



## **Great Green Wall (GGW) Initiative Results Framework Guidance Note**

This note supports financial and technical partners as well as implementing partners engaged in the Great Green Wall Initiative with their reporting on the development results achieved under the Initiative.

### **Context on the GGW**

The Great Green Wall (GGW) is Africa's flagship initiative to combat land degradation, climate change, biodiversity loss, and poverty and food insecurity in eleven Sahelian countries<sup>1</sup>. Endorsed by the African Union and coordinated by the Pan African Agency of the Great Green Wall, the initiative is one of the earliest international land restoration initiatives that brings together African countries and international partners. From the initial idea of a line of trees from east to west bordering the Saharan Desert, the vision of a Great Green Wall has evolved into that of a mosaic of different land use and production systems, including sustainable land management and restoration, regeneration of natural vegetation as well as water retention and conservation measures. By 2030, the ambition of the initiative is to restore 100 million ha of currently degraded land; sequester 250 million tons of carbon and create 10 million green jobs.

As a programming tool for rural development, this partnership aims to strengthen regional resilience, safeguard natural systems and improve living conditions through sound ecosystem management and the protection of rural heritage. The initiative is a response to the combined effect of natural resources degradation and drought in rural areas of the Sahel. It is a partnership that supports communities in the sustainable management and use of forests, rangelands, and it helps improve food security and generate employment opportunities in view of an expected doubling of the population in the Sahel by the year 2040.

To foster the initiative, a GGW Accelerator Unit was created within UNCCD in 2021 with the aim to

- support GGW member states and the different stakeholders involved in the initiative, using a multi-actor and structured approach based on five thematic pillars, and
- deliver regular reporting on financial resources made available and developmental results achieved in GGW implementation.

### **Pillars of the GGW**

- Pillar 1: Investment in small and medium-sized farms and strengthening of value chains, local markets, organization of exports
- Pillar 2: Land restoration and sustainable management of ecosystems
- Pillar 3: Climate resilient infrastructures and access to renewable energy
- Pillar 4: Favorable economic and institutional framework for effective governance, sustainability, stability and security
- Pillar 5: Capacity building

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<sup>1</sup> Burkina Faso, Chad, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sudan



## **Stakeholders of the GGW**

Beyond the group of 11 Sahelian countries that contain the land area targeted by the GGW Initiative, and the beneficiary population living in these regions of the Sahel, the stakeholders involved in GGW implementation include following partners.

The Panafrican Agency for the Great Green Wall (PAGGW) as a regional body coordinates and monitors implementation of GGW-related projects through a network of national GGW agencies. It is the primary interlocutor with IPs on monitoring their detailed development results achieved.

UNCCD as an international body hosts the GGW Accelerator Unit. It is the primary interlocutor with TFPs on monitoring of their financial resources provided and tracking their aggregate development results achieved.

Technical & Financial Partners (TFPs) are the multilateral and bilateral partners providing financial resources in the form of ODA resources and technical support for project activities which support the development objectives of the GGW. TFPs are asked to report on results achieved through their resources on an aggregate level, by using the *five GGW core indicators*.

Implementing Partners (IPs) are the public (non-private) executing agencies on the ground, applying the financial resources and technical support offered by TFPs in developmental programs targeted at the GGW. In many instances IPs are project implementation units within national ministries in GGW countries. IPs also include NGOs, international project executing organizations (such as FAO) and local agencies (such as NGOs). IPs are asked to report on results achieved under their project activities in a granular, detailed level, using the list of *forty-three GGW sub-indicators*.

Private Sector Partners (PSPs) are instrumental in supporting the GGW objectives, in particular by revitalizing agricultural value chains in the context of the GGW. PSPs typically invest in activities supporting the GGW by drawing on their own financial resources. To the extent feasible, the PAGGW will reach out to PSPs to integrate their results achieved within the GGW reporting framework.

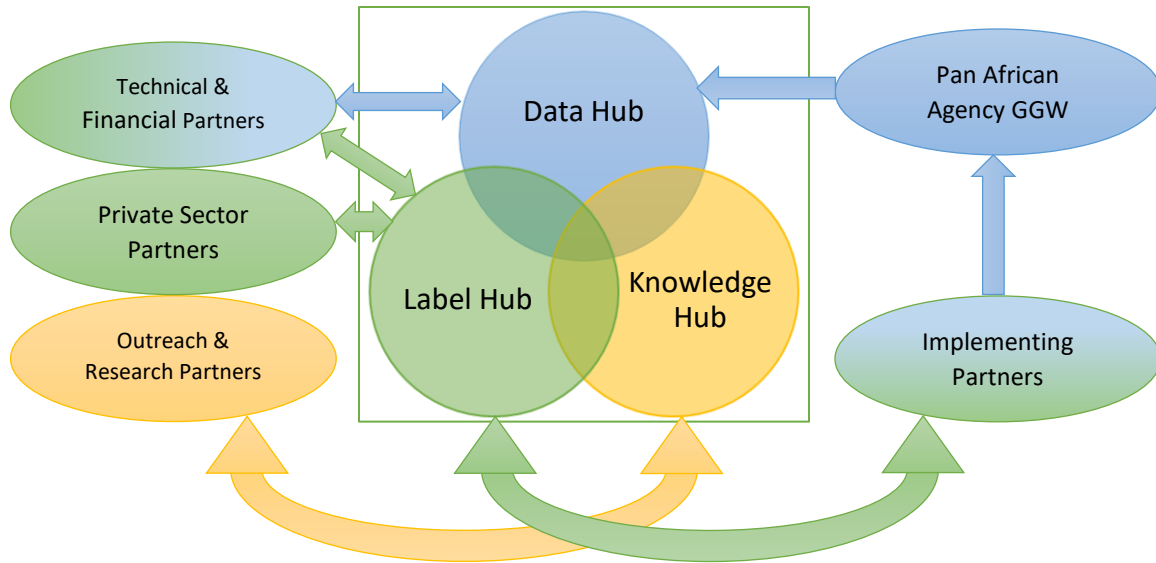
Other GGW partners include scientific researchers, academic partners, and technology innovators, adding to the knowledge necessary to achieve the GGW objectives. Further partners include the media and civil society organizations joining in communicating on the resources mobilized and the results achieved within the GGW Initiative.

## **GGW Multipurpose Platform**

To provide for effective coordination and communication between the broad range of stakeholders involved in the GGW Initiative, UNCCD is building the “GGW multipurpose platform” (see [Chart 1](#)). It includes a data hub containing information on the financial resources made available and the results achieved within the GGW; a GGW Label hub providing those intending to propose and implement new activities in support of the GGW with information on potential sources of funding that could be accessed; and a knowledge hub collecting experiences and best practices of programs and projects being implemented within the realm of the GGW.



*Chart 1: GGW Multipurpose Platform*



**Legend**

Data ■ Resources ■ Knowledge ■

**GGW Results Framework**

Results frameworks serve to monitor and report on the different types of results expected from developmental activities. For the GGW, a uniform results framework has been developed in consultation with the different partners. The GGW Results Framework offers two levels of granularity:

- Five core indicators, applicable for Technical and Financial Partners
- Twenty sub-indicators, applicable for Implementing Partners

The sub-indicators allow to be aggregated upwards to deliver results reporting at the GGW program level according to the five core indicators.

The GGW Results Framework builds on a theory of change for the GGW as illustrated in [Chart 2](#).

**GGW Core Indicators**

Core indicators are being tracked on an aggregate level, including all five pillars of the GGW. Core indicators should be reported on separately for each program/ project and in each GGW country. Core indicators should be reported to UNCCD on an annual, calendar year basis. The GGW core indicators are the following five data points.

*Core 1: Land Cover Change.* Expressed in hectares (Ha), this indicator measures the difference between both positive and negative land cover change, categorized according to the impact of degradation on the negative side (e.g., ecosystem services lost) and the approach to restoration on the positive side (e.g., natural



regeneration, sustainable land and water management, ecological rehabilitation/ restoration). Partners can report on the land area restored through this indicator.

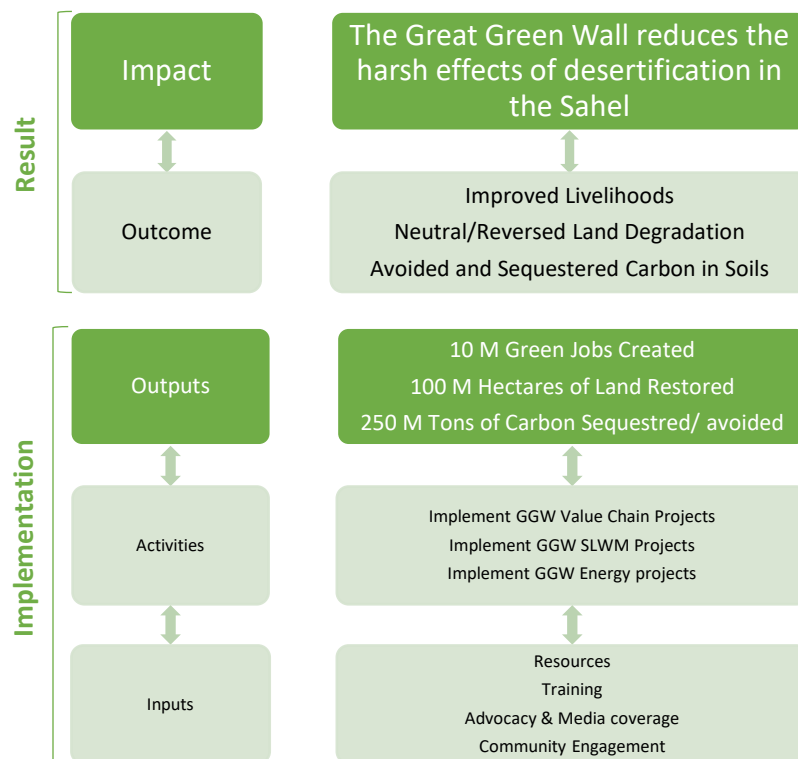
Core 2: Number of Employment Opportunities. Employment is considered as per the I.L.O.: “Persons in employment are defined as all those of working age who, during a short reference period, were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit”. This indicator measures the sum of employment opportunities created and sustained at the local level, in relation to the advancement of the GGW.

Core 3: Quantity of Greenhouse Gas Equivalent Sequestered. Since common methodologies involving green dry and carbon weight vary according to soil types, vegetation and climate fluctuations, CO2 equivalent sequestration will be estimated with Geo-spatial data systems in the regions of operation.

Core 4: Quantity of Renewable Energy Consumed/ Substituted Annually. This indicator is directly derived from the SDG 7.2.1 indicator “Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption” to measure the annual consumption of clean fuel.

Core 5: Total Number of Beneficiaries. This is an aggregate measure for all persons benefitting from GGW projects and programs.

*Chart 2: GGW Theory of Change*





### GGW Sub-indicators

Sub-indicators are being tracked separately at the level of each individual pillar of the GGW. Sub indicators should be reported on separately for each program/ project and in each GGW country. Sub indicators should be reported to PAGGW on an annual, calendar year basis. The GGW sub indicators are the following forty-three data points, grouped by GGW pillar.

*Chart 3: GGW Sub-indicators*

<b>Pillar I- Investment in small and medium-sized farms, and strengthening of value chains, local markets, organization of exports</b>			
<b>Objective</b>	<b>Indicator Type &amp; #</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Units</b>
Investing across agricultural value chains for adaptation to climate changes through resilience to climate shocks through Sustainable Land and/or water management practices	P.I. 1.1	Productivity and Income Generation	USD
	SPI 1.1.1	Income Generated through enhanced Agro-Forestry Supply Chains	USD
	SPI 1.1.2	Number of Production and transformation units supported in the GGW area	#
	SPI 1.1.3	Number of integrated community agricultural farms supported in the GGW area	#
Increasing local communities' incomes through the enhancement of access to opportunities to apply best climate resilient practices in agroforestry value chains	P.I. 1.2	Number of Employment Opportunities created in Agricultural Value Chains	Jobs
	SPI 1.2.1	Number of "cash for work" employment opportunities created	#
	SPI 1.2.2	Number of Employment opportunities created through GGW Value chains	#
Measuring the impact of Value chain enhancement on Greenhouse Gas Emissions	P.I. 1.3	Quantity of Carbon Sequestered through investment in agricultural value chains	tCO <sub>2</sub> eq
	SPI 1.3.1	Quantity of CO <sub>2</sub> EQ Produced through GGW Supply Chains	tCO <sub>2</sub> EQ
	SPI 1.3.2	Quantity of CO <sub>2</sub> EQ Mitigated through GGW Supply Chains	tCO <sub>2</sub> EQ
Gauging the national and subregional impact of Value Chains on local Communities and stakeholders	P.I. 1.4	Number of Beneficiaries (excluding employment beneficiaries) attained through observed results	Beneficiaires
	SPI 1.4.1	Number of persons benefitting from GGW Value Chains	#
	SPI 1.4.2	Number of Water Points Established	#



<b>Pillar II- Land Restoration (land restoration and sustainable management of ecosystems)</b>			
<b>Objective</b>	<b>Indicator Type &amp; #</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Units</b>
Promoting Natural Regeneration to increase the area covered by pastoral, and dry forest/shrub land through improvement of biodiversity	P.I. 2.1	Change in Land Cover through agro-sylvo-pastoral sustainable land and water management, natural regeneration and ecological rehabilitation/restoration	MHa
	SPI 2.1.1	Area of restored forest land using Sustainable Land and Water Management Practices	Ha
	SPI 2.1.2	Area of restored farm land using Sustainable Land and Water Management Practices	Ha
	SPI 2.1.3	Area of restored watersheds and/or catchments using Sustainable Land and Water Management Practices	Ha
	SPI 2.1.4	Area of stabilized sand dunes using Sustainable Land and Water Management Practices	Ha
Stabilizing the region through the inclusive creation of decent employment for youth	P.I. 2.2	Number of Employment opportunities created in natural regeneration value chains	Jobs
	SPI 2.2.1	Number of green restoration Employment opportunities created	#
	SPI 2.2.2	Number of green conservation Employment opportunities created	#
Protecting native vegetation through investments in large scale land planning and enrichment planting	P.I. 2.3	Quantity of Carbon Sequestered via natural regeneration and vegetation protection	tCO <sub>2</sub> eq
	SPI 2.3.1	Quantity of CO <sub>2</sub> EQ Sequestered through conservation efforts	tCO <sub>2</sub> EQ
	SPI 2.3.2	Quantity of CO <sub>2</sub> EQ Sequestered through restoration efforts	tCO <sub>2</sub> EQ
Gauging the national and subregional impact of deployed efforts on local populations and stakeholders	P.I. 2.4	Number of Beneficiaries (excluding employment beneficiaries) attained through observed results	Beneficiaires
	SPI 2.4.1	Number of GGW Producers Using Sustainable Land and Water Management Practices	#
	SPI 2.4.2	Number of communities benefitting from protected land	#
	SPI 2.4.3	Number of households benefitting from restored areas	#



<b>Pillar III-Climate Resilience (climate resilient infrastructures and access to renewable energy)</b>			
<b>Objective</b>	<b>Indicator Type &amp; #</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Units</b>
Scaling up renewable energy solutions for agricultural purposes through promotion of macro and micro grid solutions for power provision at local level	P.I. 3.1	Number of MWh per year saved through the use of macro and micro grid solutions	MWh
	SPI 3.1.1	Quantity of renewable energy produced through infrastructure projects	MWh
	SPI 3.1.2	Quantity of clean energy produced through borehole projects	MWh
Investing in fostering small and medium enterprises in the sector of renewable energies and climate resilient infrastructures	P.I. 3.2	Number of employment opportunities created via climate resilient infrastructure and renewable energy initiatives.	Jobs
	SPI 3.2.1	Number of green alternative energy Employment Opportunities created	#
Substituting fuel solutions with clean energy in support of sustainable cities in GGW countries	P.I. 3.3	Quantity of Carbon emissions avoided and sequestered via climate resilient infrastructure and renewable energy initiatives	tCO <sub>2</sub> eq
	SPI 3.3.1	Quantity of CO <sub>2</sub> EQ avoided through use of bio-digesters	tCO <sub>2</sub> eq
	SPI 3.3.2	Quantity of CO <sub>2</sub> EQ avoided through use of renewable energy	tCO <sub>2</sub> eq
Gauging the national and subregional impact of renewable energy investments on local populations and stakeholders	P.I. 3.4	Number of Beneficiaries (excluding employment beneficiaries) attained through observed results	Beneficiaries
	SPI 3.4.1	Number of households using renewable energy kits	#
	SPI 3.4.2	Number of households adopting renewable energy sources	#



<b>Pillar IV-Societal Resilience (favorable economic and institutional framework for effective governance, sustainability, stability and security – 3S Initiative)</b>			
<b>Objective</b>	<b>Indicator Type &amp; #</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Units</b>
Strengthening existing systems in order to enable the creation and enhancement of public private producer partnerships, securing rural livelihoods and creating economic opportunities	P.I. 4.1	Number of relevant Public-Private-Producer Partnerships enabled through Societal Resilience initiatives	Mechanisms
	SPI 4.1.1	Number of implemented GGW frameworks supporting youth in the at-risk regions of the Sahel	#
	SPI 4.1.2	Number of implemented GGW PPPs supporting youth in the at risk regions of the Sahel	#
	SPI 4.1.3	Number of agrosylvopastoral integration initiatives supported through GGW Projects for conflict prevention	#
Creating employment opportunities and Income Generated Activities for Sahel youth	P.I. 4.2	Number of employment opportunities and Income Generated Activities created through Sahel youth-focused initiatives	Jobs
	SPI 4.2.1	Number of returned migrants employed through GGW Initiatives	#
	SPI 4.2.2	Number of GGW Income Generating Activities created for youth and women	#
Mainstreaming Gender parity and equality throughout different levels of decision-making	P.I. 4.3	Gender Mainstreaming	Gender Balance
	SPI 4.3.1	Proportion of women led initiatives supported through GGW Projects	%
	SPI 4.3.2	Gender balance in decision making bodies at the community & institutional levels	%
Gauging the national and subregional impact of investments on at-risk Sahel populations and stakeholders	P.I. 4.4	Number of at - risk Beneficiaries (excluding employment beneficiaries including food security)	Beneficiaires
	SPI 4.4.1	Number of persons supported to access land through land ownership initiatives	#
	SPI 4.4.2	Number of Migrants supported in GGW Activities	#





<b>Pillar V-Capacity Building</b>			
<b>Objective</b>	<b>Indicator Type &amp; #</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Units</b>
Supporting Non – State Stakeholders involved in the GGW	P.I. 5.1	Number of CSOs, NGOs, & Media Outlets trained and equipped to engage on GGW Matters	Non-State Stakeholders
	SPI 5.1.1	Number of Civil Society Organizations, NGOs and Media Outlets trained and equipped to engage on GGW matters	#
Supporting Research & Learning Institutions involved in the GGW	P.I. 5.2	Number of Institutions trained and equipped to deepen knowledge on the GGW	Institutions
	SPI 5.2.1	Number of Innovation labs, Learning Institutions and Research entities trained and equipped to deepen knowledge on the GGW	#
Streamlining National Data Capacity through Enhancement of National level data systems	P.I. 5.3	Number of countries and National Entities with enhanced data systems	National Entities
	SPI 5.3.1	Number of National Entities trained and equipped to collect, analyze and report on GGW data	#
	SPI 5.3.2	Number of supported countries with the ability to periodically share accurate and disaggregated programmatic and financial data on the implementation progress observed	#
Gauging the national and sub regional impact of capacity building offered to different stakeholders	P.I. 5.4	Number of Beneficiaries (excluding employment beneficiaries) attained through observed results	Beneficiaires
	SPI 5.4.1	Proportion of relevant staff trained in each NAGGW	%
	SPI 5.4.2	Number of Students and Scholars trained and equipped to deepen knowledge on the GGW	#
	SPI 5.4.3	Number of traditional and community leaders & Private sector actors mobilized and trained as GGW Advocates	#

### Contacts for Questions

For Technical & Financial Partners (TFPs):

Mr. Gilles Amadou Ouédraogo  
Monitoring Officer | GGW Accelerator  
Global Mechanism - UNCCD  
Email: [gouedraogo@unccd.int](mailto:gouedraogo@unccd.int)

For Implementation Partners (IPs):

Mr. Marcelin Sanou  
Chief | Monitoring and Evaluation Department  
Pan African Agency for the Great Green Wall  
(PAGGW)  
Email: [pse.apgmv@grandemurailleverte.org](mailto:pse.apgmv@grandemurailleverte.org)