



GEF-6 PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)

PROJECT TYPE: Medium-size Project
 TYPE OF TRUST FUND: GEF Trust Fund

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PART I: Project Information

Project Title:	GLOBE Legislators Advancing REDD+ and Natural Capital Governance Towards the Delivery of the 2030 Agenda		
Country(ies):	Democratic Republic of Congo, Senegal, Nigeria	GEF Project ID: ¹	9738
GEF Agency(ies):	UNEP	GEF Agency Project ID:	01553
Other Executing Partner(s):	Global Legislators Organization for a Balanced Environment (GLOBE) Secretariat A.C.	Resubmission Date:	October 4, 2017
GEF Focal Area(s):	Biodiversity, Climate Change, Land Degradation	Project Duration (Months)	36
Integrated Approach Pilot	IAP-Cities <input type="checkbox"/> IAP-Commodities <input type="checkbox"/> IAP-Food Security <input type="checkbox"/>		Corporate Program: SGP <input type="checkbox"/>
Name of parent program:		Agency Fee (\$)	99,356

A. INDICATIVE FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK AND OTHER PROGRAM STRATEGIES²

Objectives/Programs (Focal Areas, Integrated Approach Pilot, Corporate Programs)	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
		GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
BD-4 Program 9	GEFTF	731,670	2,380,000
CCM-2 Program 4	GEFTF	314,227	1,020,000
Total Project Cost		1,045,897	3,400,000

B. INDICATIVE PROJECT DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

Project Objective: To enable national legislators to advance policies and laws for integration of natural capital approach and REDD+ into development policies

Project Components	Financing Type ³	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
					GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
To Enhance National Capacity on the Natural Capital Approach and REDD+ Governance and Legislation	TA	<p>1.1 Integration of the natural capital approach in decision-making and adoption of REDD+ legislation in the partner countries.</p> <p><i>Globe Chapters increasingly have capacity to integrate the natural capital approach and REDD+ into legislation as measured by the Capacity Development Scorecard for each Chapter</i></p> <p><i>At least two Resolutions (one for natural capital approach and one for REDD+⁴) will be agreed and issued by the GLOBE member Parliamentarians, which are expected to be raised, where appropriate, passed, adopted or formally recognised through national parliamentary mechanisms.[Baseline and targets for each Chapter will be</i></p>	<p>1.1.1 National legislators are supported through GLOBE Chapters to take stock of opportunities for integrating the natural capital approach into laws and regulations by means of roundtable dialogues, workshops, briefings, and field visits,</p> <p>1.1.2 REDD+/forests and strategic natural capital governance policy and legislative gaps identified and reforms formulated.</p> <p>1.1.3 Country-driven analysis of major legal issues related to the implementation of REDD+ including benefit sharing, safeguards, land tenure, and institutional arrangements completed in each country</p>	GEFTF	570,490	1,750,000

¹ Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC and to be entered by Agency in subsequent document submissions.

² When completing Table A, refer to the excerpts on [GEF 6 Results Frameworks for GETF, LDCF and SCCF](#).

³ Financing type can be either investment or technical assistance.

⁴ For Senegal, the two resolutions will be on natural capital approach.

		<p><i>established during the PPG phase]</i></p> <p>1.2. Enhanced technical capacity of national decision-makers in executive branch including National Economic Planning and Development Boards / Ministries on integration of the natural capital approach and REDD+ into national development plans through a platform for structured dialogue with progressive, and better informed legislators.</p> <p><i>Pilot countries participate in one of the natural capital valuation/accounting related initiatives (TEEB, UN-Stats, WAVES)</i></p> <p><i>The Natural Capital approach and REDD+ integrated into national development plans [Baseline and targets will be established during the PPG phase]</i></p>	<p>1.2.1 Inter-regional expert meetings on sharing experiences in advancing REDD+ under the Cancun safeguards</p> <p>1.2.2. Capacity needs assessment completed; training programs developed and implemented for better coordination between national development plans and REDD+ and natural capital approach related strategies/activities</p>				
Institutional capacity building incl. South-South Exchanges	TA	<p>2.1 GLOBE network used as channel for the fast dissemination and replication of best legislative practice</p> <p><i>GLOBE Secretariat web site operational</i></p> <p><i>Number of reports that the national executive offices submitted to Legislators on national experiences and policies for integration of natural capital approach and REDD+ into development policies</i></p> <p><i>Number of GLOBE legislators exchange their best practices with their Peers at regularly organize International and/or Regional GLOBE Summits</i></p>	<p>2.1.1. A core group of cross-party parliamentary champions (GLOBE national chapters) strengthened and focused on delivering legal reforms identified in each pilot country</p> <p>2.1.2. Sustainable financing plan for the National GLOBE Chapters developed</p> <p>2.1.3. Local GLOBE offices have facilitated the dissemination of online-based research and policy briefings</p> <p>2.1.4. GLOBE network knowledge hub established</p> <p>2.1.5. Regular International and/or Regional Legislation Summits held.</p>	GEFTF	380,326	1,150,000	
Subtotal						950,816	2,900,000
Project Management Cost (PMC) ⁵					GEFTF	95,081	500,000
Total Project Cost						1,045,897	3,400,000

For multi-trust fund projects, provide the total amount of PMC in Table B, and indicate the split of PMC among the different trust funds here: NA

C. INDICATIVE SOURCES OF CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY NAME AND BY TYPE, IF AVAILABLE

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Amount (\$)
Recipient Government	Government of DRC	In-kind	800,000

⁵ For GEF Project Financing up to \$2 million, PMC could be up to 10% of the subtotal; above \$2 million, PMC could be up to 5% of the subtotal. PMC should be charged proportionately to focal areas based on focal area project financing amount in Table D below.

Recipient Government	Government of Senegal	In-kind	600,000
Recipient Government	Government of Nigeria	In-kind	500,000
Donor Agency	World Bank	In-kind	400,000
GEF Agency	UNEP	In-kind	300,000
CSO	GLOBE Secretariat	Grants	300,000
CSO	Global Canopy Programme	In-kind	200,000
CSO	Natural Capital Coalition	In-kind	300,000
Total Co-financing			5,200,000

D. INDICATIVE TRUST FUND RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), COUNTRY(IES) AND THE PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS^{a)}

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/Regional/Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in \$)		
					GEF Project Financing (a)	Agency Fee (b) ^{b)}	Total (c)=a+b
UNEP	GEFTF	DRC	Biodiversity		261,474	24,839	286,313
UNEP	GEFTF	DRC	Climate Change		174,316	16,559	190,875
UNEP	GEFTF	Senegal	Biodiversity		208,722	19,828	228,550
UNEP	GEFTF	Senegal	Climate Change		139,911	13,291	153,202
UNEP	GEFTF	Nigeria	Biodiversity		261,474	24,839	286,313
Total GEF Resources					1,045,897	99,356	1,145,253

REFER TO THE [FEE POLICY FOR GEF PARTNER AGENCIES](#)

E. PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)⁶

Is Project Preparation Grant requested? Yes No If no, skip item E.

PPG AMOUNT REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), TRUST FUND, COUNTRY(IES) AND THE PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS

Project Preparation Grant amount requested: \$50,000					PPG Agency Fee: 4,747		
GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/Regional/Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in \$)		
					PPG (a)	Agency Fee ⁷ (b)	Total c = a + b
UNEP	GEFTF	DRC	Biodiversity		12,500	1,187	13,687
UNEP	GEFTF	DRC	Climate Change		8,334	791	9,125
UNEP	GEFTF	Senegal	Biodiversity		9,978	947	10,925
UNEP	GEFTF	Senegal	Climate Change		6,688	635	7,323
UNEP	GEFTF	Nigeria	Biodiversity		12,500	1,187	13,687
Total PPG Amount					50,000	4,747	54,747

F. PROJECT'S TARGET CONTRIBUTIONS TO GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS

Provide the expected project targets as appropriate.

Corporate Results	Replenishment Targets	Project Targets
6. Enhance capacity of countries to implement MEAs (multilateral environmental agreements) and mainstream into national and sub-national policy, planning financial and legal frameworks	Development and sectoral planning frameworks integrate measurable targets drawn from the MEAs in at least 10 countries	Number of Countries: 3

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

1) The global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed

Overview

The global conversation on policy and legislative responses to address deforestation and forest degradation, as well as the net depletion of natural resources and loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services, is well articulated.

⁶ PPG requested amount is determined by the size of the GEF Project Financing (PF) as follows: Up to \$50k for PF up to \$2m (for MSP); up to \$100k for PF up to \$3m; \$150k for PF up to \$6m; \$200k for PF up to \$10m; and \$300k for PF above \$10m. On an exceptional basis, PPG amount may differ upon detailed discussion and justification with the GEFSEC.

⁷ PPG fee percentage follows the percentage of the Agency fee over the GEF Project Financing amount requested.

However, the proposed responses to these issues often require a fundamental redirection of existing economic and social development models to a more sustainable path, which in turn require robust *political* ownership and steering at the national level that is frequently missing at both the executive and legislative levels. This lack of clear and strategic political ownership informed the call of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, adopted at the 10th Conference of the CBD (COP10) in Nagoya in 2010, for the broadening of political support by working to ensure that heads of state and government and parliamentarians of all parties understand the value of biodiversity and ecosystem services (Decision X/2, paragraph 16 “*Broadening Political Support*”) and in particular for the engagement of parliamentarians in reviewing the implementation of the Convention (paragraph 18 “*Reporting by Parties*” and paragraph 24 “*Partnerships and initiatives to enhance cooperation*”). Nevertheless, at present international decision-making on the environment continues to be fundamentally disconnected from the domestic politics of nations – and therefore of domestic policy-making. Existing international platforms do not provide the mechanisms for the integration of the international environmental governance agenda with that of national politics. This disconnect hinders the ability of national legislators to adequately exercise their parliamentary powers of government scrutiny, budgeting and law making towards the advancement of environmental governance, including national delivery on commitments under international environmental law and the Rio Conventions. Integration of environmental governance into development and economic decision-making at national level will require sustained political efforts to build coherence and convergence in public policies, which parliamentarians are best placed to exert. Embedding biodiversity in approaches to meet the SDGs requires “*more than just putting knowledge in the hands of biodiversity practitioners, but working with multiple decision makers so that the values of biodiversity and natural capital are demonstrated and recognized*”. ‘*The Natural Capital Approach (NCA) can help multiple sectors to 'speak the same language' so that biodiversity can be integrated into sustainable development action*’. Identifying and quantifying natural capital and its ecosystem services provides additional rationale for effective environmental management and, by integrating economic and environmental imperatives, it facilitates policy-making for sustainable development. ‘*An appropriately designed NCA is a bridging concept between effective environmental management and sustainable development*’ (Fenech et al., 2003). The Natural Capital Approach (NCA) has been defined as “*a means for identifying and quantifying natural resources and associated ecosystem goods and services that can help integrate ecosystem-oriented management with economic decision-making and development*’ (Vivek Anand Voora & Henry David Venema, 2008). Therefore, the integration of the Natural Capital Approach will be instrumental to, firstly, reveal to decision-makers examples of this articulation of the environmental and development agendas at national level as they address the implementation of the SDGs, and secondly to help them make the case for further mainstreaming of environmental objectives into public policy.

Global Environmental Problems

Overexploitation of natural capital: Unsustainable production processes and the overexploitation of natural resources throughout Africa result in land and ecosystem degradation that undermines the provision of key ecosystem services such as water (both quality and quantity), soil formation and pollination, all of which underpin economic activity and sustainable development. The most threatened terrestrial ecosystems tend to be concentrated in areas that are hubs of economic production, with the remaining fragments of these ecosystems embedded in production landscapes.

Forest ecosystem degradation and biodiversity loss due to over-extraction of forest and mineral resources is a common problem for all the implementing countries, particularly for Nigeria, Senegal and DRC. The key drivers for this problem are informal, illegal, and fuelwood logging; over-grazing; land grabbing by elites, illegal mining (especially in protected areas).

Water scarcity is also a common problem in the implementing countries due to the unsustainable use of groundwater resources. In the case of Senegal water scarcity is also due to increasing inter-seasonal and inter-annual variability of precipitations, which is causing significant intrusions of saline water into fresh water resources and resultant widespread ecosystem degradation. In Nigeria the overexploitation of biomass fuels in catchment areas is one major driver of deterioration of the wetlands.

Habitat loss and fragmentation: In Africa, the single biggest cause of loss of biodiversity and ecosystem functioning in the terrestrial environment is the loss of natural habitat due to changes in land cover and use. These are largely driven by population growth, urbanization and right of way for infrastructure development, and investments in large-scale commercial agriculture (particularly in Senegal, and Nigeria). New land continues to be opened up for agriculture from other uses, especially forestry⁸. In Senegal, degradation and loss of wetlands and coastal mangrove forests lead to biodiversity loss with great socio-economic impacts.

In many African countries forest ecosystems in particular have been degraded and destroyed in recent decades. Overall, forest cover decreased throughout North, West, Central, East and Southern Africa between 1990 and 2015 (FAO 2015), with a net annual reduction in forest cover of 2.8% between 2010 and 2015. Deforestation in Senegal, mostly the result of clearing for fuelwood, charcoal, and logging, poaching, illegal wildlife trafficking, and hydroelectric projects, reduced the country’s forest cover by 675,000 hectares between 1990 and 2005. Deforestation is driving increased soil erosion, flooding, and periodic drought, which have an adverse impact on agriculture. In the DRC, forest habitat degradation is mainly due to agricultural clearing (e.g. the practice of slash and burn agriculture) and some timber harvesting, although levels of deforestation and forest degradation are highly variable depending on the area and the density of human habitation. Nigeria's forests are some of the most threatened on the planet due to high population growth rates, demand for timber exports, conversion for subsistence and industrial agricultural, and the collection of wood for fuel. Nigeria lost nearly 80% of its primary forests between 1990 and 2005 (the highest rate of deforestation in the world during that period according to FAO), and 35.7% of its overall forest cover (approximately 6.15 million hectares). The combination of extremely high deforestation rates, increased temperatures and decreasing rainfall are contributing to the desertification of the country, and carbon emissions from deforestation are estimated to account for 87% of the total carbon emissions of the country.

Climate Change: Climate change is a severe threat throughout Africa; the continent is warming faster than the global average, with projections of a rise of 3–4°C this century, while the low adaptive capacity of African countries makes them highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. Agriculture and fisheries play an important role in food security in most African countries, and often provide employment opportunities for a large percentage of the population, and both agriculture faces substantial climate change related threats, with small-scale and subsistence farmers among the most vulnerable to the effects of water shortages and droughts. In Nigeria, climate change affects particularly the availability of water resources, affecting power generation, agriculture and human well-being. In the DRC, socioeconomic vulnerability is high, due to widespread poverty, high population density, and the country’s conflict situation and food security will be affected due to increased erosion, increases of livestock/crop diseases, crop failures due to floods and heavy rains. In Senegal, flooding caused by climate change has become an emergency, while at the same time the precipitation loss and inter-annual variability of rainfall in the north of the country is increasing desert encroachment and threatening food security in the Sahel region.

Barriers

The long-term solution sought by the project is to enable national legislators to advance policies and laws for progressive environmental governance and delivery of SDGs by enhancing their ability to exercise their parliamentary powers through providing technical and peer diplomatic support. However, two main barriers are preventing this:

TABLE 1. Target Countries VS Barriers
<u>Barrier 1: Lack of capacity and awareness among national legislators and decision-makers, and insufficient laws and governance mechanisms suitable for, integrating the natural capital approach and REDD+ development strategies⁹.</u>

⁸ UNEP 2016. GEO-6 Regional Assessment for Africa

⁹ For further information on analysis of legal frameworks please refer to Ben Milligan et al., (2014) GLOBE Natural Capital Accounting Study, (GLOBE International).

All countries

Governments in the three target countries have limited understanding of natural capital characteristics, values and benefits, which contributes to their inability to structure successful development strategies that combine environmental conservation and sustainable economic development. Legislators operate under the pressure of meeting expectations for improved well-being in the short term in the context of economies that rely heavily on the exploitation of natural assets. Furthermore, they often operate in a knowledge environment that provides them with a limited understanding of the full contribution to the national prosperity of these resources, nor of the overall economic imperative to shift to a sustainable management of national renewable resources and enabling ecosystem services.

Inadequate legal, policy and institutional frameworks at national level limit countries' ability to ensure the sustainable management of forests. Well established land tenure system reduces uncertainty in investment for landholders and conservation practitioners, has positive impact on conservation¹⁰. In all three countries there is very limited vertical coordination between national and sub-national levels of government. Horizontal and cross-sectoral coordination between different government agencies is also inadequate. Effective coordination is also constrained by a lack of transparency, information sharing, and stakeholder engagement.

Land tenure systems in DRC, and Nigeria are generally unclear and poorly organized and managed, and systems for the granting of forest concessions are opaque and do not have sufficient processes for stakeholder consultation.

Limited technical knowledge and data regarding natural resources and ecosystem processes, including national habitats of high biodiversity and ecosystem services values, as a tool enabling governments to define priorities for ecosystem restoration and new conservation areas. In all countries data sets are not harmonized or connected, so that attempts at natural capital accounting are unable to capture the full complex interactions between the environment and economy. The target countries also do not have sufficient standards and methodologies to guide public institutions on natural capital accounting.

In addition, lack of training and technical expertise on the natural capital approach, natural capital accounting and REDD+ constitute widespread and significant barriers to the use of these approaches in the target countries.

None of these pilot countries has engaged or participated in initiatives of natural capital accounting, valuation of ecosystem services, and assessment of biodiversity finance challenges such as UNSD, UNEP and CBD Secretariat led 'SEEA Project', UNEP led TEEB initiative, the World Bank led WAVES or UNDP led Biofin.

Country-specific barriers

DRC

The first phase of the GLOBE project (GEF ID 4543) achieved significant progress in DRC in respect to strengthening legislation and parliamentary scrutiny functions in support of national efforts of REDD+. The GLOBE project formed a cross-party group of legislators committed to REDD+ (more than 10 parties joined). Engagement in REDD+ in DRC increased given a near complete lack of REDD+ awareness on the part of legislators at the beginning of the project. The DRC Government have facilitated the creation of a new body, the Legislative Working Group on Forest Governance and REDD, in the DRC National Assembly. There has been increased engagement of legislators in the reforms on laws relating to the national forest code, land tenure, and nature conservation, which has resulted in legal reforms such as Law No. 14/003 beginning to address issues relevant to REDD+ implementation (see below). However, the project made only a limited contribution to enhanced legislator understanding of REDD+ finance or their oversight role thereof. Therefore, legislative reforms are still needed in order to implement REDD+ and to establish a framework for payments for ecosystem services.

Law No. 14/003 on the Conservation of Nature was adopted in 2014 while the first phase of the GLOBE project was in its completion phase. The Law was adopted after the passing of the National Strategy and Action Plan for Biological Diversity and of the Strategy for the Conservation of Nature Protected Areas. This law brings several major innovations in relation to

¹⁰ Deininger & Jin 2006; Holden et al. 2009; Otsuka & Place 2015.

the Ordinance-Law n ° 69-041 of 22 August 1969 on the conservation of nature and many of them are relevant for REDD+ and for the establishment of PES schemes, including the obligation of public authorities to define mechanisms for public awareness, information and participation in the process of developing and implementing the national biodiversity conservation policy; the obligation to carry out environmental and social impact assessments prior to any project for the creation of protected areas and the need for the involvement of local communities in this process; the obligation of the Government to ensure the financing of the national biodiversity strategy and action plan, the national conservation strategy in protected areas, scientific research and protected area management plans, including resources from the Trust Fund established for this purpose; the involvement of the province and the decentralized territorial entity in the conservation of biological diversity; the prior consultation of communities before any project for the creation of a protected area, with a view to obtain information on the nature and extent of the rights that the latter may have on the site or space concerned and the methods of compensation or fair and prior compensation in case of expropriations or displacements of populations.

To date the ongoing REDD + readiness programmes have helped to organize and restructure indigenous peoples' and civil society organizations as platforms or think tanks addressing the main concerns of communities, as well as the social responsibilities of timber harvesters. However, the links between the platform and its actors in the forest are still perceived as weak. For the government, the establishment of such a platform has been useful, because otherwise it should interact with a multitude of organizations. The process of participation is perceived as generally positive, although there is a concern that participation is not as influential and decisive as expected and does not lead to recognition of rights land.

In the meantime, there still exists a legislative gap with regard to the exploitation of community forests in the current forest governance framework, defined by the Forest Code of 2002. Since its passing, the Code has been supplemented with a number of statutory instruments (Decrees) adopted as implementing measures. The Code includes provisions on the customary rights of communities and provides for the creation of executive decrees and enabling legislation, under the principle that community-based ownership of forests would improve sustainable forest management – even if there are those who fear that communal titles will lead to an increase in logging because communities have a weak capacity to negotiate and control timber companies.

Yet the absence of implementing legislation means that community forests do not exist yet. The law provides that any local community that regularly owns forests under custom has the right to obtain a forestry concession. However, to date there is no regulatory provision to implement this important measure of the Forest Code.

The country has yet to establish a system for the coherent delegation of powers to provincial and local levels, to the detriment of the process of decentralization and local resource management efforts. The previous GLOBE project's effectiveness was limited because the trainings and awareness raising activities were delivered only to key actors at the national level, and forest communities engage on a very local level and have limited interaction with the federal legislators couldn't benefit much¹¹. Since 2009 the organigram of the Ministry of the Environment, Nature Conservation and Sustainable Development (MECN-DD) adopted an organizational chart that subdivides the Secretariat-General for the Environment and Nature Conservation into eleven directorates and three specialized units. Of these fourteen structures, only four are involved, in one way or another, in the direct management of the forest sector. These are the Directorate of Nature Conservation, the Directorate of Forest Inventory and Management, the Directorate of Forest Management and the Reforestation and Horticulture Department. As one moves down the DRC territorial administration units, forestry administration becomes more erratic and virtually indistinguishable from other sectors within the Department. At the provincial level, only three out

¹¹ Terminal Evaluation of the UNEP GEF Project GFL-2328-2740-4C18, GLOBE Forest Legislation Initiative

	<p>of eight of the ECN's Provincial Coordination Office cells are involved in forest management. At district level only one cell in seven deals with forest management, and at the territory level, only one cell manages all the activities and functions of the MECN-DD.</p> <p>Forest management lacks a participatory dimension for the consideration of the multiple uses of forests by local forest dependent communities.</p> <p>Although some activities on economic valuation of natural capital have been carried out, and Decree No. 09/45 (2009) enables the National Statistics Institute to collect and analyse information needed for demographic, economic and social policy formulation, the DRC does not have standardized and accessible data concerning the economic value of natural capital, or adequate systems and capacities for forest monitoring in support of REDD+.</p>
Nigeria	<p>Existing policies and laws do not sufficiently address the challenges arising from rapid population and consumption growth and their impact on natural capital, although 65% of Nigerians depend on nature for their livelihoods. The national REDD+ strategy and a pilot project in Cross River State were developed very slowly, although their implementation timeframe was supposed to end in 2017. The enforcement of legislation against oil spills is weak, and the commitment and recent efforts to reduce gas flaring, supported by the World Bank through the Global Gas Flaring Reduction Partnership, lack sufficient political oversight.</p> <p>Even though both the Nigeria Bureau of Statistics and the Central Bank of Nigeria participate in natural capital accounting processes, the data and indicators produced through these activities are not used in the country's budgetary processes.</p> <p>Lack of functional environmental statistics on environmental degradation processes;</p> <p>Even though there is willingness to integrate natural capital accounting into policy and decision-making, the accounts do not include material flows through the economy.</p>
Senegal	<p>Urgent need to update the legal framework for forests, as the Forest Code of 1998 does not take into consideration issues such as climate change incl. REDD+, and does not allow legislators to establish the legal basis for climate change risk reduction and the strengthening of resilience of forest-dependent communities.</p> <p>The Hunting and Fauna Protection Code (1986) suffers from weak provisions for the control of illegal poaching, the classification of game categories, the protection of protected species, the control of hunting impacts on fauna and their habitat, the organization of the hunting sector, and the establishment of fauna protection areas.</p>

Barrier 2: Insufficient regional / global mechanisms for disseminating best practices and sharing of lessons learned on implementation of the natural capital approach and REDD+ development strategies for legislators.

All Countries

To date, none of the three countries is participating in the main regional (Gaborone Declaration) or global multilateral processes (e.g. World Bank WAVES Program) that are driving the implementation of wealth accounting and valuation of ecosystem services as a tool for decision-making consistent with sustainable development. Furthermore, neither of these processes have a parliamentary interface. As a result, national legislators in all three countries have limited ability to inform national decision-making with natural capital approach-based considerations, let alone with natural capital accounting data; to push for the incremental implementation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA)¹²; or to pass national legislation creating the enabling political conditions for sustainable use of their natural capital.

The lack of articulation between the international and national debate on policy responses and national-level politics, coupled with weak capacity of legislators, particularly in developing countries, hinders the

¹² The System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA) contains the internationally agreed standard concepts, definitions, classifications, accounting rules and tables for producing internationally comparable statistics on the environment and its relationship with the economy.

consolidation of political will and the capacity of countries to carry out national ecosystem assessments serving as a baseline for integrating the natural capital approach in public policy, including the prioritisation of conservation and restoration efforts, and opening the way to implement natural capital accounting in order to generate data revealing how national prosperity depends on the environment. For this reason, national legislators often fail to exert their statutory powers towards the delivery of international environmental commitments to the extent needed for a shift in national development towards a sustainable path.

At present, information sharing among countries in Africa on best practices and successful examples of the natural capital approach, natural capital accounting and REDD+ development strategies are extremely limited, leaving national legislators and resource managers within government institutions largely on their own in trying to understand and apply these emerging approaches.

For example, in most cases, legislators still need to create the legal frameworks needed to implement REDD+ and ultimately become eligible for results-based payments, but they have little experience and few if any examples of how to create such frameworks from countries with similar levels of technical capacity. Legislators and decision makers in the target countries also do not have experience or understanding on how to reframe national issues and policies to align with the global context and any commitments their governments have made to global conventions and agreements on the environment and sustainable development.

2) National baseline scenarios or any associated baseline projects

TABLE 2. Target Countries vs Baseline and Alternative Scenario

Target Countries	Baseline	Alternative Scenario
Component 1 Interventions to enhance National Capacity on the Natural Capital Approach and REDD+ Governance and Legislation		
Results targeting All Countries	<p><u>DRC</u> is engaged in a process of integration of climate change considerations into sectorial policies and strategies as well as its inclusion in national development planning. This process is based on existing frameworks and measures, including: the REDD+ National Strategy Framework for a significant reduction of deforestation and forest degradation; the National Programme of Action for Adaptation (NAPA) to improve the resilience of the country to climate change; the Low-Carbon Development National Strategy for national development free of greenhouse gas emissions. There are on-going attempts to establish an Agency for the Development of Environmental Information; a regional initiative for the Forests in the Congo Basin; and a National Centre for Environmental Information within the Ministry of Environment.</p> <p><u>Senegal</u>: The debate on the draft framework law on Biodiversity and Protected Areas will provide an opportunity to start defining an appropriate legal and institutional framework for better management and conservation of forests and biodiversity in Senegal. The project "Enabling PRCM countries in West Africa to meet their obligations under the new CBD</p>	<p>Development and implementation of annual work programs in co-operation with Ministry of Environment and stakeholders supporting the proactive engagement of legislators. The aim of this activity is to ensure the highest possible level of political ownership of the project in both the executive and in the legislative branches of government, as well as political saliency and impact. The project implementation is expected to create a wealth of opportunities for structured dialogue between the executive and the legislative branches of government.</p> <p>Scrutinize and push for Government progress implementing its NBSAP and using it as a tool for the delivery of the SDGs (through assessment of policy alignment and needed finance);</p> <p>Promote budgetary allocations aligned with the delivery of the national NBSAP and the SDGs, including investing in technical capacity to implement priority modules of the 2012 SEEA. It has been identified that the lack of appropriate resourcing is a common constraint</p>

	<p>Strategic Plan" (US\$ 431,000) provides support for governments for the implementation of the Programme of Work for Protected Areas (PoWPA) and the CBD strategic plan 2011-2020 in coastal West Africa. Among other activities, the project will advocate for the ratification and implementation of additional protocols to the CBD, as well as advocacy for the inclusion of ecosystem services in national GDP, and legislators will have an important role to improve policy and legal frameworks to ensure effective implementation of these instruments.</p>	<p>in all pilot countries. It is expected that awareness-raising on the role of ecosystem services and biodiversity in ensuring the welfare of countries in the context of the implementation of the SDGs will lead to legislators pushing for increased funding for the implementation of NBSAP.</p> <p>Scrutinize and push for Government progress integrating forest-based climate change considerations into policies for the delivery of forest-based commitments under the UNFCCC NDC;</p>
<p>REDD+ Results (DRC; Nigeria)</p>	<p>The <u>DRC</u> REDD+ National Programme became a full National Programme and approved by the UN-REDD Programme Policy Board. The funds have been disbursed marking the official launch of the country's UN-REDD Programme. As DRC's National Programme is now underway, priority activities are the completion of key studies, testing of REDD+ pilot projects, training of personnel, knowledge-sharing at a regional level, the completion in-country consultation processes and the launch of the country's first university curriculum on REDD+. For DRC about US\$260 million have been committed for REDD+ activities from bilateral agreements and multilateral institutions and about US\$ 40 million have been disbursed.¹³</p> <p>Given the urgency of protecting forest resources in <u>Nigeria</u>, national forest programs are focusing on increasing public awareness and community engagement (although so far they have had only limited success in improving community engagement). The Nigeria REDD+ Readiness Programme foresees a twin-track approach to achieving REDD+ readiness in Nigeria: (i) the development of institutional and technical capacities at Federal level, and (ii) carrying out intense institutional, strategy-building and demonstration activities in Cross River State. The Nigeria REDD+ Readiness Programme (supported by the UN REDD Programme and the FCPF with the World Bank as an Implementing Partner) is the main vehicle for REDD+ readiness in the country, with an</p>	<p>Provide momentum to the implementation of the national REDD+ Readiness Programme,</p> <p>Analysis of key governance issues of forest management (e.g. benefit sharing, safeguards, land tenure, and institutional arrangements), identified through a country driven process and based on capacity needs assessment,</p> <p>Receive technical support to identify and advance legal reforms to achieve national REDD+ strategy;</p> <p>Enhance synergy with the capacity-building activities of REDD+ Program</p>

¹³ UN REDD Programme's estimates based on data of the Voluntary REDD+ Database (VRD) of the FAO.

	<p>initial priority focus in Cross River State (further expanded to Ondo and Nasarawa States). About US\$25 million have been committed by the multilateral institutions for the REDD+ programmes in Nigeria and about US\$ 4 million have been disbursed.¹⁴</p>	
<p>Natural Capital Approach Results (DRC; Nigeria; Senegal)</p>	<p>In <u>Nigeria</u>, two projects are important baseline activities for the proposed project: 1) an <u>afforestation project</u> for six Geopolitical Zones in six different states (approx. US\$ 500,000); and 2) <u>sustainable management of selected critical wetland ecosystems</u> (Nguru wetland and Ngiri wetland in Yobe State) (approx. US\$ 760,000). In relation to the corporate results of the proposed project, these baseline projects will help to maintain globally significant biodiversity; to further enrich the provisioning of ecosystem goods and services to society; and to reinforce sustainable land management in production systems (agriculture, rangelands, and forest landscapes).</p> <p>GLOBE Members in <u>Senegal</u> are keen to push for the establishment of a permanent mechanism dedicated to prepare and exchange information on the state of natural capital between state structures. Also, they are interested in integrating the findings of a series of country-based pilot studies on ecosystem services assessment which have been carried out under the Valuation and Accounting of Natural Capital for Green Economy program when addressing the reforms of the Code on Hunting and Protection of Fauna, the Forest Code, the Code of Marine Fisheries, the Water Code, the Mining Code, and the National Wetlands Policy.</p> <p>The project “Senegalese National Information System on Biodiversity - SENBIO-INFOS” (US\$ 60,000) is designed to provide stakeholders, including legislators, sufficient and reliable information to facilitate decision making and develop national policies that integrate the conservation of biodiversity in development programs and projects. This project will establish SENBIO-INFOS as a means of enabling access to data related to species in the country and to act as a</p>	<p>Scrutinize and push for Government progress adopting the natural capital approach to public policy development; and participating in one of the natural capital valuation/accounting related initiatives (TEEB, UN-Stats, WAVES).</p>

¹⁴ UN REDD Programme’s estimates based on data of the Voluntary REDD+ Database (VRD) of the FAO.

	coordinating node (with the National Biodiversity Committee) to facilitate scientific and technical collaboration.	
Component 2 Institutional capacity building incl. South-South Exchanges		
	The project ‘Support Project for the regional network of Parliamentarians and Local Elected Officials for the West African Coastline Conservation’ (PREPARE II) (US\$ 690,000) is designed to improve the governance and management of coastal and marine ecosystems of west Africa through enhancing better skills of parliamentarians and local officials to positively influence policies, legislation, regulations and practices that ensure sustainable exploitation.	<p>Cross-party parliamentary champions (GLOBE Chapter) operational in each pilot country</p> <p>Participate in regional GLOBE & UNEP-led parliamentary fora for the exchange of experiences and best practices on the integration of the natural capital approach and REDD+. These fora will provide momentum to the implementation of the project by allowing legislators to benchmark with their peers, and benefit from their respective experiences. They will also raise the public profile of REDD+ and the NBSAPs in the countries hosting the gatherings.</p> <p>Access to best legislative practices.</p>

3) The proposed alternative scenario, GEF focal area¹⁵ strategies, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project

The barriers section reveal that the pilot countries are lacking awareness and capacity for integrating the natural capital approach and REDD+ into development strategies, and limited engagement with the relevant initiatives. The legislators in these pilot countries are keen to supply the needed political drive and the Project aims at providing the enabling environment for national legislators to advance policies and laws for progressive environmental governance. The support of the Ministries of Environment for the project show that the Ministries see the potential of parliamentary engagement to help them pushing for the Environment agenda within the Executive branches. The terminal evaluation of the first phase of the GLOBE project also supports this strategy. The evaluation recommends that the GLOBE should take more account of the country-specific factors and more efforts for connecting the legislative and executive branches. The evaluation recommends to define a realistic project objective to ensure a greater likelihood of achievement, and advises to develop proxy indicators to measure the success. The baseline for the indicators provided in the logframe will be compiled at the PPG phase. The evaluation recognizes the importance of international meetings of GLOBE and advises to increase the frequency. The terminal evaluation emphasizes to take into account country specific factors, therefore the PPG phase of the project will be very critical to assess these factors.

Given the continued pursuit of strengthening the governance of natural capital through legislation and policy development, a natural capital approach requires a shift in thinking and high-level political support for enacting required legislation, mobilizing funds for coordination, governance structures and national strategies for the integration of the natural capital approach into national policy design. The proposed project aims at providing additional technical capacity as well as peer diplomatic support to national legislative champions in order to enhance their ability to exercise their parliamentary powers to advance natural capital and REDD+ governance, policies and laws for progressive environmental governance for the delivery of the forest- and biodiversity-based Goals and Targets of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda. This increased capacity and support

¹⁵ For biodiversity projects, in addition to explaining the project’s consistency with the biodiversity focal area strategy, objectives and programs, please also describe which [Aichi Target\(s\)](#) the project will directly contribute to achieving.

will enable legislators to scrutinize the performance of their Governments in enforcing environmental laws (particularly those that support relevant international conventions incl. UNFCCC and CBD); to push for budget allocations to allow the effective formulation and enforcement of national legislation on the environment; to advance the translation of international commitments into national legislation; and to scrutinize the effective and transparent application of environment-related ODA inflows in their countries.

A key focus of the project will be to provide support to national legislators in building coherence across the multiple inter-connected international goals and commitments agreed over the course of 2015, especially those related to agreements on disaster risk reduction¹⁶, finance for development¹⁷, the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda (with a special focus on the Aichi targets), and climate commitments agreed at the UNFCCC COP21 in Paris. National legislators will need to pass legislation addressing and integrating these agendas in a coherent fashion in their jurisdictions, so that different Government departments seeking to deliver the objectives of each of these international processes can do so in a coordinated manner.

This focus will be common to all national interventions, and will serve as the conceptual framework of the parallel national work programmes. The design of the national work programmes will be a country-driven process, in close consultation with national GLOBE leaders, the relevant Executive bodies incl. Environment and Planning Ministries, stakeholders and co-funders, and may be reviewed on a need basis to maintain political relevance, adapting to the evolving dynamics of national multi-party, inter-institutional processes. Accordingly, the proposed components and outcomes of this project are as follows:

Component 1: Interventions to enhance National Capacity on the Natural Capital Approach and REDD+ Governance and Legislation

Outcome 1.1 Increased awareness and understanding among national legislators of the value of and need for opportunities for integrating the natural capital approach in decision-making and the gradual implementation of the 2012 SEEA; and natural capital and REDD+ governance and legislation advanced in pilot countries: The project will increase the capacity of a core group of legislators to push for the integration of natural capital approach into decision-making as a tool for the delivery of the NBSAP as a tool for the attainment of the SDGs of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and in particular to use the evidence provided by pilot natural capital accounting efforts where available to clarify the need to implement sustainable forest governance as a delivery mechanism for the said agenda. To achieve these goals, the GLOBE Chapters will support national legislators to take stock of opportunities for integrating natural capital approach in decision-making by means of roundtable dialogues, workshops, briefings, and field visits. The project will assist each GLOBE Chapter in developing and implementing a work plan that will include policy seminars and regular exchanges with government delegates, sectoral experts and civil society. The work plans will be implemented with the support of administrative staff / national directors with the goal of enabling legislators to meet, plan, inform and conduct parliamentary and para-parliamentary actions related to the project outcomes, which minimizes the risk of disruption from on-going electoral processes. The end goal is the effective adoption of national REDD+ legislation in 2 REDD+ countries and of legal reforms informed by the natural capital approach mainstreaming biodiversity objectives into public policy in all three pilot countries over the course of the project.

A significant opportunity exists to advance REDD+ and natural capital governance in pilot countries if a supportive political context and enhanced awareness of parliamentarians are in place. Capacity building activities will be designed according to the “*REDD+ Implementation: A Manual for National Legal Practitioners*”, which was produced within the UN-REDD Programme, and was extensively reviewed and validated by UNEP, UNDP and FAO. By improving the knowledge and awareness of legislators on natural capital approaches and UNFCCC decisions on REDD+, including of their importance as delivery mechanisms of the Sustainable Development Goals, and by creating a competitive benchmark dynamic among the national legislators from the pilot countries, the project will help to build support and momentum to address weaknesses in national legal frameworks and will enable a transformation of the broader national knowledge environment on REDD+ and natural capital governance. Linking natural capital with legislation is challenging because the

¹⁶ Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

¹⁷ A/RES/69/313- Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development (Addis Ababa Action Agenda)

former is an economic concept, while the latter is broader, however it is important to link the two and this is why the Natural Capital Approach has been selected as an encompassing topic that can be adapted to specific national environmental and development priorities. Under this outcome, gaps in REDD+/forests and natural capital policy and legislation will be identified. It is yet not well defined what changes are needed for effective enforcement of laws on REDD+/forests and natural capital to reverse ecosystem decline. While identifying the gaps, a stocktaking of past gap analysis will be completed. Legislations relevant to particular ecosystem need to be identified and possible legislative reform roadmaps will be developed that include clear and actionable recommendations. As noted earlier, the project sets out to deliver effective legal reforms in all implementing countries on both REDD+ and sustainable natural capital governance informed by the knowledge products developed under the scope of the project. The identification of required REDD+ and natural capital policy and legislative reforms is necessary for formulating clear, actionable recommendations for a successful national delivery of, inter alia, the CBD Aichi Targets and the SDGs. Countries will exchange experiences from this work in annual GLOBE Forest and Natural Capital Legislation Studies. In addition, in collaboration with national & international REDD+ experts & other stakeholders, each country will undertake a participatory national-level analysis of the key issues surrounding the implementation of REDD+ projects in each country, which national REDD+ legislation ought to address. These issues include benefit sharing, social and environmental safeguards, land tenure, institutional arrangements, effective participation of relevant stakeholders, carbon tenure for market-based projects, and additional issues requested in COP decisions on REDD+ (such as drivers of deforestation and forest degradation and gender issues). The identification of the specific issues to be analysed will be determined through a country driven process. The issues of land tenure, institutional arrangements, benefit sharing and safeguards have legal aspects and need to be reflected properly in legal documents. These country driven analyses will draw lessons how these priority issues will be addressed properly in national legislation.

Outcome 1.2. Enhanced capacity of national decision-makers in executive branch including National Economic Planning and Development Boards / Ministries: Clear links exist between REDD+, the Natural Capital Approach and the delivery of the Sustainable Development Goals. All three call for a change in the business-as-usual economic development in order to slow down the loss of natural capital. Under this outcome, the knowledge products will enable a better understanding of the role of natural capital as an indispensable enabler of national development, will provide a quality input to Governments' efforts to integrate biodiversity, sustainable forest management, sustainable land management, climate change mitigation and adaptation principles into national sectorial policy and strategy documents and economic development plans and poverty alleviation strategies. In this way, the project's knowledge products will enhance the capacity of national bodies responsible for economic development planning to achieve the forest- and natural capital-based Sustainable Development Goals: number 2, (food security and sustainable agriculture), 6 (water supply and sanitation), 8 (sustainable economic growth), 11 (sustainable cities and settlements), 12 (sustainable consumption and production), 13 (climate adaptation) and 15 (sustainable management of ecosystems).

To achieve this outcome, the project will firstly identify opportunities for greater policy alignment, through the integration of REDD+ and the natural capital approach within national development policies. Then the project will foster the engagement of all government departments relevant in order to advance REDD+ projects and legislation under the Cancun safeguards,¹⁸ which will be observed throughout the implementation of the project, so as to ensure the participation of all relevant stakeholders, especially indigenous peoples and members of local communities.

In doing this, the project will address the challenge of institutional fragmentation of forest and natural capital governance, by engaging with all the main national institutions with a direct or indirect role in forest governance, as well as with those responsible for national economic planning and development, and with those with a major impact on natural capital, in order to catalyze cross-departmental coordination and joined-up policies across government departments. It is expected that this intervention will help countries anticipate and address conflicts when prioritizing the implementation of the multiple forest- and natural capital-based SDGs

¹⁸ For more information on the safeguards, refer to UNFCCC Decision 1/CP.16

and national development objectives, and therefore help them realize a more effective allocation of limited national resources.

Component 2 Institutional capacity building incl. South-South Knowledge Management

Outcome 2.1 GLOBE network used as channel for the fast dissemination and replication of best legislative practice: GLOBE provides access to a platform for international exchange among peers of practical examples of legislating for forests, REDD+ and natural capital governance. Engagement with this platform will create the conditions for the political reframing of national issues in their global context. The project will provide capacity to the existing core group of cross-party parliamentary champions (organised in national GLOBE Chapters) in each pilot country, which will provide political traction to this agenda. The exposure to the legislative experience of fellow elected representatives from other countries in an international, non-partisan forum will provide legislators with new insights, which can help, reframe politically challenging national environmental and social governance issues and galvanise them to advance the replication of successful policy approaches in their countries. Under this outcome, local GLOBE offices hosting the national project leads and support staff will function as knowledge hubs in each country, and the project will support these offices in disseminating research and policy briefings issued by the International GLOBE Secretariat. These offices also will facilitate two-way communications between individual MPs, as well as internal communications within the network (i.e. via Op Eds in GLOBE's newsletter), which can be leveraged as effective campaigning tools internationally, regionally and locally. The GLOBE Knowledge Hub will be a digital collaboration platform bringing together legislators and the main actors working with them to join forces and create the synergies for dialogue and development of policies and legislations. The GLOBE knowledge hub will be hosted at the GLOBE International website. To further support information sharing and peer support, the online knowledge hub will host specific pages for three pilot countries, which will support the national GLOBE offices in accessing and sharing GLOBE knowledge resources, including online-based repositories of past legislators' experiences and tools such as global directories of legislators and policy experts. The project will convene regular international and/or regional Legislation Summits to provide opportunities to national legislators to present progress and achievements and share experiences and common challenges as decision-makers. The Summits will be supported with regular online meetings of working groups of legislators and also with year-round dedicated news bulletins.

Finally, the expected project outcomes will contribute to the achievement of goals under several GEF6 programs. The project will contribute to BD 4 - Program 9 ('Managing the human-biodiversity interface') through development of policy and regulatory frameworks informed by the natural capital approaches; provision of incentives for biodiversity-friendly land and resource use; incentivizing of actors to change current practices that may be degrading biodiversity through REDD+; and pursuit of multiple conservation outcomes. In addition, the project supports the achievement of Aichi Targets 1, 2, 11 and 15. The project will contribute to CC 2 - Program 4 ('Promote conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks in forest, and other land use, and support climate smart agriculture') through the advancement and strengthened enforcement of policies that integrate emissions from LULUCF into national mitigation and low emission development goals, and the advancement and enforcement of policy reforms needed to develop incentives to initiate the inclusion of innovative mitigation practices in forest management. The project also will support LD 4 - Program 5 (Mainstreaming SLM in Development) through enabling Parliamentarians to improve the legal and regulatory frameworks needed for natural capital approach.

4) Incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, CBIT and co-financing

Scenario without the GEF investment: Without an intervention to provide technical and peer diplomatic support for legislators, existing challenges due to limitations in laws, policies & institutions will continue to cause uncoordinated interventions between national & sub-national levels of governments, and between different line ministries. Thus, without the GEF investment, the baseline will be one in which national and local policies and strategies regarding environmental governance will not be harmonized and strengthened for effective delivery of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda and will not utilize REDD+ as a mechanism. Without GEF investment, Parliamentarians' involvement in the main multilateral, regional and global initiatives will be limited. Without project interventions (technical and peer diplomatic support for national legislators), three pilot

countries will continue to lack political awareness and will concerning natural capital characteristics, values and benefits, and will have limited ability to integrate natural capital approach into national decision-making or to pass national legislation that creates the enabling political conditions for sustainable use of natural capital. Government officials, legislators and stakeholders will continue to suffer from limited technical knowledge and capacity, and policies that sustainable use of natural capital. As a result of these shortfalls, incorporation of biodiversity considerations into sector policies and regulatory frameworks, through implementation of natural capital and advancing in REDD+, will be limited. Regulatory frameworks in the pilot countries will not facilitate the rapid adoption of low GHG development pathways; and the legal frameworks required for implementation of integrated landscape management practices will not be developed, all of which will lead to the continued over-exploitation of natural capital and on-going adverse impacts on the livelihoods of the people in the pilot countries.

Scenario with the GEF investment: GEF funds will serve as catalyst to develop a coherent and coordinated approach to reduce pressures on natural capital. The project is designed to provide capacity support and awareness raising among GLOBE legislators on how socio-economic prosperity depends on the continued flow of ecosystems goods and services. More specifically, the GEF investment will facilitate building coherence across the multiple inter-connected sustainable development goals, especially initiatives related to SDG 15: Life on Land - Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss. The project will increase the capacity of legislators on natural capital approach, integrated management of resources and coordinated implementation of REDD+ activities, and will enhance the capacity of national decision-makers (including National Economic Planning and Development Boards/Ministries).

As a result, the project will enhance the ability of parliamentary champions across the GLOBE network to exercise their powers of law-making, scrutiny and budgeting in order to strengthen national legal frameworks on biodiversity and ecosystems governance, as well as their implementation, enabling a transformational shift towards a low-emission and resilient development path. By the end of the project, national legislators will have strengthened key policies and regulations to support the implementation of REDD+ as well as policies to require the use of natural capital approach in development and resource management planning. Pilot countries will have made significant progress in awareness and understanding of the need for integrating natural capital approaches into decision-making and the potential to do so through improved legislation and policies. In sum, these various outcomes will reduce indirect pressures on ecosystem services, and improve the integrated management of natural capital.

5) Global environmental benefits (GEFTF) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)

It will be critical to support national legislators in their efforts to build coherence and convergence in national decision-making towards the delivery of the international commitments made by governments in 2015 as regards Disaster Risk Reduction, Financing for Development, the Post-2105 Sustainable Development Goals and the national commitments on climate under the Paris Agreement. On the basis of the national priorities identified by the national GLOBE Chapters, the project will support, inter alia, the advancement of legislative reform on sustainable land management in production systems (agriculture, rangelands, and forest landscapes); and the implementation of the policy, legislative and institutional reforms and investments contributing to sustainable use and maintenance of ecosystem services. The project will contribute to global environmental benefits primarily through reduced indirect drivers of key environmental problems described in section 1, including: adoption of supporting mechanisms for integrated management of natural capital; advanced REDD+ governance and legislation in pilot REDD+ countries (Nigeria, and DRC); enhanced legal and regulatory frameworks supporting sustainable forest and land management practices; biodiversity considerations mentioned in key sectoral policy documents in pilot countries; and policy and regulatory frameworks to ensure low GHG development pathways.

6) Innovation, sustainability and potential for scaling up

The project provides an innovative solution to the lack of articulation described between the national and the international levels of decision-making, and the technical and political discourses on appropriate policy responses to meet national development objectives, by placing an emphasis on empowering legislators to act as

effective lynchpins between these levels. The establishment of strong and stable country chapters will help ensure the sustainability and continuity of chapter activities and overall project outcomes. These chapters also will help to ensure the sustainability of the outcomes of any national or international GEF and UNEP projects focused on advancing REDD+ readiness and implementation and sustainable management and conservation of natural capital by strengthening the policy frameworks relevant to these areas. The national GLOBE programmes on forests and natural capital will provide cross-party political traction with related national GEF and UNEP projects on forests and natural capital, facilitating their successful implementation and the scaling-up and institutionalisation of their outcomes through legislation. The project puts an emphasis on the exchange of best legislative practice in order to maximize opportunities for replication and scaling up at national, regional and international level.

2. **Stakeholders.** Will project design include the participation of relevant stakeholders from [civil society organizations](#) (yes /no) and [indigenous peoples](#) (yes /no)? If yes, identify key stakeholders and briefly describe how they will be engaged in project preparation.

In coordination with UNEP, during project preparation the project team will invite key civil society organisations including academia, NGOs, indigenous peoples’ representatives, as well as the private sector, the UN-REDD Programme, the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility and other relevant initiatives to provide their views on the focus and structure of each of the national work plans that will constitute the basis of the work in each country. The potential for the contribution of stakeholders to the planned national debates on REDD+ and natural capital will also be discussed with legislators and the stakeholders themselves during this phase.

Stakeholder	Expected Role in Project Preparation
Global Stakeholders	
UNEP	UNEP will provide technical backstopping for the GLOBE Secretariat in project preparation and execution UNEP’s Law Division will play a critical role in linking the Project with the two major initiatives: the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, which brings together Parliamentarians from 60 different countries and 130 jurisdictions; and the Inter-Parliamentary Union, covering over 100 countries.
UN-REDD	Advisory role for design of national projects in DRC, and Nigeria to ensure synergies with national work under the UN-REDD 2016-2020 Strategic Framework; also, enriching the project with input from UNDP and FAO on REDD+ implementation, forest governance, land tenure and gender, towards the delivery of national forest-related climate commitments under the Paris Agreement and SDGs under Agenda 2030
UN Statistics Division (UNSD)	Advisory role in the design of project components aiming to drive the national implementation of the System of Environmental Economic Accounts 2012 (SEEA 20012) framework in the project countries.
World Bank WAVES Partnership	Advisory role providing inputs on the implementation of wealth accounting and valuation of ecosystem services, including lessons learnt and policy applications observed in partner countries
Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBDS)	Advisory role providing substantive input to help align national programme design with the delivery of National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans and the Aichi-related SDGs under Agenda 2030
African Development Bank (AFDB)	Advisory role by the African Development Institute of the AFDB and other AFDB departments to identify synergies with ongoing AFDB projects and policy support efforts related to food and water security
International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN)	Advisory role to the development of national work programmes to ensure synergy with on-going national efforts on nature conservation, informed by the IUCN Hawai’i Commitments of 2015.
Private Sector	The private sector is a source of implementation, innovation and investment and is a key stakeholder. The relevant national associations of private sector will be invited in project formulation meetings in order to identify mutually reinforcing interventions to achieve project outcomes. The private sector’s inputs will be sought on issues related to incentives, risk mitigation instruments, setting of minimum standards and enabling conditions.
Democratic Republic of the Congo	
Ministry of Environment and Nature Conservation	Coordination of inputs for the project formulation from the Ministries
Ministry of Tourism	The Ministry has key role in formulating national policies and programmes for the development and promotion of tourism in the country. The Ministry will contribute to development of country specific activities.
Ministry of Energy, Mines, and Oil	The Ministry will be involved in formulation of the project activities and will help to align project activities with sectoral strategies.
Congolese Institute for the	The institute will bring the perspective and priorities of national parks, and forest reserves in

Stakeholder	Expected Role in Project Preparation
Conservation of Nature	development of national work programme.
National Centre for Environmental Information	The centre will mainly involved in collection and analysis of baseline data and also in formulation of project activities.
National Committee for Water and Sanitation (CNAEA)	Water is an important natural capital for DR Congo. Therefore, the organization will be involved in formulation and coordination of activities related to natural capital accounting.
Nigeria	
Nigerian Conservation Foundation (NCF)	Provide evidence-based input for the formulation of project activities.
Private sector organisations	Private sector organizations will be consulted and their contributions will be incorporated into project work plan in Nigeria
Forestry Research Institute of Nigeria	The institute will be involved in the analysis of priority issues and design of project interventions
Federal Ministry of Environment	Coordination of inputs for the project formulation from the Ministries
Nigeria Bureau of Statistics	Support and assist the design of project activities
Nasarawa State University	Contribute to the design of project activities
Senegal	
International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN)	Chief technical project partner in charge of coordination and implementation of the activities in Senegal
Parliamentary Network for the Protection of the Environment in Senegal (REPES)	REPES will provide support for the formulation and implementation of the project activities in Senegal
Centre for Ecological Monitoring (CSE)	Technical partner in charge of training and follow-up of activities on the ground
Senegalese Agricultural Research Institute (ISRA)	Technical partner in charge capacity building of local stakeholders and dissemination of best agricultural practices for conservation of biodiversity and forest ecosystems.

3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment. Are issues on [gender equality](#) and women's empowerment taken into account? (yes /no). If yes, briefly describe how it will be mainstreamed into project preparation (e.g. gender analysis), taking into account the differences, needs, roles and priorities of women and men.

The proposed project is consistent with the GEF Policy on Gender Mainstreaming (PL/SD/02. May 1, 2012) and is fully aligned with the gender policy of UNEP and will contribute to UNEP's gender equality program specific objective "Technical assistance provided to national, regional and local partners and stakeholders, so that their policies, plans and programmes achieve clearly articulated, time-bound and measurable gender equality and women's empowerment results in each of UNEP's sub-programme areas, identified based on gender analysis, assessed against clearly defined baseline data disaggregated by sex and age". A gender analysis will be carried out during project preparation to assess gender disparities in access to critical resources, knowledge, opportunities and markets, and to make specific recommendations for adequately mainstreaming the perspective of gender equality in planned interventions. Terms of Reference for the development of knowledge products (studies, research) under the project will explicitly include the need to address gender dimensions/issues in the subject matter of the products. In addition, GLOBE Chapters are encouraged to maintain a gender balance in their national membership.

4. Risks. Indicate risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, propose measures that address these risks to be further developed during the project design (table format acceptable)

Risk	Level	Mitigation measure
Loss of parliamentary leadership and of capacities developed due to ordinary election turnover affecting GLOBE Members	M	In each participating country, the national chapter coordinator will support the continuity of project leadership and learning by taking ongoing responsibility for the prompt rebuilding of the chapter membership and for the continuation of the chapter's activities as developed under the project. Some specific knowledge products will be made available in order to orient newly elected parliamentarians.
Lack of political momentum to push ahead with REDD+ and natural capital agendas due to political circumstances	M	Legislators will determine the specific thematic priorities of the work at the national scale. The input of legislators as regards programmatic priorities will be informed by their assessment of the political context providing conducive 'windows of opportunity' for specific policy reforms. This will ensure that the REDD+ and natural capital issues will be properly connected to the

		national political and social context as much as possible.
Lack of interest in environmental issues by Parliament members	L	Under Outcome 1.1 of the project a communication strategy and involvement plan will be developed and implemented to increase awareness and understanding among national legislators of the value of and need for opportunities for integrating natural capital approaches in decision-making and for strengthening coordination between REDD+ strategies and related development strategies, including policy seminars and regular exchanges with government delegates, sectoral experts and civil society as appropriate
Lack of interest from line ministries and development agencies in project activities	L	The project will develop the awareness and capacities of line ministries and development organizations, including National Economic Planning and Development Boards, by providing them with a better understanding of the role of natural capital as an indispensable enabler of national development and as a tool to develop and implement economic development plans and poverty alleviation strategies that integrate BD conservation and SFM principles

5. Coordination. Outline the coordination with other relevant GEF-financed and other initiatives.

The project will build on and coordinate a number of on-going programmes and projects. The *Natural Capital Coalition* is a unique global multi-stakeholder collaboration that brings together leading global initiatives and organizations to harmonize approaches to natural capital. The findings of the Natural Capital Coalition programmes for the application of the Natural Capital Protocol in the business and finance sectors will provide substantive input to the design of the national programmes and be brought before the attention of national legislators in all project countries. The *Natural Capital ‘Protocol Application Program’* has been set up to support businesses as they apply the Natural Capital Protocol and sector guides. The Protocol provides a standardized framework for business to identify measure and value their impacts and dependencies on natural capital. The Protocol Application Program will support businesses through regular webinars and materials, as well helping to introduce them to trainers and technical advisors who can help them improve their decision-making. The Program also will provide a structured approach to collecting feedback and generating case studies to encourage further uptake of the Protocol. The *GEF Integrated Approach Programme (IAP) for Fostering Sustainability and Resilience for Food Security in Sub-Saharan Africa* aims at supporting countries in target geographies for integrating priorities to safeguard and maintain ecosystem services into investments improving smallholder agriculture and food value chains. There will be strong complementarity among the IAP child projects in Nigeria and Senegal and the proposed project. The proposed project will benefit from the multi-stakeholder platforms that will be established under the IAP child projects, which will support policy and institutional reform of integrated natural resources management. In addition, policy dialogues under the IAP program will provide strong evidence on linking natural capital with food security. The *UN-REDD Programme* is a multi-donor programme focused on reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries. Significant linkages will be developed in terms of engaging parliamentarians in REDD+ implementation, and the proposed project will cooperate with UN REDD country teams to identify entry points for advancing natural capital and REDD+ governance and legislation in REDD+ countries. *Generating enhanced political will for natural resource management and conservation* aims at creating and strengthening conservation caucuses of Members in national congresses of Colombia, Mexico, and Peru to build political will for enhanced management of natural resources for development and conservation. Although, the two projects will be executed in different pilot countries, there is a potential to coordinate knowledge management activities at the global scale.

6. Consistency with National Priorities. Is the project consistent with the National strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions? (yes /no). If yes, which ones and how: NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc.

The project seeks to provide technical capacity for legislators to formulate cross-compliant legislation capable of advancing the delivery of the international goals and objectives emerging from the 2015 Summits on Disaster Risk Reduction and on Finance for Development, the Sustainable Development Goals, and the post-Paris climate regime. Accordingly, depending on the specific focus of the multi-annual work plans determined by the legislators for each country, the project may serve to drive the implementation of National strategies and plans or reports and assessments under the relevant Conventions.

DRC: The vision of the DRC's National Policy on Climate Change is to promote a framework for sustainable socio-economic development that integrates the challenges of climate change in key sectors significantly affected by the impact of climate change, including the agriculture, forests and energy sectors; to improve the well-being of the populace; and to contribute to the reduction of emission rates of 17% greenhouse gas emissions by 2030. The project outcomes will contribute to several strategic directions of the National Policy on Forests and Climate Change, including: i) maintaining the sectorial development in a sustainable development logic that respects environmental and social constraints; ii) the establishment of a proactive and better organized forest and natural resources governance; iii) the integration of climate change into sectorial policies and strategies and development planning at the national and territorial levels; iv) the promotion of actions to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions, including the REDD + process; v) information, public awareness, training and capacity building for sustainable forest management; and vi) the promotion and strengthening of international and sub-regional cooperation. The National Programme on Environment, Forests, Water and Biodiversity (PNEFEB) is an overall strategic framework for interventions in the areas of environment, forests, water resources and biodiversity, and seeks to align these strategic areas with the Community Directives States Economic of Central Africa (ECCAS), including the sub-regional convergence Plan of the Central Africa Forests Commission (COMIFAC), the Partnership for Forests of the Congo Basin (PFBC), and Southern African Development Community (SADC). The project will support the following strategic axes of PNEFEB: i) protection of the environment, ii) management of forest resources, iii) conservation of biodiversity and iv) institutional strengthening and capacity. DRC has a National Programme of Action for Adaptation to Climate Change (NAPA), with the objective of developing a program covering the whole country and identifying urgent and immediate adaptation activities that respond to current harmful effects and projected climate change, including extreme events. The project will assist in delivery of the following adaptation priority of NAPA: i) securing the livelihoods and lifestyles of rural / urban communities; and ii) the rational management of forest resources. The proposed project will support the strategic vision of the national REDD+ framework strategy to establish the programmatic framework of a national REDD + policy to act on drivers of direct and indirect deforestation, and the strengthening of national capacities for the formulation of the Low Carbon Development Strategy with the objective of minimal GHG emissions. The DRC recently updated its National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) 2016-2020, and the project will support the following objectives of the Strategy: Objective 1.1. By 2020, all relevant sector strategies and the national development plan integrate biodiversity considerations; Objective 6.2. By 2020, mechanisms to promote valuation of ecosystem services are developed and implemented; and Objective 10.1. Mobilize human, financial, technical and technological resources to implement the NBSAP.

Nigeria: The Nigeria Vision 20:2020 Economic Transformation Blueprint, a long term plan for stimulating Nigeria's economic growth that articulates Nigeria's economic growth and development strategies for the period 2009 - 2020, is being implemented using a series of medium term national development plans. The vision sees climate change in Nigeria as a potential driver of "damaging and irrecoverable effects on infrastructure, food production and water supplies, in addition to precipitating natural resource conflicts." The proposed project will contribute to achieving two policy priorities defined under the priority "Preserving the Environment for Sustainable and Socio-economic development": i) Raise the level of awareness on the state of the Nigerian environment; and ii) Improve the overall governance of the environment. Nigeria's INDC Implementation Period 2015-2030 has mitigation objectives of 45% conditional and 20% unconditional commitment. During this time, Nigeria plans to focus on: ending gas flaring by 2030; developing off-grid solar PV of 13GW (13,000MW); efficient gas generators; 2% per year energy efficiency (30% by 2030); transport shift from cars to buses; improving the electricity grid; climate smart agriculture and reforestation; and clean cooking fuels and technology. Nigeria's INDC implementation is coordinated with the Nigeria Climate Change Policy Response and Strategy (NCCPRS) adopted in 2012. The project will facilitate establishment of the enabling legal environment needed to achieve these mitigation objectives. Nigeria's revised and updated NBSAP (2016-2020) identified seven principles governing the country's national biodiversity strategy, which are linked to Nigeria's commitment to the CBD. This project will support achieving the goals of the NBSAP: Target 1 (By 2020, 30% of Nigeria's population is aware of the importance of biodiversity to the ecology and economy of the country); Target 2 (By 2020, a comprehensive programme for the valuation of biodiversity is

developed and implemented, and payments for ecosystem services (PES) and goods are mainstreamed into the national budget); and Target 3 (By 2020, adoption of a national ecosystem-based spatial planning process and plans, promoting the values of biodiversity and eco system services to sustain development).

Senegal: The proposed project is consistent with national strategies and the implementation of environmental conventions in Senegal. The project is aligned with Axis 2 of the *Plan for an Emerging Senegal (PSE)* on national strategic planning, with sectorial planning in the *Sector Policy Letter on Environment and Natural Resources (LPSERN)*, with the framework of the *2nd National Communication*, and the *National Program of Action for Adaptation (PANA)*. The project also will contribute to a number of sectorial policies, responding to strong demand from a wide range of stakeholders from different national activity sectors. The project deals with overlapping in land uses, a matter of spatial planning, which is a sectorial priority in Senegal’s national development strategy. Moreover, the project will make a contribution to the implementation of the Convention of Biological Diversity and of all SDGs depending on the continued flow of ecosystem services. It will also contribute to the delivery of Senegal’s *Nationally Determined Contribution* under the Paris Agreement. As part of its commitments to the CBD, Senegal has developed its *National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)*. This project will support the achievement of Axis C “Promoting the integration of biodiversity into economic and social development policies”; and specifically Objective C.1. “Taking biodiversity into account in policies and development strategies”.

7. Knowledge Management. Outline the knowledge management approach for the project, including, if any, plans for the project to learn from other relevant projects and initiatives, to assess and document in a user-friendly form, and share these experiences and expertise with relevant stakeholders.

Component 2 of the project is focused entirely on knowledge management, and specifically on the dissemination and replication of best legislative practices to support forests, REDD+ and natural capital governance through the establishment of knowledge hubs in each country to disseminate research and policy briefings issued by the International GLOBE Secretariat; an online knowledge portal for accessing and sharing GLOBE knowledge resources, and regular Legislation Summits as well as online meetings of working groups of legislators. Multiple approaches and methods will be utilized in the life of the project to capture, aggregate, and share lessons. Country teams will be guided on how to systematically capture, codify and disseminate experiences and lessons. The project team, in collaboration with other international initiatives, will lead the dissemination of knowledge and solutions to key stakeholders and the general public. In addition to the project’s technical reports, the project will make visible and available all team members within a talent and expertise database in order to further enhance collaboration.

PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY(IES)

A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT¹⁹ OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT (S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S):
 (Please attach the [Operational Focal Point endorsement letter](#)(s) with this template. For SGP, use this [SGP OFP endorsement letter](#))

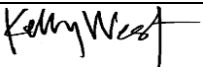
NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (MM/dd/yyyy)
Vincent Kasalu Seya Makonga	General Secretary and GEF Operational Focal Point	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, Democratic Republic of Congo	09/14/2015
Yomi Johnson Ladapo	Director PRS/ GEF Operational Focal Point	Federal Ministry of Environment, Nigeria	07/28/2015
Abdoulaye Balde	Minister	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, Republic of Senegal	04/05/2016

B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies²⁰ and procedures and meets the GEF criteria for project

¹⁹ For regional and/or global projects in which participating countries are identified, OFP endorsement letters from these countries are required even though there may not be a STAR allocation associated with the project.

identification and preparation under GEF-6.

Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date (MM/dd/yyyy)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email
Kelly West, Senior Programme Manager & Global Environment Facility Coordinator Corporate Services Division UN Environment		October 4, 2017	Ersin Esen, Task Manager	+41 22 917 8196	Ersin.Esen@unep.org

²⁰ GEF policies encompass all managed trust funds, namely: GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF and CBIT