de Saint-Louis:** The University offers programs in agriculture, environmental sciences, and economics, among others. It promotes applied research and local development initiatives.

Roles in the project

Organization	Role in ProLaRIME
Nébédjay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement reforestation and vegetation recovery in degraded zones; lead awareness campaigns on ecosystem restoration and climate resilience; support green job creation through sustainable forest-based enterprises.
ENDA Pronat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lead agroecological training for farmers and pastoralists in Saint-Louis; support community mobilization and participatory planning for land restoration; promote gender-inclusive approaches to ecosystem management.
AVSF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lead agroecological training and support for farmers and pastoralists; facilitate community-based natural resource management; promote sustainable soil regeneration
SAED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support climate-resilient agriculture and water-efficient practices; integrate land restoration into regional agricultural planning
IREF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor and enforce forest and biodiversity protection laws; oversee reforestation and vegetation recovery efforts; provide technical guidance on ecosystem restoration
CRCR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate stakeholder engagement and participatory planning; ensure local ownership and social inclusion in project design; mediate land use conflicts
IRD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct interdisciplinary research on ecosystem degradation and restoration; support monitoring and evaluation of ecological and socio-economic impacts; and facilitate knowledge transfer and scientific training for local actors.
ISRA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lead and pilot restoration plots; train farmers in sustainable land management and soil fertility restoration.
UGB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide academic expertise in ecosystem management and socio-economic resilience; facilitate data analysis, GIS mapping, and policy research; and act as a hub for knowledge dissemination and stakeholder dialogue.

Below, the figure highlights the organizational structure of ProLaRIME.



The broad level of membership in the PSC highlights the democratic space of the project in its implementation that offers potential for sustainability, knowledge transfer, capacity development and project ownership. The Secretariat to the PSC will be provided by the Project Management Unit, and may be the Project Coordinator. As may be required on specific issues, an Advisory group can be formed to offer any other guidance or expertise as required by the specific agenda of the PSC.

UNEP – through its GEF Task Manager (TM) and Funds Management Officer (FMO) - will monitor and supervise the implementation of the project, review progress in the realization of the project outputs, and ensure the proper use adequately of the GEF funds. The UNEP TM will be directly responsible among others for: (i) providing consistent and regular project oversight to ensure the achievement of project objectives; (ii) liaising between the project and the GEF Secretariat; (iii) ensuring that both GEF and UN Environment policy requirements and standards are applied and met (i.e. reporting obligations, technical, fiduciary, M&E); visibility through logos, stakeholders and gender participations (iv) approving budget revisions, certifying fund

availability and transferring funds; (v) organizing mid- and end-term evaluations and reviewing project audits; (vi) providing technical, legal and administrative guidance if requested; and (vii) certifying project operational completion.

UNEP's comparative advantage

As the Implementing Agency of the GEF for this project, UNEP is an important stakeholder. The institution is well-positioned to implement the ProLaRIME Project due to its global mandate in environmental sustainability and its extensive experience in ecosystem restoration. UNEP's leadership in environmental governance, technical expertise, and global partnerships makes it a strong implementing agency for the ProLaRIME project, ensuring long-term ecological and socio-economic benefits for St Louis.

UNEP offers a comprehensive package of science, policy, and practice that uniquely positions it to lead the implementation of ProLaRIME. Its comparative advantage lies in: Mandate alignment with GGWI and ecosystem restoration, Global and local experience in dryland management and NbS, Inclusive approaches to value chains and livelihoods, Institutional capacity-building and environmental governance expertise

Strong systems for M&E, gender mainstreaming, and knowledge sharing, and Ability to leverage strategic partnerships and funding sources – as briefly highlighted below:

- **Mandate and mission alignment:**
 - UNEP's core mandate is to provide leadership and encourage partnership in caring for the environment by inspiring, informing, and enabling nations and peoples to improve their quality of life without compromising that of future generations.
 - The ProLaRIME project's objective - To restore and sustainably manage degraded ecosystems in the Saint-Louis region through integrated natural resource management, enhanced community resilience and livelihoods, and strengthened governance frameworks - fully aligns with UNEP's mission, especially in the context of the GGWI, which UNEP supports as a global partner.
- **Proven leadership in ecosystem restoration:**
 - UNEP co-leads the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration (2021–2030), giving it a central role in global coordination and support for ecosystem rehabilitation efforts, especially in degraded drylands.
 - It has extensive experience implementing restoration projects in arid and semi-arid lands, including in the Sahel, Horn of Africa, and across other GGW countries.
 - UNEP brings scientific, technical, and policy expertise for integrated land and ecosystem management, which are foundational to the ProLaRIME's design and implementation.
- **Technical expertise in integrated dryland management:**

- UNEP has developed global best practices in agro-sylvo-pastoral systems, drought resilience, and land degradation neutrality, often in collaboration with the UNCCD, FAO, and regional partners.
- It supports countries to adopt nature-based solutions (NbS) that integrate biodiversity, livelihoods, and climate adaptation - precisely the integrated approach of ProLaRIME.
- UNEP has experience guiding community-based natural resource management (CBNRM), a key element of ProLaRIME's community planning and gender-inclusive strategies.
- Experience in climate-resilient livelihoods and value chains:
 - UNEP supports projects that integrate green economy and circular value chain models, promoting sustainable enterprises aligned with environmental goals.
 - It has led or partnered in projects supporting women- and youth-led nature-based enterprises, with a focus on resilience, inclusion, and ecosystem services.
 - UNEP's Green Jobs and Inclusive Green Economy programmes offer additional tools to strengthen eco-enterprise development, a central pillar of the ProLaRIME.
- Institutional and policy support capabilities:
 - UNEP works closely with national and sub-national governments to mainstream environmental considerations into development plans and policies, and ProLaRIME will be aligned with these actions.
 - Its experience in capacity-building for environmental governance and institutional strengthening will enhance implementation frameworks at both national and regional levels in Senegal.
 - UNEP has previously supported SAR-GGW and can deepen this engagement for cross-scale coordination in St Louis.
- Strong M&E and knowledge dissemination infrastructure:
 - UNEP has well-established monitoring, evaluation, and knowledge management systems, especially for LDN, ecosystem health, and environmental indicators.
 - It supports gender-responsive, participatory M&E systems, ensuring transparency, learning, and accountability - fully aligned with Component 4 of ProLaRIME.
 - UNEP also contributes to global and regional GGWI knowledge platforms, enabling effective dissemination of lessons learned from St Louis to the broader Sahel and GGW region.
- Neutral convener and capacity for multi-stakeholder engagement:
 - As a UN agency with neutrality, UNEP is well-positioned to facilitate inclusive stakeholder dialogue, bringing together government agencies, local communities, civil society, and development partners.
 - It can convene state-level and national policy dialogues, helping align the project with Senegal's environmental, agricultural, and climate frameworks.

UNEP's convening power also supports regional cooperation among GGWI countries, contributing to broader scaling and policy coherence.

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)

As a Child Project, ProLaRIME is designed in alignment with the Regional Coordination Project. ProLaRIME in its development: i) embodies the transformative landscape restoration approach; ii) operationalizes national contributions to GGWI targets as well as LDN targets; iii) serves as a demonstration model for integrated natural resource governance, community empowerment, and ecosystem restoration; and iv) provides valuable tools, lessons, and institutional reforms that can inform regional strategies and be replicated across the GGW countries. Thus, ProLaRIME strengthens the regional architecture of the GGW program, advancing shared environmental and socioeconomic objectives at both local and regional levels.

The success of ProLaRIME as a Child Project will also depend on the technical support from the regional coordination project. Particularly, the regional coordination project will provide the following to ProLaRIME:

- *Technical support:* Regional best practices and technical guidance on governance models for water and soil conservation adapted to Sahelian conditions;
- *Institutional support:* Support in aligning local governance models with regional GGW frameworks and national LDN targets;
- *Policy support:* Regional-level advocacy can help inform national policy reform and promote coherence between national and transboundary resource management;
- *Learning loops support:* Participation in regional M&E learning platforms for adaptive management, including sharing of success stories and challenges; and
- *Knowledge sharing support:* Facilitation of cross-country exchange visits, toolkits, and platforms on successful governance.

Stakeholder consultations are vital for the **success, relevance, and impact** of ProLaRIME. They foster **inclusive, bottom-up development**; support **policy coherence and institutional integration**; enhance **capacity development** and ownership; improve **accountability and adaptive learning**, and ensure that **environmental, social, and economic outcomes are balanced and mutually reinforcing**. Stakeholder consultations are essential for the effectiveness and legitimacy of environmental projects, as they help ensure that diverse perspectives are integrated into decision-making, leading to more robust and widely accepted outcomes. Effective stakeholder participation enhances natural resource management by addressing the complexity and heterogeneity of interests, and frameworks have been developed to guide the identification, timing, and methods of engagement for maximum impact.^{[1]³⁹} Overall, inclusive consultations foster ownership, accountability, and adaptive learning, ensuring that environmental, social, and economic outcomes are balanced and mutually reinforcing.^{[2]⁴⁰}

Against this background, the development of ProLaRIME has involved different stakeholders. Given that the project is a Child Project of a regional Program, the project has benefitted from views from GGW regional expert, as well as consultations within the country. The project development has benefitted from the following regional meetings:

- Accra, Ghana, 04-07 October 2022
- Bamako, Mali, January 23 – February 03, 2023
- Lome, Togo, 25 - 30 September 2023
- Nairobi, Kenya, 22 – 23 February 2024.
- Lome, Togo, 28-29 May 2025.
- St Louis, Senegal, July 23, 2025.

At national level, stakeholder consultations were conducted between March and June. Thanks to inclusive stakeholder consultations, the project now embeds the following aspects:

- *Ensuring local ownership and sustainability:* ProLaRIME aims to restore degraded ecosystems and sustainably manage natural resources, which are directly linked to the livelihoods and cultural practices of local populations. Stakeholder consultations will facilitate **community buy-in** and foster a sense of **ownership** of project activities and ensure long-term sustainability of outcomes by embedding local perspectives and fostering stewardship.
- *Identifying needs, priorities, and knowledge:* Consultations will allow the project to understand local challenges, such as land degradation drivers, biodiversity loss, climate vulnerabilities, and institutional gaps; and integrate indigenous knowledge, traditional natural resource management practices, and community-based conservation methods.
- *Enhancing inclusion and gender equality:* ProLaRIME will promote the active participation of women, youth, Indigenous peoples, and other marginalized groups. Through inclusive consultations, gender-responsive approaches have been embedded in planning and implementation (e.g., Output 4.1.2: gender-responsive knowledge products). Social equity is has also been strengthened, avoiding elite capture or exclusion. The project will also lead to vulnerable groups to contribute to decision-making, increasing the project's legitimacy and social cohesion.
- *Improving project design and adaptive management:* Through consultations, outputs have been vetted to better respond to local and national priorities. The consultations allow for anticipating and addressing risks early (e.g., land tenure conflicts, institutional overlaps, and political barriers). Finally, consultations will support adaptive management by identifying emerging needs during implementation (via participatory M&E under Output 5.1.1).
- *Strengthening governance and institutional coordination:* The project recognizes that weak governance is a key barrier to sustainable natural resource management. Stakeholder consultations have helped to establish and strengthen multi-stakeholder governance platforms (Output 3.1.2). The consultations have been critical in clarify institutional roles, improve coordination, and reduce fragmentation across ministries, local authorities, civil society, and traditional leadership.
- *Aligning with policy and strategic frameworks:* Consultations with government actors and development partners have ensured alignment with national policies, such as Senegal's NBSAP, LDN targets, and GGW strategy; harmonization with existing initiatives and donor-supported programs to maximize synergies and avoid duplication; and political buy-in for institutional integration and policy scaling (e.g., Outputs 3.1.1 and 5.1.2).
- *Facilitating monitoring, learning, and replication:* stakeholders have helped to strengthen to participatory monitoring and evaluation systems (Output 5.1.1), which support transparency and evidence-based learning; capturing lessons learned, best practices, and local innovations that can be documented and disseminated for replication across the GGW and ECOWAS region (Output 4.1.2). Consultations will build a community of practice that supports horizontal and vertical scaling (e.g., knowledge exchange between communities and integration into development plans).

The project embraced a participatory approach during its development to provide a platform for different voices to be heard and to shape the priorities of the project. During stakeholder consultations, a number of

concerns were raised ranging from exclusion, sustainability to access to socioeconomic benefits that the project is envisaging. Below is a brief list of the concerns during stakeholder consultations:

- *Land tenure insecurity and access to restored land:* Many community members, especially pastoralists and smallholders, expressed concerns about losing access to land targeted for restoration due to unresolved land tenure issues or unclear property rights.
- *Limited inclusion of women, youth, and marginalized groups:* There are already existing socio-cultural practices and norms that do not favour women, youth, and persons with disabilities. These may be excluded from decision-making, training opportunities, and benefits, reinforcing existing inequalities. Stakeholders raised concerns about selection of project beneficiaries that could not be biased, non-transparent, or politically influenced – using the project as a political tool. This comes sometimes due to poor project management units where the recruitment of project staff is not merit-based.
- *Lack of recognition of traditional knowledge and customary institutions:* Traditional leaders and elderly people are usually considered not to be formally trained, and their contributions to non-traditional discussions are hardly taken into account. Thus, they feel their knowledge and role in managing natural resources are overlooked, risking community resistance - missing opportunities for context-specific solutions informed by people with experience with the use of natural resources.
- *Inadequate project communication and outreach:* Stakeholders expressed concerns over ‘just hearing and seeing project branded vehicles’ in their communities – this is a cause of frustration over limited access to information about project goals, activities, timelines, and entitlements, leading to confusion, misinformation, or mistrust – especially when the project gets into implementation phase when interactions with communities fade away.
- *Risk of elite capture or exclusion from project benefits:* Stakeholder raised concerns over participation in project activities by ‘better-connected individuals or elites’ who dominate access to inputs, training, and other benefits (including restored land) to the marginalization of those not connected - thus, leaving the most vulnerable behind.
- *Concerns about sustainability post-project:* Communities raised serious concerns on the legacy of development projects - questioning whether ProLaRIME’s benefits will linger on beyond the project’s lifespan – raising the risk of erosion of gains made.

During stakeholder consultations, Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) for the project was an important aspect of the process, especially for pastoral indigenous communities. Essentially, FPIC was ensured through a structured, participatory process that engaged communities, including especially women, youth, and traditional authorities during project preparation. As has been noted, the process of project preparation was participative, and began with **transparent information-sharing**, using French and local languages and accessible formats to explain project objectives, components, potential benefits, and risks. Dedicated community meetings, (one TV broadcast was done), and village assemblies ensured all groups, including pastoralists and marginalized households, clearly understood the implications of activities under Components 1– 4.

Next, **inclusive consultations** were conducted in each targeted landscape to gather community views on land restoration, biodiversity conservation, livelihood initiatives, and governance reforms. Special sessions were held with customary land users (agropastoral communities), women’s associations, youth groups, and resource user committees to capture diverse perspectives. Feedback was documented, validated publicly, and used to inform project activities.

FPIC required that indigenous communities have adequate time to deliberate internally before providing consent – through guidance of the traditional authorities who were important entry points to the resource users. Decisions were taken through recognized traditional or community governance structures, youth groups and women associations to ensure equity and avoiding elite capture.

Finally, **grievance redress mechanisms** was debated, as well as the role of traditional leaders in addressing community conflicts over resource use. The role of traditional institutions was recognized. Overall, it was noted and agreed that consent would remain an ongoing process within indigenous and non-indigenous communities, reaffirmed before any activity involving land use change, resource access restrictions, new livelihood interventions, or any project adjustment plans.

Accounting for stakeholder concerns

ProLaRIME has taken into account concerns raised by stakeholders. The design process has ensured a participatory approach to validate and clarify identified concerns. The project approach, consistent with ‘whole-of-society’ approach has been participatory in the design - embracing a more bottom-up approach, involving key actors active in the restoration and sustainable management of natural resources in St Louis. Indeed, during the diagnostic phase, the identification of sites and the problem were co-constructed with the populations, umbrella organizations, NGOs, local private individuals and decentralized and decentralized technical services. The same applies to the identification of solutions as well as the actors to be involved in the implementation of these solutions. All this was validated during a workshop organized for this purpose in July 2025 in Saint Louis. Thus, stakeholders have been consulted to propose locally relevant mitigation measures, identify opportunities for collaboration and co-management, and nominate representatives for governance and coordination within the project’s steering committee. The approach and mechanisms for affecting integrating stakeholder concerns in the project are summarised in the table below:

Table showing key stakeholder concerns and project responses

Concern raised by stakeholders	Project integration measures
Land tenure insecurity and access to restored land	The project includes community-based land-use mapping; clarify land rights in CBNRM plans; engage traditional authorities in land governance.
Limited inclusion of women, youth, and marginalized groups	The project includes participation targets in governance platforms and training; gender-responsive activities and inclusive benefit-sharing mechanisms.
Lack of recognition of traditional knowledge	The project will involve customary institutions in governance platforms; integrate indigenous knowledge in ecosystem restoration practices.
Inadequate project communication and outreach	The project includes disseminate information through local media, community radios, posters, and town hall meetings (linked to Output 4.1.1 and 4.1.2).
Risk of elite capture or exclusion from benefits	In the design, the project will ensure transparent beneficiary selection; participatory targeting tools; community grievance redress mechanisms; local monitoring.
Concerns about sustainability post-project	The project will strengthen capacity of local institutions; align with national GGW and NBSAP priorities.
Lack of transparency in beneficiary and site selection	The project will use participatory rural appraisals; publish criteria for community selection; work with CSOs for accountability.
Poor inter-agency coordination	The project will establish multi-stakeholder platforms (Output 3.1.2); engage PMU with inter-ministerial representation to ensure coordination and synergy.

In section A, the document has identified and detailed how ProLaRIME will synergize and compliment other on-going initiatives and the mechanisms. Below are details how ProLaRIME is aligned with Transformation Approach to Large-Scale Investment in Support of the Implementation of the Great Green Wall Initiative (TALSISI-GGWI)

ProLaRIME alignment with TALSISI-GGWI

ProLaRIME is a Child Project under the Transformation Approach to Large-Scale Investment in Support of the Implementation of the Great Green Wall Initiative (TALSISI-GGWI), the GEF-8 programmatic approach designed to scale up restoration and resilience across the Sahel. ProLaRIME directly contributes to the regional objectives of TALSISI-GGWI by translating its transboundary and strategic priorities into localized, actionable interventions in Senegal’s Saint-Louis region. ProLaRIME serves as a national implementation vehicle for TALSISI-GGWI, translating the program’s regional vision of resilient landscapes and communities into context-specific, gender-responsive, and scalable interventions in Senegal’s Saint-Louis region; thereby advancing the Great Green Wall’s transformational goals. The alignment between ProLaRIME and TALSISI-GGWI is reflected across all four of ProLaRIME’s components, as follows:

- **Component 1: *Integrated and sustainable management of natural resources and conservation of biodiversity*:** This component operationalizes TALSISI-GGWI Component 3: Increasing resilience of ecosystems and communities through SLM, NRM, and Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA). ProLaRIME focuses on restoring 5,000 hectares of degraded production land and promoting sustainable land management on 105,000 hectares using nature-based and drought-resilient approaches. Through the restoration of degraded landscapes, enhancement of biodiversity, and recovery of native flora and fauna, this component strengthens local ecosystem services and contributes to the regional goal of reversing land degradation and enhancing climate resilience across the Sahel. The activities also demonstrate scalable models of ecosystem restoration that can be replicated in other Great Green Wall countries, directly supporting the program’s regional learning and replication objectives.
- **Component 2: *Community empowerment through resilience building*:** This component contributes to TALSISI-GGWI Component 1 (Strengthening the enabling environment for gender-responsive, climate-resilient restoration) and Component 3 (Increasing resilience of ecosystems and communities). By equipping 200,000 people—half of them women—with climate- and drought-resilient inputs and technologies, ProLaRIME strengthens local livelihoods, enhances adaptive capacity, and promotes gender equality in natural resource management. The focus on empowering youth, women, and vulnerable groups aligns with TALSISI-GGWI’s emphasis on inclusive, people-centered approaches to restoration and adaptation. The adoption of improved land-use practices and diversification of income sources also directly contribute to the resilience-building objectives of the broader Great Green Wall initiative.
- **Component 3: *Strengthening governance frameworks for sustainable natural resource and biodiversity management*:** This component aligns with TALSISI-GGWI Component 1 (Strengthening the enabling environment) and Component 2 (Leveraging sustainable finance). ProLaRIME aims to build the capacity of 1,000 decision-makers, traditional leaders, and community representatives to promote gender-responsive, drought-adaptive governance and improved coordination among institutions. It strengthens the legal, policy, and institutional frameworks for sustainable natural resource management at local and regional levels, enhancing coherence with national Great Green Wall strategies. By improving governance and policy enforcement, the project supports TALSISI-GGWI’s goal of creating an enabling environment for scaling up restoration investment and sustainable land management across the Sahel.
- **Component 4: *Improved communication, advocacy, capitalization*:** This component contributes directly to TALSISI-GGWI Component 4: Enhancing knowledge management and information dissemination. ProLaRIME promotes knowledge sharing, communication, and advocacy to strengthen awareness and stakeholder engagement in restoration and climate resilience. Through participatory monitoring, documentation of lessons learned, and dissemination of best practices, the project enhances regional knowledge exchange and contributes to the collective learning framework of TALSISI-GGWI – linking with other Child Projects under the Program. Its M&E and communication mechanisms will generate valuable data for national and regional reporting under the Great Green Wall framework, strengthening the evidence base for large-scale restoration investments across the Sahel.
- **Component 5: *Monitoring & Evaluation, and Activities Supporting Regional Coordination and Learning*:** The component aligns closely with TALSISI-GGWI by strengthening participatory monitoring, evaluation, and knowledge systems that enable adaptive management and evidence-based scaling of restoration efforts. Through a **participatory M&E system** (Output 5.1.1) and a **national stakeholder engagement platform** (Output 5.1.2), ProLaRIME supports inclusive tracking of ecosystem restoration, livelihood outcomes, and policy impacts. These systems feed into national and

regional GGW reporting frameworks, ensuring coherence with TALSISI-GGWI’s focus on integrated learning, innovation, and impact measurement. By promoting coordination with the **regional coordination project** and other **child projects**, ProLaRIME facilitates cross-country knowledge exchange, joint reviews, and harmonized indicators—contributing to TALSISI-GGWI’s vision of a transformative, results-driven, and collaborative approach to landscape restoration across the Sahel.

[1] Wilhelm, R., Da Silva, R., Spök, A., Kohl, C., Stewart, R., Schiemann, J., Haddaway, N., & Sweet, J. (2017). A framework for stakeholder engagement during systematic reviews and maps in environmental management. *Environmental Evidence*, 6, 1-14. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s13750-017-0089-8>.

[2] Woldearegay, A., Zikargae, M., & Skjerdal, T. (2022). Assessing the roles of stakeholders in community projects on environmental security and livelihood of impoverished rural society: A nongovernmental organization implementation strategy in focus. *Heliyon*, 8. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.heliyon.2022.e10987>.

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 1 Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
100000	100000	0	0

Indicator 1.1 Terrestrial Protected Areas Newly created

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

Name of the Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN Category	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
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Indicator 1.2 Terrestrial Protected Areas Under improved Management effectiveness

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
100000	100000	0	0

Name of the Protected Area	WDP A ID	IUCN Category	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)	METT score (Baseline at CEO Endorsement)	METT score (Achieved at MTR)	METT score (Achieved at TE)
Six Forages	352609	Protected area with sustainab	100,000.00	100,000.00			40.00		

Sylvopastoral Reserve		le use of natural resources							
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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	5000	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)

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)

Indicator 3.3 Area of natural grass and woodland under restoration

Disaggregation Type	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
Woodlands	5,000.00	5,000.00		

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

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

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)
105000	105000	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)
105,000.00			

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)
	105,000.00		

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)
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Indicator 4.5 Terrestrial OECMs supported

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

Title

Indicator 6 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO₂e (direct)	275000	140254	0	0
Expected metric tons of CO₂e (indirect)	0	140254	0	0

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

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO₂e (direct)	275,000	140,254		
Expected metric tons of CO₂e (indirect)		140,254		
Anticipated start year of accounting	2025	2026		
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 CO₂e (direct)				
Expected metric tons of CO₂e (indirect)				
Anticipated start year of accounting				
Duration of accounting				

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

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

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

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

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female	140,000	100,000		
Male	60,000	100,000		
Total	200,000	200,000	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)

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

② The 100,000 ha represents the target area within Six Forage Reserve whose management will be improved through community-centred approach. This portion considers the community concentration that will be engaged in project activities that will lead to the improvement of the Reserve's management.

② 5,000 ha represents the ambitious target to rehabilitate the productive landscapes in St. Louis based on the cost of envisaged practices for land rehabilitation. The planned number of hectares reflects Senegal's aspiration to use the project as a model of landscape approach to contribute to the country's LDN national targets.

② 105,000 ha reflects the size of productive landscape for promoting and scaling up best improved practices by 52,500 households, taking into account the small size (2 ha) of household farms of communities in Senegal.

② The -140,254 ▼ metric tons of CO₂e have been estimated using the Nationally Determined Contribution Expert Tool (NEXT), under sandy soils, annual crop land use and gain and losses approach scenarios. The tool has been developed by FAO. The estimated amount of carbon mitigation potential of the project is based on the project restoration activities on 5000 ha and improved practices on 105,000 ha, as noted above under points 1 and 2, respectively (see NEXT output in Annex K).

Key Risks

	Rating	Explanation of risk and mitigation measures
CONTEXT		
Climate	High	Senegal is highly vulnerable to recurring environmental shocks. Droughts and floods have intensified in recent years, and climate change is expected to further increase the extremes of weather patterns and natural hazards facing Senegal. Droughts and floods that may hinder restoration and agriculture. Droughts, floods, and sea-level rise may undermine restoration and community

		resilience. To mitigate, the project will invest in climate-resilient inputs and technologies to enhance productivity and reduce vulnerability to climate shocks while providing training to 300 community disaster risk reduction. Promote large-scale land restoration (e.g., reforestation, agroforestry, soil conservation) to enhance ecosystem resilience, improve water retention, reduce erosion, and buffer communities and ecosystems against climate extremes.
Environmental and Social	Moderate	Linked to the climate context described above are environmental and social risks which are linked in that they engender conflicts, over-exploitation of natural resources to the exclusion of vulnerable groups. To mitigate the risks, the project will continue embracing a participatory and inclusive approach to engage stakeholders over socioeconomic and environmental benefits that will come with the project. It will also implement the grievance mechanisms to ensure equity and equality. Additionally, the project will undertake integrated environmental and social assessments to better respond to the social and environmental challenges.
Political and Governance	Moderate	The country contends with weak decentralization, overlapping mandates – indicators of weak coordination mechanisms. Additionally, weak enforcement or shifting political priorities may impact project continuity. The project will strengthen the governance context and ensure continued political buy-in and alignment with national plans to strengthen inclusive governance systems in the country.
INNOVATION		
Institutional and Policy	Moderate	It has been noted above under political and governance risk that institutions are weak. The fragmented institutions and weak legal frameworks may affect sustainability. To mitigate the risk, the project will support policy reforms, build institutional capacity, and enhance inter-agency coordination. This will contribute to clarify institutional mandates which are currently seen as overlapping leading to duplication of efforts in an environment of financial constraints.
Technological	Low	Overall, there is limited knowledge or access to climate-smart technologies that make it hard to scale up best practices or to have impacts at scale. This includes limited access to restoration tools or GIS-based monitoring systems. To mitigate the risk, the project has been designed to provide targeted training, technical support, and collaboration with research partners, but also the project will promote low-tech, scalable tools.
Financial and Business Model	Low	The project will be implemented in areas with limited access to market opportunities, including communication – challenging investment in big market oriented climate-resilient livelihood opportunities. This therefore, will make sustainability to assure. To mitigate this risk, the project will priority community-level livelihood opportunities to give communities the change to evolve slowly while developing resilient value chains under component 2.

EXECUTION

Capacity	Low	The project is designed to serve as a model for landscape management in contribution land rehabilitation in the GGW zone of Senegal. Capacity to implement the project will be important, and so the project will provide technical support to close gaps in local technical and management capacity that may affect efficiency. Build capacities will also boost the implementation of restoration techniques, and adaptive planning. The project will train local actors, deploy technical support, and encourage peer learning and mentorship. It will deliver targeted trainings; embed expert advisors; encourage peer learning and knowledge platforms.
Fiduciary	Moderate	Weak institutional and human capacities are recipes for fiduciary issues – potentially translating into financial mismanagement and or procurement delays. This can deprive the most vulnerable from accessing the socioeconomic benefits. The project will strengthen oversight, ensure regular audits, and build capacity in financial and procurement management. UNEP will provide its internal technical capacities to the project to strengthen fiduciary management.
Stakeholder	Moderate	Political or elite capture was a concern during stakeholder consultation. This engenders risk of community resistance due to poor communication or unmet expectations. Lack or weak stakeholder engagement leads to exclusion of key groups, but also affects ownership and project success, and sustainability of project gains. To avoid reinforcing elite capture, the project will continue inclusive planning processes, active participation of women, youth, and marginalized groups. The implementation of the stakeholder engagement plan will ensure participatory planning and minimise chances for elite capture, especially with regards to socioeconomic and environmental benefits accruing from the project.
Other		
Overall Risk Rating	Moderate	Given the context of the assessment of risks above, the risk are there, however the project has been designed in a way that will support to address them without derailing the project from achieving its objective. Capacities will be build, the project will support livelihoods and policy reforms.

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)

ProLaRIME has been designed in full alignment with the GEF-8 objectives under the Land Degradation (LD-3) and Biodiversity (BD-1) focal areas. The project adopts an integrated approach to restore degraded ecosystems and enhance biodiversity conservation while building community resilience and strengthening institutional frameworks. It contributes directly to the GEF-8 targets by promoting sustainable land and natural resource management practices, restoring ecosystem functions, and mainstreaming biodiversity into production landscapes. The project has been designed with clear, measurable outputs supporting landscape restoration, community-based biodiversity conservation, and systemic governance improvements in line with the **GGW** agenda and Senegal's national targets under the **UNCCD** and **CBD**. The project will deliver co-benefits for biodiversity conservation while addressing land degradation, particularly by enhancing habitat connectivity, ecological resilience, and community-managed conservation approaches. Additionally, the project will strengthen **community-level ownership** of land restoration, promotes **ecosystem services**, and facilitates **LDN target implementation** in Senegal. It provides a scalable model for **landscape restoration across the GGW**.

Under the **Land Degradation Focal Area Objective LD-3** (Address desertification, land degradation, and drought (DLDD) issues, particularly in drylands), ProLaRIME will restore 5,000 hectares of degraded land through nature-based solutions and promote the adoption of INRM practices across at least 20 communities (Output 1.1.1 & 1.1.2). It strengthens land governance and planning through the development of community-based NRM plans and improved legal and institutional frameworks (Output 3.1.1), while also supporting 200,000 people with climate-resilient technologies to reduce vulnerability to climate shocks (Output 2.1.1). These actions directly contribute to national LDN targets and support Senegal’s commitments under the UNCCD and the GGWI.

Under the **Biodiversity Focal Area Objective BD-1** (*maintain and enhance biodiversity in landscapes*), the project integrates biodiversity conservation into productive ecosystems through the promotion of ecosystem-based practices that enhance habitat quality and ecological connectivity (Component 1). Community-based conservation is promoted via the participatory development of NRM plans and the establishment of biodiversity monitoring systems (Outputs 1.1.2 & 1.1.3). The project further contributes to enabling policy and governance environments by supporting the review and strengthening of legal frameworks (Output 3.1.1) and establishing five multi-stakeholder governance platforms to support biodiversity-friendly decision-making (Output 3.1.2). Knowledge management and advocacy activities will support the dissemination of biodiversity best practices through the development of gender-responsive knowledge products and a communication strategy aligned with the GGW vision (Outputs 4.1.1 & 4.1.2).

Overall, ProLaRIME advances GEF-8 programming goals by delivering measurable global environmental benefits across land degradation and biodiversity focal areas. It supports the scaling up of best practices through horizontal, vertical, and functional scaling pathways and integrates sustainability mechanisms through institutional strengthening, stakeholder engagement, and participatory monitoring and evaluation systems.

The alignment with GEF priorities are summarised in the table below:

Alignment with LD-3 objective: Address desertification, land degradation, and drought (DLDD) issues, particularly in drylands.

LD-3 Targets	ProLaRIME Contributions
Restoration of degraded lands	Output 1.1.1: 5,000 hectares of degraded land restored using nature-based and drought-resilient solutions to improve ecosystem services, enhance biodiversity, and climate resilience, thereby strengthening the capacity of landscapes to withstand and recover from drought and other climate shocks.
Promotion of integrated land management	Component 1 and Outcome 1.1: Promote integrated sustainable natural resource management (INRM), including agroecological practices, biodiversity conservation, and community-based governance.
Enhancing productivity and resilience of land users	Output 2.1.1: 200,000 people (50% women, 50% men) equipped with climate- and drought-resilient inputs and technologies to enhance productivity and reduce vulnerability to drought and climate shocks across 105,000 hectares, through sustainable land-use adoption practices, soil and water conservation measures, and livelihood diversification. This supports LDN and ecosystem-based adaptation.
Sustainable land governance and planning	Output 1.1.2 & 3.1.1: Development of community-based NRM plans and the strengthening of legal frameworks ensure sustainable land use planning and institutional support.

Capacity development for SLM and monitoring	Output 1.1.3 & 5.1.1: Training of 1,000 stakeholders and establishment of participatory M&E systems enable knowledge transfer and progress tracking in land restoration.
<i>Alignment with BD-1 objective: Maintain and enhance biodiversity in landscapes</i>	
BD-1 Targets	ProLaRIME Contributions
Biodiversity mainstreaming in productive landscapes	Component 1 (Output 1.1.1): The restoration of ecosystems incorporates biodiversity considerations into landscape restoration, enhancing ecological integrity.
Support to community-based conservation	Output 1.1.2: Community-led NRM plans emphasize biodiversity co-benefits and stewardship by local people, especially women and youth.
Improved governance and enabling conditions for biodiversity conservation	Component 3, Outputs 3.1.1–3.1.3: Legal frameworks and multi-stakeholder platforms institutionalize biodiversity protection at local and municipal levels.
Capacity building and knowledge sharing	Output 1.1.3 and 4.1.2: Building capacity for biodiversity monitoring and generating knowledge products supports national biodiversity strategies and GEF visibility.
Integration into national policy	Vertical scaling pathways: Project outcomes are embedded in local and national development policies and the GGW program, reinforcing biodiversity in governance.

Alignment with the Global Biodiversity Framework

ProLaRIME provides an integrated model for ecosystem restoration, community resilience, and biodiversity conservation that is directly aligned with the **GEF-8 LD-3 and BD-1 objectives**, while also contributing meaningfully to **Senegal’s implementation of the Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF)**. Through its emphasis on local ownership, gender-responsive planning, legal reforms, and horizontal and vertical scaling pathways, ProLaRIME will deliver measurable global environmental benefits and sustainable development co-benefits, fully consistent with the priorities of the GEF-8 Programming Directions and the objectives of the GGWI. The project’s participatory monitoring and evaluation system (Output 5.1.1) ensures alignment with national reporting requirements under the CBD and supports adaptive management to enhance the delivery of GBF outcomes.

Overall, ProLaRIME directly supports the implementation of the GBF's goals and targets, particularly:

- *Goal A and Target 1, 2 & 3:* By restoring degraded ecosystems and integrating biodiversity into landscape management, the project contributes to increasing the area, connectivity, and integrity of natural ecosystems and ensuring that biodiversity is valued, conserved, and sustainably used.
- *Target 9 and 10:* Through community-based NRM and sustainable production systems, the project promotes sustainable use of biodiversity in agriculture and pastoral systems, reducing pressures on ecosystems.
- *Target 21 and 22:* By building the capacity of 500 local stakeholders and 1,000 decision-makers, and facilitating participatory governance and access to knowledge, the project enhances inclusive governance, knowledge sharing, and the full participation of women, youth, and Indigenous communities.
- *Target 15:* The project engages the private sector and promotes sustainable value chains through improved resource governance and policy incentives, contributing to aligning economic sectors with biodiversity goals.
- *Target 3:* Although not focused on formal protected areas, ProLaRIME supports other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs) through locally-managed conservation and sustainable use areas, contributing to the 30x30 target of the GBF.

Alignment with national priorities

ProLaRIME will enhance policy coherence in Senegal by aligning local restoration and biodiversity actions with national strategies on land degradation, climate resilience, and sustainable natural resource management. The project will strengthen coordination among key institutions, promote integrated planning across sectors such as agriculture, forestry, and water, and build the capacity of policymakers for evidence-based decision-making. By supporting gender-responsive, inclusive, and drought-adaptive governance, ProLaRIME will ensure that interventions in the Saint-Louis region complement and reinforce national policies, frameworks,

and the GGW implementation strategy; fostering a more harmonized and effective approach to natural resource management in Senegal. Within its scope, the project is designed in alignment with the structural policies and priorities of the State of Senegal adopted over the past 15 years, notably the following:

- Senegal’s Plan national d’adaptation du secteur de l’agriculture aux changements climatiques horizon 2050 (National Adaptation Plan - Agriculture 2050): This national plan sets out strategic priorities to build climate resilience in agriculture through ecosystem restoration, sustainable land management, and inclusive governance.
- Senegal Land Degradation Neutrality Voluntary Targets: Senegal has committed to achieving Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) under the UNCCD’s LDN Target Setting Programme. These targets aim to: i) over the 2020-2035 period, 1,880,996 ha of forest lands will be restored and sustainably managed; ii) over the 2020-2035 period, 1,025,706 ha of grasslands and rangelands will be restored and sustainably managed; over the 2020-2035 period, 1,989,412 ha of cultivated lands will be restored and sustainably managed; over the 2020-2035 period, 114,758 ha of wetlands will be restored and sustainably managed; over the 2020-2035 period, 134,827 ha of marginal areas (artificial lands, bare lands and others) will be restored and sustainably managed.^{[1]⁴¹}

ProLaRIME in Saint-Louis directly supports Senegal’s LDN targets by: i) restoring degraded ecosystems through reforestation and agroecology; ii) enhancing land productivity via climate-smart agriculture; iii) promoting inclusive governance with stakeholders like CRCR, IREF, and ENDA Pronat; and iv) aligning with national frameworks like the NAP Agriculture 2050 and the GGW. ProLaRIME will contribute 105,000 ha to target to restoration and sustainable management of 1,880,996 ha.

- The National Transformation Agenda “Senegal 2050” and the National Development Strategy (NDS), its five-year (2025–2029) implementation plan, which aims to promote endogenous and sustainable development driven by empowered, viable, and competitive territories, laying the foundations for sovereignty.
- The policy letter for the environment and ecological transition sector (2025–2029).
- Law 2004-16, the agro-sylvo-pastoral orientation law, specifically its objectives 1 and 4, which focus respectively on “reducing the impact of climate, economic, environmental, and health risks through water management, production diversification, and rural training to improve security,” and “environmental protection and sustainable management of natural resources, notably through the knowledge and improvement of soil fertility.”
- The agroecological transition, which has become a strong political choice for regeneration and protection of forest heritage to preserve the vital interests of future generations.
- The National Agricultural Investment Plan for Food Security and Nutrition, adopted in 2018 as a convergence framework for sectoral interventions aiming at modern and sustainable agriculture based on the efficiency and effectiveness of family farms. It reiterated the commitment of the National Council for Land Degradation Neutrality to eradicate land degradation by 2026 and to integrate SLM as a climate change mitigation strategy for the implementation of the Paris Agreement.
- The strategic large-scale program for the environment sector (2019–2030) - overall objective is “to make the environment and natural resources sector a lever for inclusive growth, in the spirit of sustainable development and respecting the requirements for ecosystem conservation, and strengthening the resilience of communities and territories to the effects of climate change.”

- The National Territorial Planning and Development Plan by 2035, adopted on January 20, 2020. It is an integrated and shared tool for territorial planning and development, serving as the spatial reference framework for the territorialisation of public policies.

With regards to addressing land degradation, Senegal has responded with a suite of policies and programs, including its National Action Plan under the UNCCD and the Strategic Investment Framework for SLM. Community-Based Forest Management (CBFM), Integrated Soil Fertility Management (ISFM), and agroforestry initiatives have shown promise. The country is also engaging with REDD+ to align forest conservation with climate mitigation goals.^{[2]⁴²} With regards to addressing biodiversity loss, Senegal's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) provides a framework for conservation, emphasizing protected areas, sustainable resource use, and biodiversity mainstreaming into national planning.^{[3]⁴³}

The country has in place important national legislation and policies to support and guide interventions in the sustainable management of natural resources to address land degradation and loss of biodiversity. These include the following to which ProLaRIME is squarely aligned:

Under Law No. 2013-10 of December 28, 2013, establishing the General Code of Local Authorities, the responsibilities of Communes in matters of land management, natural resources, forests, wildlife, and the creation of protected areas can be summarized as follows in the table below:

Theme/Area	Responsibilities of the Municipality
In the area of land tenure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The general land use plan, development, subdivision, and infrastructure projects in areas allocated for housing, as well as the authorization for the establishment of dwellings or camps • Allocation and deallocation of national land • Creation, modification, or elimination of fairs and markets • Real estate and movable property acquisitions; projects, plans, estimates, and contracts for new construction, reconstruction, major repairs, or any other investments • Classification, reclassification, opening, rerouting, alignment, extension, widening, or elimination of public roads and squares, as well as the establishment, improvement, and maintenance of unclassified tracks and paths
In the area of vegetation cover and pastures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rights-of-way and open grazing • Nature and execution methods of fences and barriers delimiting properties and protecting individual or collective standing crops • Organization of the harvesting of all wild plant products and woodcutting activities
In the area of wildlife, ecosystem conservation, and biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection of fauna and flora and the fight against predators and poachers • Fire control and the regulation of slash-and-burn agriculture

In the area of water
mobilization

- Regulations and access/use conditions of all types of water points

Environmental and social issues are at the heart of public authorities' concerns. Several policy guidelines and planning exercises underpin the political framework governing the environment sector in Senegal. The national environmental policy framework is shaped by the following policy documents and planning exercises:

- National Adaptation Plan - Agriculture 2050: The Plan i) addresses land degradation, salinization, and declining soil fertility across agroecological zones; ii) promotes climate-smart practices, including drought-resistant crops, water-efficient irrigation, and diversified farming systems; iii) enhances rural livelihoods by reducing vulnerability to climate shocks and improving food security; iv) calls for multi-level coordination involving ministries, local governments, research institutions, and civil society; and v) emphasizes data collection, climate modeling, and adaptive learning.
- The Emerging Senegal Plan (ESP) – a ten-year strategy covering the period 2014–2035. Sub-projects must align with the ESP, which serves as the reference framework for Senegal’s medium- and long-term economic and social policies. The “Landscape Restoration and Integrated Ecosystem Management Project in the Saint-Louis Region – ProLaRIME” aligns with the government's intervention priorities. Indeed, the protection of biodiversity habitats and the restoration of degraded lands have been elevated to national priorities in the current reference framework, Plan Senegal 2050.
- The Sectoral Policy Letter on Environment and Sustainable Development (2020–2024) – reviews the environmental and natural resources situation to guide national policy toward sustainable development in line with international environmental commitments to which Senegal is a party. It is currently being updated. This letter specifies that all development projects must undergo an environmental assessment in accordance with the Environmental Code.
- Act III of Decentralization – aims to organize Senegal into viable, competitive territories that foster sustainable development by 2022. The landscape restoration and integrated ecosystem management project in the Saint-Louis region is aligned with this reform.
- The Sectoral Policy Letter on Land Use Planning, Decentralization, and Local Development (SPLLUP-DLD) – outlines the government’s orientations in land use planning, decentralization, and local development. Landscape restoration and ecosystem management are central components of this policy guidance.
- The National Environmental Action Plan – a strategic framework enabling the Government of Senegal to identify environmental priorities and establish effective planning and management systems for natural resources and the environment. It lays the foundation for sustainable natural resource use and the development of resilient infrastructure.
- The National Land Use and Development Plan (horizon 2035) – aims to promote the valorization of territorial resources and potentials, improve the living environment and conditions of the population, and reduce regional disparities in economic and social development through a forward-looking spatial organization based on strategic investment and coordinated activity planning. This plan integrates landscape restoration and ecosystem management to improve the quality of life.
- The National Strategy for Sustainable Development (NSSD) – seeks to harmonize policies, strategies, and programs, and to strengthen synergies among various initiatives.
- The Forest Policy of Senegal (2005–2025) – includes actions such as establishing a coordination framework for natural resource management, rationalizing forestry operations, and empowering local

communities in the stewardship of forest resources. Any project activities with potential impacts on forest resources must adhere to this policy's directives.

- Senegal's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) – now represents the national roadmap for achieving climate targets, including limiting greenhouse gas emissions by sector (energy, transport, buildings, etc.) and enhancing climate adaptation by 2030. Projects in relevant sectors such as the environment must align with this commitment.
- The National Adaptation Plan of Action (NAPA) – 2006 – whose directives must be followed during project implementation, especially considering the presence of mangrove and salt flat (tannes) ecosystems highly sensitive to rainfall variability.
- The Strategy and Action Plan for Biodiversity Conservation (2015–2025) – implementation of the project may have implications for natural habitats located within the project area.

Senegal has signed and ratified most international conventions related to environmental protection, and the most relevant ones for this project are listed in the following table.

Convention / International Treaty	Areas of Competence	Relevance to the Project
African Convention on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources signed in Algiers on September 15, 1968	The convention aims to combat the degradation of natural resources	The implementation of the project will lead to the protection of wildlife habitats and restoration of ecosystems in the communes of Saint Louis, Gandon, Fass Ngom, and Ndiabène Gandiole.
United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity adopted in Rio on June 5, 1992	The convention aims to: preserve biological diversity; ensure the sustainable use of its components; and promote the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of genetic resources	–
African Convention on the Conservation of Wildlife and Natural Habitats of November 8, 1933	Establish national parks and integral nature reserves in the territories of member states	The classified forests of Rao, Mpal, and Mpal Merinaghène, the Gueumbeul Special Reserve, and the Langu de Barbarie National Park are key sites for flora and fauna conservation
Ramsar Convention on Wetlands and the bird species they support (February 2, 1971)	The convention promotes the conservation and sustainable use of wetlands. Senegal currently has 8 sites listed as Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Sites)	The project area includes Ramsar sites (marigots, Ndialakhar Canal, Saint Louis breach, etc.) and temporary ponds. Fishing and livestock watering are practiced there, along with rice paddies
Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, signed in Bonn on June 23, 1979	The convention aims to conserve migratory species—terrestrial, aquatic, and avian—throughout their range	The project area includes the Gueumbeul Special Wildlife Reserve, the Langu de Barbarie National Park, and a Community Nature Reserve (CNR), which are conducive environments for the protection and development of wildlife and birdlife
Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	The convention seeks to: ban specific pollutants; protect human health and the environment from persistent organic pollutants	No pollutants listed in Annex A of the convention are used on road construction sites. However, paint additives used for signage during construction and operation phases are subject to the convention
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), adopted in Rio on June 5, 1992	The convention aims to stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations at a level that prevents dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system	Protecting plant biodiversity habitats and restoring degraded lands enhances tree carbon sequestration, combats ecological imbalances, and sustains ecosystem services—contributing to improved living conditions
Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, adopted in 1987 and amended in London (1990), Copenhagen (1992),	The protocol aims to gradually reduce and eventually eliminate substances that deplete the ozone layer	–

Vienna (1995), Montreal (1997), and Beijing (1999)		
Kyoto Protocol to the UNFCCC, signed in Kyoto, Japan on December 11, 1997	The protocol aims to stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations at levels that do not cause dangerous anthropogenic effects on the global climate system	–
Paris Agreement in force as of November 4, 2016	Reinforces previous frameworks by establishing legally binding commitments from all signatories to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and limit temperature increases to below 2°C by 2050. Senegal ratified the agreement in 2018 and developed its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) detailing implementation measures	–
United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, adopted in Paris on June 14, 1994	The convention aims to combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought in severely affected countries	Project implementation will contribute to combating desertification and mitigating the effects of drought and climate change
Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, adopted in Paris on November 16, 1972	The convention establishes obligations to identify, protect, conserve, enhance, and transmit cultural and natural heritage to future generations	The project will contribute to the protection, restoration, and enhancement of classified forest formations through monitoring and reforestation

National legal framework applicable to the project

In relation to the project's context and activities, the national legal framework is shaped by several texts governing environmental and social aspects. In addition to the Constitution (adopted on January 22, 2001 and revised in 2016), which enshrines in Article 8 the right of every individual to a healthy environment, and the Prime Ministerial Circular No. 001 PM/SP dated May 22, 2007, which reminds institutions of the obligation to comply with the Environmental Code, the national legal framework includes various other environmental laws.

These laws address the management of living conditions—particularly pollution and nuisances—and the sustainable use of natural resources (wildlife, flora, water). The framework also covers institutional arrangements for environmental and natural resource governance, land tenure, and related domains.

Table of national regulatory requirements applicable to the project

Sector	Law	Articles	Relevant content
Forestry	Law No. 2018-25 of 12 November 2018	Article 56	In the case of public drinking water distribution, the distributor or concessionaire must ensure at all times that the aforementioned provisions are respected. For water quality control, the health service or an administration-approved laboratory must be involved. Inspectors determine sampling frequency and ensure proper compliance with the standards.
	Law No. 2018-25 of 12 November 2018	Article 59	Discharges, runoffs, and direct or indirect deposits of water or substances that may alter surface or groundwater quality are subject to regulation and prior authorization.
	Decree No. 2019-110 implementing the Forestry Law	Article 1	A forest management plan is required for the management of any forest larger than 50 hectares. It outlines main prescriptions regarding exploitation programs and work schedules.
	Decree No. 2019-110 implementing the Forestry Law	Article 4	In classified forests, the Water and Forest Service sets management rules, drafts and executes plans either directly or via third parties (co-management or concession). In protected forests, local authorities draft or commission plans and may implement them directly or via contracts.
	Decree No. 2019-110 implementing the Forestry Law	Article 27	For reasons of public interest or to preserve natural formations, the State may classify forests to conserve resources such as water, soil, fauna, or unique vegetation, if protection is not feasible otherwise.
	Decree No. 2019-110 implementing the Forestry Law	Article 30	National forest domain boundaries must be marked on the ground using any means suitable to the Water and Forest Service to identify the perimeter.
	Decree No. 2019-110 implementing the Forestry Law	Article 40	Clearing is prohibited in classified forests but may be authorized in protected forests under conditions defined in the decree.
Decree No. 2019-110 implementing the Forestry Law	Article 45	Setting fire to wood piles, brush, or trees (fallen or standing), or any flammable material in the national forest domain is prohibited to prevent wildfires.	

Sector	Law	Articles	Relevant content
	Decree No. 2019-110 implementing the Forestry Law	Article 48	Grazing and movement of domestic animals are permitted in the national forest domain but prohibited in national parks, reforested areas, or artificially regenerated zones where animal presence may cause damage. Livestock movement may be regulated as needed.
	Decree No. 2019-110 implementing the Forestry Law	Article 50	Felling, uprooting, mutilating, or pruning fully protected species is strictly prohibited unless an exemption is granted by the Water and Forest Service for scientific or medicinal purposes.
Hunting	Law No. 86-04 of 24 January 1986 and Decree No. 86-844 of 14 July 1986	Article D.29	The possession of a small number of wild animals not intended for commercial purposes may be authorized either by the Minister in charge of Water, Forests, and Hunting on the proposal of the Director for partially protected species legally captured, or by the Director for unprotected species.
		Article D.36	Some species listed below are absolutely protected throughout the national territory. Their hunting and capture, including young and eggs, are strictly prohibited.
Environment	Law No. 2001-01 of 15 January 2001 on the Environment Code	Articles L48 to L54	Any development project or activity likely to impact the environment, as well as policies, plans, programs, and regional or sectoral studies, must undergo environmental assessment. This law and its decree No. 2001-282 of 12 April 2001 form the legislative and regulatory framework for environmental impact studies.
		Article L76	This law and its regulations apply to air or odor pollution that disturbs the population, endangers health or public safety, affects agriculture, damages buildings or monuments, or alters natural sites and ecosystems.
		Article R72	If pollutant emissions from facilities may increase atmospheric pollution levels due to current or forecast weather conditions, operators must take all necessary measures to eliminate or reduce emissions. Waste must be disposed of or recycled in an environmentally sound manner to reduce harmful effects on human health, natural resources, flora and fauna, or environmental quality.
Hygiene	—	Articles L9 to L26	Local authorities are responsible for collecting and disposing of wastewater and solid waste as defined by decree. Dumping kitchen waste into sewer or storm water drains is prohibited. Infrastructure for potable water must be protected from contamination. Water from non-public sources is considered non-potable and may only be used for industrial, commercial, or agricultural purposes not related to consumption or hygiene.
Local Authorities	Law No. 2013-10 of 28 December 2013, amended by Law No. 2018-15 of 8 June 2018	Article 81	Includes: allocation/de-allocation of national land, local project funding, wildlife and flora protection, anti-poaching and fire management, and management of wild plant product harvesting and woodcutting.
		Articles 106-11	Ensure environmental protection by taking measures to prevent or eliminate pollution and nuisances, protect green spaces, and enhance community beautification.
		Article 305	Municipalities have authority over: management of community forests and natural sites, creation/management of communal forests and protected areas, artificial ponds for agriculture, reforestation, environmental action planning, waste management, sanitation, and land protection.
Water	Law No. 81-13 of March 4, 1981 on the Water Code	Article 49	Requires authorization from the Minister in charge of water for any water discharge.
		Article 51	Drinking water must meet current portability standards, particularly in terms of physical, chemical, biological, and bacteriological characteristics.
		Article 56	For public water supply, the distributing service or concessionaire must always ensure compliance with standards. Quality control must involve the health service or a laboratory approved by the administration. Inspectors determine the frequency of sampling and ensure standards are met.
		Article 59	Discharges, runoffs, direct or indirect dumping of water or materials likely to alter the quality of surface or groundwater are subject to regulation and prior authorization.
Sanitation	Law No. 2009-24 of July 8, 2009 on the Sanitation Code	Article L 52	Where a public sewer is accessible within 60 meters of a source of industrial effluent, the discharge system must be connected to the sewer in accordance with the Environment Code and this law.
		Article L 53	Any classified facility likely to discharge polluted water must include with its construction authorization request a file describing its activity, purification system, and commitment to comply with depollution standards.

Promoting policy coherence: In aligning with national priorities, **ProLaRIME** will ensure policy coherence through **integrated planning, coordination mechanisms, and alignment of objectives and actions** across the national policies and strategies. Each of the mentioned national policies and strategies contributes to sustainable land, water, and ecosystem

management; and ProLaRIME will serve as an operational bridge translating national priorities into tangible local results in the Saint-Louis region. In sum, policy coherence will be achieved through **institutional coordination, participatory implementation, cross-sectoral integration, and evidence-based learning**, allowing ProLaRIME to serve as a model for harmonized and synergistic application of Senegal’s environmental, agricultural, and territorial policies in support of the GGW objectives.

ProLaRIME Alignment with the Pan African Agency of the Great Green Wall (PAGGW) has a Ten-Year Implementation Framework (2024–2034)

ProLaRIME translates the **continental vision of the PAGGW Ten-Year Implementation Framework (2024–2034)** into concrete, localized action. By restoring degraded lands, empowering communities, strengthening governance, and fostering learning, ProLaRIME exemplifies the **integrated, inclusive, and results-oriented approach** that the Framework calls for; positioning Senegal as a leading contributor to the Great Green Wall’s transformative agenda for resilient ecosystems and sustainable development across the Sahel. Below are specifics how ProLaRIME is aligned with PAGGW has a Ten-Year Implementation Framework (2024–2034):

- *Alignment with Strategic pillar 1: land restoration and sustainable ecosystem management:* ProLaRIME directly contributes to PAGGW’s first strategic pillar by focusing on the restoration and sustainable management of degraded lands and ecosystems in the Saint-Louis region. Through Component 1, the project aims to restore 5,000 hectares of degraded land and promote sustainable land use practices over 105,000 hectares, using nature-based and drought-resilient solutions. These interventions enhance soil fertility, improve vegetation cover, and strengthen ecosystem services—core indicators under the PAGGW Framework. By promoting sustainable land management (SLM), ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA), and biodiversity conservation, ProLaRIME advances the continental goal of restoring 100 million hectares of degraded land by 2030.
- *Alignment with strategic pillar 3: governance, policy, and institutional strengthening:* ProLaRIME’s Component 3 addresses PAGGW’s emphasis on strengthening multi-level governance and institutional capacities for the effective implementation of the Great Green Wall. The project trains 1,000 government officials, local authorities, traditional leaders, and youth in gender-responsive and drought-adaptive environmental governance, participatory planning, and enforcement. By improving coordination among institutions and integrating traditional and formal governance systems, ProLaRIME supports the PAGGW’s aim to harmonize policies, enhance accountability, and mainstream restoration into national and subnational development frameworks.
- *Alignment with strategic pillar 4: knowledge management, communication, and partnership building:* Through Component 4, ProLaRIME advances PAGGW’s fourth pillar by strengthening knowledge generation, communication, and advocacy for restoration and resilience. The project will document lessons learned, promote knowledge exchange among stakeholders, and share best practices across the Great Green Wall network. Its monitoring, evaluation, and learning (MEL) system contributes to the continental knowledge platform of the PAGGW, ensuring that data and experiences from Senegal feed into the regional evidence base. Furthermore, the project’s partnerships with local communities, research institutions, and regional actors align with the PAGGW’s call for multi-stakeholder collaboration and co-learning.

Alignment with cross-cutting priorities: gender equality, youth, and innovation: Across all components, ProLaRIME integrates gender equality, youth engagement, and innovation, consistent with the PAGGW Framework’s cross-cutting priorities. The project ensures that women and men benefit equally from training, finance, and decision-making opportunities, while promoting innovative, climate-smart solutions for sustainable land management and biodiversity conservation.

[1] Republic of Senegal (2015). Land Degradation Neutrality National [Report](#)

[2] Dieng M, Mbow C, Skole DL and Ba B (2023) Sustainable land management policy to address land degradation: linking old forest management practices in Senegal with new REDD+ requirements. *Front. Environ. Sci.* 11:1088726. doi: 10.3389/fenvs.2023.1088726

[3] Jackie De Burca (2024). Biodiversity in [Senegal](#)

D. POLICY REQUIREMENTS

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment:

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

Yes

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

Yes

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

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

Yes

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

Yes

Generating socio-economic benefits or services for women.

Yes

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

Yes

Stakeholder Engagement

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

Yes

Select what role civil society will play in the Project:

Consulted only; **Yes**

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor; **Yes**

Co-financier;

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

Executor or co-executor; **Yes**

Other (Please explain) No

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).

Yes

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 (\$)
UNEP	GET	Senegal	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: BD-1	Grant	867,431.00	78,069.00	945,500.00
UNEP	GET	Senegal	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: LD-3	Grant	3,569,725.00	321,275.00	3,891,000.00
Total GEF Resources (\$)						4,437,156.00	399,344.00	4,836,500.00

Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

Was a Project Preparation Grant requested? true

PPG Amount (\$) 150000

PPG Agency Fee (\$) 13500

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	PPG(\$)	Agency Fee(\$)	Total PPG Funding(\$)
UNEP	GET	Senegal	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: BD-1	50,000.00	4,500.00	54,500.00
UNEP	GET	Senegal	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: LD-3	100,000.00	9,000.00	109,000.00
Total PPG Amount (\$)					150,000.00	13,500.00	163,500.00

Please provide Justification

Sources of Funds for Country Star Allocation

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Sources of Funds	Total(\$)
UNEP	GET	Senegal	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	1,000,000.00

UNEP	GET	Senegal	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	4,000,000.00
Total GEF Resources					5,000,000.00

Focal Area Elements

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Co-financing(\$)
BD-1-1	GET	867,431.00	9821944
LD-3	GET	3,569,725.00	18343817
Total Project Cost		4,437,156.00	28,165,761.00

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	Agence Sénégalaise de la Reforestation et de la Grande Muraille Verte (in Eng.Senegalese Agency for Reforestation and the Great Green Wall)	Grant	Investment mobilized	24965761
Recipient Country Government	Projet de restauration du Paysage et de gestion Intégrée de l'Ecosystème dans la Région de Saint Louis au Sénégal (PDEPS)	Grant	Investment mobilized	3200000
Total Co-financing				28,165,761.00

Please describe the investment mobilized portion of the co-financing

- \$24,965,761 has been provided by the Government of Senegal through the ASGMV which has seen a growing mix of funding strategies for the Great Green Wall - ranging from national finances to private sector contributions, bilateral (OCP Foundation (from Morocco's Office Chérifien des Phosphates or Canadian mining corporation Endeavour Mining) as well as large-scale multilateral programs like FAO's SURAGGWA. This diversified resource mobilization supports restoration, climate resilience, institutional strengthening, and inclusive benefits for local communities. The amount is from the ASERGMV commitment to mobilizing in-kind co-financing (including human resources, capacity building, equipment, technical services). With a mission to fight desertification and sustainably manage natural resources in Senegal, the ASERGMV a significant player in the country's part of the GGW initiative – its activities include reforestation, environmental education, and community development initiatives, such as the partnership in the village of Sédo Sébé.
- \$3,200,000 has been sourced from the Sustainable Development Project of Pastoral Farms in the Sahel" (PDEPS) in Senegal through the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Sovereignty and Livestock of Senegal. The project aims to improve the livelihoods of pastoral communities through increasing livestock productivity and income through improved infrastructure and resource management, developing the cattle and small ruminant value chains, building climate resilience, and creating jobs, especially for women and youth. The executing agency in Senegal is the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Sovereignty and Livestock - a government body in Senegal responsible for developing and implementing state policy in agriculture, food sovereignty, and

livestock, and its main goals are to increase and secure agricultural production, improve quality, and promote sustainable and resilient food systems through various strategies like partnerships, modernization, and climate-smart agriculture initiatives.

ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENT

GEF Agency(ies) Certification

GEF Agency Coordinator	Date	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email
GEF Agency Coordinator	8/20/2025	Ersin Esen		Ersin.Esen@un.org
Project Coordinator	8/20/2025	Emmanuel Adonsou		Emmanuel.Adonsou@un.org

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

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

Name of GEF OFP	Position	Ministry	Date (MM/DD/YYYY)
Baba Drame	GEF Operational FP	Ministry of Environment	10/17/2023

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.

Project Results Framework : Pages 66-71

M&E Framework : Pages 71-77

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

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

Project Preparation Activities Implemented	GETF/LDCF/SCCF Amount (\$)		
	Budgeted Amount	Amount Spent To date	Amount Committed

International consultant drafting of the CEO project document and responding to internal and GEF review comments, working collaboratively with local consultants	25,000.00	25,000.00	0.00
Consultancies for various thematic studies - including 1) Analysis and the development of the Gender Action Plan, 2) the Stakeholder Engagement Plan, 3) climate and natural resources management and 4) policy analysis-related studies 5) Environment context & GIS/georeferencing of child projects sites that have informed the preparation of the CEO project document	60,000.00	60,000.00	0.00
National stakeholder consultations meetings	25,000.00	25,000.00	0.00
Validation and inception workshops	40,000.00	40,000.00	0.00
Total	150,000.00	150,000.00	0.00

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
Fass Ngom	15.9287	-16.3277	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Gandon	15.9623	-16.4445	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Ndiebene Gandion	15.8919	-16.5010	

Location Description:

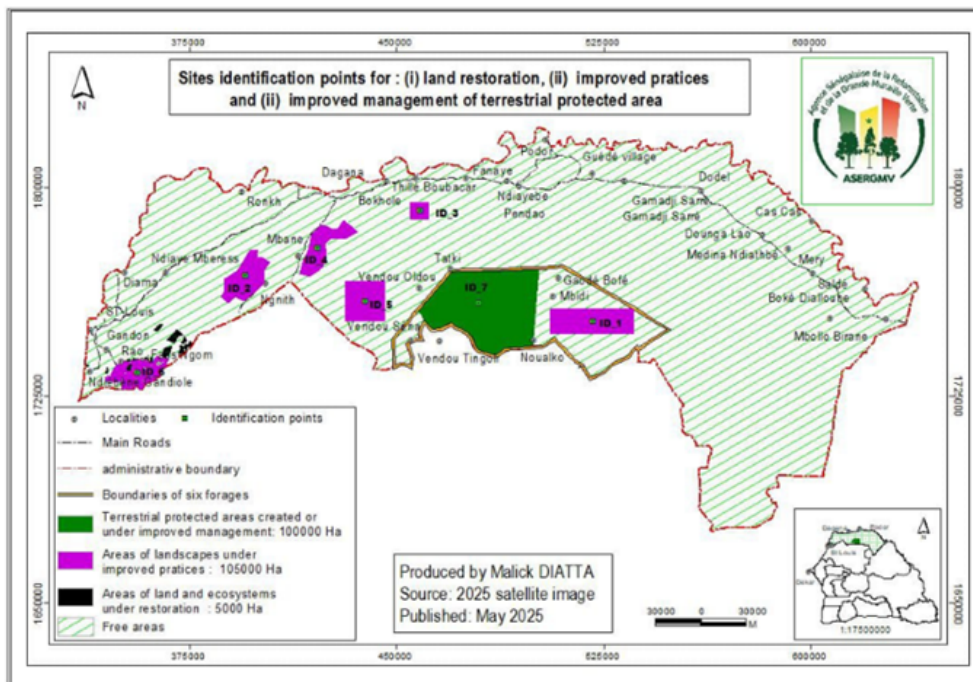
Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
St Louis	15.9694	-16.5075	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

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



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

SRIF Senegal Signed

ANNEX G: BUDGET TABLE

Please upload the budget table here.

ProLaRIME budget word

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)							Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Component 4	Sub-Total	M&E	PMC		
		Outcome 1.1	Outcome 2.1	Outcome 3.1	Outcome 4.1					
Works	Restoration of 5,000 ha of degraded land through NbS practices (participatory mapping of areas of interest for restoration; implementation of context-responsive NbS and SLM practices; establishing and strengthening local community restoration committees).	710,863				710,863			710,863	Senegalese Agency for Reforestation and the Great Green Wall (SARGG W) at the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development and Ecological Transition
	Identify and map of degraded ecosystems in collaboration with local communities, traditional leaders, and technical partners to prioritize intervention areas; establish local restoration committees to guide and monitor the rehabilitation efforts, ensuring community ownership and gender inclusion.	400,000				400,000			400,000	SARGG W
Goods	Climate-resilient inputs and technologies to enhance productivity (i.e. sustainable land-use		855,225			855,225			855,225	SARGG W

	practices, including soil and water conservation measures) and reduce vulnerability to climate shocks on 105,000 ha									
Vehicles						-			-	
Grants/ Sub-grants	...					-			-	
Revolving funds/ Seed funds / Equity						-			-	
Sub-contract to executing partner/ entity						-			-	
	Developing and testing community risk management plans in at least 15 villages (participatory community risk assessments and hazard mapping; community risk management plans; simulation exercises and emergency drills; coordination, and plan implementation)		236,000			236,000			236,000	SARGGW
	Developing and disseminating a national and regional communication strategy aligned with the GGW vision (communication needs assessment; designing multi-level communication				90,000	90,000			90,000	SARGGW

	strategy; dissemination materials)									
						-			-	
Contractual Services – Individual	...					-			-	
Contractual Services – Company	Developing and operationalizing community-based natural resource management (CBNRM) plans (participatory resource assessment; plans-developing workshops; establishing village-level NRM committees; technical support) bringing 100,000 ha of protected areas under improved management	400,000				400,000			400,000	SARGG W
International Consultants						-			-	
Local Consultants						-			-	
	Reviewing and strengthening 6 policies and legal frameworks for sustainable natural resource management (policy reviews; stakeholder consultations; develop revised policy instruments; capacity building for local decision-			239,000		239,000			239,000	SARGG W

	makers and institutions on policy implementation, compliance, and monitoring)									
	Establishing and strengthening multi-stakeholder natural resource governance platforms in selected municipalities of St. Louis			93,000		93,000			93,000	SARGG W
Salary and benefits / Staff costs	National Project Coordinator	7,000	6,000	3,000	4,000	20,000		106,293	126,293	SARGG W
	NRM Specialist	35,000	30,000	25,000		90,000			90,000	SARGG W
	M&E Specialist (national level)					-	50,000		50,000	SARGG W
	Gender and Social Inclusion Specialist	24,000	24,000	10,000	12,000	70,000			70,000	SARGG W
	Finance and Admin Officer							70,000	70,000	SARGG W
	Support Officer (St. Louis)								-	SARGG W
	M&E Officer (St. Louis)								-	SARGG W
Trainings, Workshops, Meetings						-			-	
	Training for 500 stakeholders to support integrated ecosystem management, biodiversity monitoring, and enforcement (training sessions; developing curricula and toolkits; peer-learning and exchange visits; developing	336,000				336,000			336,000	SARGG W

	community monitoring tools)									
	Build capacity for households on climate-smart practices and resource-efficient techniques		60,000			60,000			60,000	SARGG W
	Gender-inclusive training of 300 community disaster risk reduction (DRR) and early warning committees to anticipate, prepare for, and respond to extreme weather events		80,000			80,000			80,000	SARGG W
	Training local leaders and DRR committees on risk communication		95,000			95,000			95,000	SARGG W
	Training traditional leaders trained on environmental governance, enforcement, and participatory planning to strengthen institutional capacity			80,000		80,000			80,000	SARGG W
	Awareness campaigns and knowledge-sharing events for national and regional communication strategy aligned				86,000	86,000			86,000	SARGG W

	with GGW vision									
	Production and dissemination of gender-responsive knowledge products				61,000	61,000			61,000	SARGG W
	Delivering integrated capacity-building workshops for relevant stakeholders in collaboration with the regional project to harmonize approaches, share lessons learned, and strengthen multi-country cooperation				97,000	97,000			97,000	SARGG W
	Project Steering Committee meetings					-			-	
	Project launch (inception workshop)					-	10,000		10,000	SARGG W
	Project Implementation Report (PIR)					-	10,000		10,000	SARGG W
	Closure workshop					-	10,000		10,000	SARGG W
	Mid-term Review (MTR)					-	15,000		15,000	SARGG W
	Independent Terminal Evaluation (TE)					-	20,000		20,000	SARGG W
	Knowledge Management, South-South Exchange and coordination with Regional Coordination Project					-	11,775		11,775	SARGG W
Travel						-			-	SARGG W
Office Supplies	Office Rent (4 Years), furnishings					-		35,000	35,000	SARGG W

	, office supplies, computers and Peripherals , other equipment									
Other Operating Costs						-			-	
Grand Total		1,912,863	1,386,225	450,000	350,000	4,099,088	126,775	211,293	4,437,156	

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.

Comments	Responses	Reference
<p>Given the Sahel’s vulnerability to climate change, economic instability, conflict, population growth, and possibly other key drivers, STAP highly recommends that each country project to develop simple future narratives that describe interactions between the key drivers and uncertainties, as well as response measures that ensure the proposed interventions are necessary and sufficient to achieve the proposed GEBs and climate adaptation benefits. This process is rooted in applying resilience thinking through project interventions to ensure they are robust to different plausible futures. STAP recommends its advice on future narratives as well as the World Bank’s resilience methodology.</p>	<p>The comment is well noted, and in response, the project has included a narrative about future best and worst-case scenarios which describe interactions between the key drivers and uncertainties. The document has a section on ‘future scenarios’ and includes a table that summarises the scenarios, including the absence of any interventions that ProLaRIME is proposing.</p>	<p>See page 11 ff</p>
<p>The PFD lists several ongoing and past initiatives as part of the baseline. In each of the individual projects, STAP recommends that the appropriate links be made, demonstrating how learning will be leveraged between this project and ongoing, or past, initiatives.</p>	<p>The recommendation is noted, and in response, the project has been developed including projects that ProLaRIME will synergize with</p>	<p>Annex L: On pages 85 ff -</p>
<p>For each individual project, it is necessary for the theory of change to identify assumptions tied to each outcome, and which will be verified and tracked to ensure the GEBs and adaptation outcomes are realized. There are multiple assumptions made, including on farmers and communities changing mindsets to adopt new sustainable land management, or ecosystem-based management practices, which will need to be confirmed and monitored, potentially leading to adaptive management of the proposed interventions. This learning should be reflected in the overall Program’s theory of change and knowledge management, as innovation and scaling are dependent on learning. STAP also recommends strengthening the narrative describing the theory of change, as this is currently weak. STAP’s theory of change primer is a useful resource for project developers to use.</p>	<p>The comments and recommendations are well noted. A narrative has been provided that grounds the thinking behind the theory of change. Assumptions have been identified for the theory of change. There are also assumptions and risks that have been identified and included in the results framework.</p>	<p>On pages 21 ff and Annex C p.60 ff</p>
<p>STAP encourages the project proponents to develop a separate theory of change on scaling. This process will provide close attention to changes and innovation in policies and governance arrangements (tied to component 1 and 2), changes in cultural norms and values (component 2 and 3), and other powerful levers for scaling and transformation. Furthermore, STAP</p>	<p>The team thanks STAP for the comment. A narrative for the theory of change on scaling has been included in section B. A</p>	<p>On page 22</p>

Comments	Responses	Reference
<p>encourages the adoption of steps similar to those in a policy cycle, outlined in STAP’s policy coherence paper. These steps help with a policy analysis process (component 1), which can contribute to identifying coherence and incoherence between policies supporting climate resilience, sustainable land management and biodiversity conservation. For component 2 and 3, close monitoring of changes in land management practices and cultural values and norms, will be necessary. While STAP embraces innovative financing mechanisms, such as Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES), as incentives to adopt and scale a nature positive practice, STAP recommends validating (test, monitor, and learn for scaling purposes) key assumptions affiliated with PES adoption and GEB and climate adaptation impacts.</p> <p>To design and implement component 4, focused on the regional integrated knowledge management platform (IKMP), STAP recommends collaborating and coordinating with existing Pan-African open access platforms, such as Digital Earth Africa. A successful transformative approach goes beyond technological and financial innovation. This effort also requires partnerships of knowledge with local stakeholders such as African Universities of the Sahel. Scaling up, resilience and sustainability of outcomes could be further enhanced through partnerships with organisations such as the African Research Universities Alliance (ARUA). STAP agrees with the recommendations of a 2022 Danish report on The Great Green Wall: An Overview and Lessons Learnt that emphasizes “... Collaboration with national-level organisations that understand contextualised livelihood vulnerabilities is also recommended; ... promote improved coordination of activities and consistent monitoring across partner countries and subprojects; ... More qualitative analyses of project site contexts should also be included among monitoring tools”. STAP recommends that the proponent consult its 2022 document titled ‘Understanding South–South Cooperation for Knowledge Exchange’ and the recent paper of Goffner et al (2019), “The Great Green Wall for the Sahara and the Sahel Initiative”, as sources for understanding how to create knowledge management and adaptive learning systems that enhance resilience in the Sahelian landscapes and livelihoods. STAP agrees the Program has substantial potential to generate socioeconomic co-benefits. Several of these benefits will be deemed as pre-requisites for achieving GEBs (e.g., improved food security through improved soil fertility as a result of improved sustainable land management) and climate adaptation benefits (e.g., increased resilience to climate change via mixed income sources that reduce economic risks). STAP recommends thinking of potential co-benefits (both prerequisite and non-prerequisite) when designing the projects and their logic chains. STAP’s advice on co-benefits can be a useful resource for the Program.</p>	<p>sub-section, ‘Theory of change for scaling up’ has been included.</p> <p>.</p> <p>ProLaRIME has been developed as a child project of the GGW Program, and the document includes specific areas of collaboration and support from the Regional coordination project for the program. In this collaboration, knowledge management is one the key areas of interest for the project, and this has been reflected in the institutional arrangement of the project. Information has been provided how the regional coordination project will support the implementation of ProLaRIME.’</p> <p>The comment is noted with thanks. In consideration of this comment, ProLaRIME’s design includes various benefits which have been alluded to in the document, in the component description but also in other sections. The benefits are summarised under the sub-section ‘ProLaRIME’s Socio-economic and Global Environmental Benefits.’</p>	<p>On pages 19 ff</p> <p>On page 35</p>