The Great Green Wall Accelerator

Indicator Definition Guide

Validated version – 30th September 2021

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Purpose

This document, compiled by the Great Green Wall (GGW) Accelerator unit of UNCCD, in very close collaboration with the Panafrican Agency for the Great Green Wall for the Sahara and the Sahel (PAGGW) as well as the National Agencies for the Great Green Wall for the Sahara and the Sahel (NAGGWs) from Burkina Faso, Chad, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal and Sudan, is the result of a validation workshop organized in Ouagadougou from September 28th to September 30th 2021.

This definition guide will serve as a cornerstone in setting up the GGW Accelerator Multipurpose platform aiming to measure impact over time within the GGW, on GGW activities, frameworks, initiatives, and projects.

The definition guide is based on the GGW Accelerator Results Management Framework and its three different indicator levels (Impact/Core Indicators, Outcome/Pillar Indicators, Outputs/Sub-pillar indicators)

The framework boasts five core indicators, 20 Pillar indicators and 44 sub-pillar indicators. This guide provides simple, direct, aggregable, and harmonized definitions for all proposed indicators in the aims of facilitating straightforward collection, storage, analysis, reporting, and instrumentalization of the data through the utilization of the GGW Accelerator Multipurpose Platform.

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Core Indicators

Core Indicator I	Land Cover Change
Unit of Measure	Net Change in Hectares
Type	Numeric - Cumulative
Disaggregation	Country - Region
Frequency	Every 3 Years
Calculation Method	(Total Area of restored Land) – (Total Area of Degraded Land)
Definition	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), expressed in Hectares (Ha) Partners can report on Area Restored through this indicator.
Data Source	Country Data – Project Reporting – Implementing Partners – Geo-Spatial Data

Core Indicator II	Total Quantity of Greenhouse Gases sequestered and avoided
Unit of Measure	tCO2EQ
Type	Numeric - Cumulative
Disaggregation	Country - Region
Frequency	Annual
Calculation Method	Core indicators are aggregates of sub-indicators from different pillars. Hence the total quantity of Greenhouse gases sequestered and avoided in the GGW is a summation of the CO2EQ tonnage from all countries and pillars.
Definition	This indicator measures the aggregate total of greenhouse gas emission reduction, using tons of carbon dioxide equivalents as its unit of measure
Data Source	Country Data – Project Reporting – Implementing Partners – Geo-Spatial Data

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Core Indicator III	Total Amount of Sustainable Energy Produced annually
Unit of Measure	MWh
Type	Numeric - Cumulative
Disaggregation	Country - Region
Frequency	Annual
Calculation Method	Summation of
Definition	This indicator measures the number of MWh produced yearly in substitution to traditional energy production solutions, using macro and micro grid solutions
Data Source	Periodical Project Reporting – National Data – Annual Country Reporting

Core Indicator IV	Total Number of Employment opportunities created
Unit of Measure	Units
Type	Numeric - Cumulative
Disaggregation	Country – Region – Gender – Age Group – Status
Frequency	Annual
Calculation Method	Summation of all employment opportunities created in each GGW country
Definition	This indicator measures the sum of employment opportunities created and sustained at the local level, in relation to the advancement of the GGW. Double counting will be mitigated by ensuring that the same individuals are not being counted multiple times for the same employment opportunities in different projects or project periods. However, please note that one individual can, during a given period, hold multiple jobs at once which should be permissible in the overall count.
Data Source	Periodical Project Reporting – National Data – Annual Country Reporting

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Core Indicator V	Total Number of Beneficiaries
Unit of Measure	Number
Type	Numeric - Cumulative
Disaggregation	Country – Region – Gender – Age Group – Status
Frequency	Annual
Calculation Method	Summation of all Beneficiaries reached in each GGW country
Definition	This indicator measures the aggregate number of individuals benefitting from the GGW Initiative, excluding those benefitting from gainful employment opportunities.
Data Source	Periodical Project Reporting – National Data – Annual Country Reporting

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Sub – Pillar Indicators

Sub – Pillar Indicators are the manifestation of Core indicators factored within the five pillars of the Great Green Wall. They will allow the countries to measure how well they are performing implementation of the Great Green Wall over time with regard to the establish Objectives within the pillars, by way of Impact, level, Outcome level and Output level indicators, connected in a coherent fashion.

Here is how they are disaggregated:

Variable	Answer Choices	Observation
Country	Burkina Faso	G5 Sahel / Liptako Gourma
	Chad	G5 Sahel/ CBLT
	Djibouti	COMESA
	Ethiopia	COMESA
	Eritrea	COMESA
	Mali	G5 Sahel / Liptako Gourma
	Mauritania	G5 Sahel
	Niger	G5 Sahel / Liptako Gourma
	Nigeria	CBLT
	Senegal	CEDEAO / UEMOA
	Sudan	COMESA
Gender	Male	Individual identifying as male
	Female	Individual identifying as female
	Other	Englobes existing non-binary gender notions
Gender (Household)	Male Headed Household	Household in which the head is male
	Female Headed Household	Household in which the head is Female
Age Group	Children	0-17
	Youth	18-35
	Adults	36-65+
Status	Local Residents	Natives
	Migrants	Locally displaced individuals
	Refugees	Internationally displaced individuals
Region	All official national sub-divisions	E.g : Province – Department – Commune – Village – Préfecture – County
Land Type	Dryland	Desert / degraded agricultural land
	Grassland	Pastoral
	Woodland	Forest

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	Shrubland	Savannah
	Wetland	Humid Zones

Variable	Answer Choices	Observation
Water Point Type	Human Powered Pump	
	Modern Well (direct extraction);	
	Tanker well (linked to a borehole);	
	Fountain (in the AEP/AES network);	
	Improved Village Hydraulic System;	
	Improved Pastoral Hydraulic System	
Energy Type	Wind	Wind Power
	Photovoltaic	Solar Power
	Biogas	Biomass
	Hydraulic	Water
Value Chain Types	Agro-food products	
	Pastoral	
	Non-Timber Forest Products	
	Fisheries	
	Gardening	
Employment Type	Indirect Employment	An Indirect Job is an employment opportunity created as a result of a direct employment opportunity. E.g: Service contracts for transportation etc.
	Direct Employment	

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Pillar I- Investment in small and medium-sized farms, and strengthening of value chains, local markets, organization of exports

Pillar	I- Investment in small and medium-sized farms, and strengthening of value chains, local markets, organization of exports
Objective 1.1	Investing across agricultural value chains for adaptation to climate changes through resilience to climate shocks through Sustainable Land and/or water management practices
Sub-Pillar Indicator 1.1.1	**Income Generated through enhanced GGW Agroforestry Supply chains**
Unit of Measure	$
Type	Numeric - Cumulative
Disaggregation	Country – Region – Supply Chain Type
Frequency	Annual
Calculation Method	Summation of Income Generated through enhanced GGW Agroforestry Supply chains
Definition	This indicator is informed by adding agro-forestry revenue generated from GGW supply chains, projects, and initiatives, expressed in Dollars. Revenue here is considered as income before expenses on a seasonal basis.
Data Source	Country Data – Project Reporting – Implementing Partners – Geo-Spatial Data

Pillar	I- Investment in small and medium-sized farms, and strengthening of value chains, local markets, organization of exports
Objective 1.1	Investing across agricultural value chains for adaptation to climate changes through resilience to climate shocks through Sustainable Land and/or water management practices
Sub-Pillar Indicator 1.1.2	**Number of Production and Transformation units Supported in the GGW area**
Unit of Measure	Number
Type	Numeric – Cumulative
Disaggregation	Country – Sub Region – Unit Type
Frequency	Annual
Calculation Method	Summation of Production and Transformation units Supported in the GGW region

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Definition	This indicator measures services and activities Production () and Transformation units for added value, supported in the GGW region. Production is any agro-sylvo-pastoral, fisheries activity which add value in any level of the value chain process, with potential to enhance relevant industries. Transformation is based on GGW products in adding value to raw products into a more refined product.
Data Source	Country Data – Project Reporting – Implementing Partners – Geo-Spatial Data

Pillar	I- Investment in small and medium-sized farms, and strengthening of value chains, local markets, organization of exports
Objective 1.1	Investing across agricultural value chains for adaptation to climate changes through resilience to climate shocks through Sustainable Land and/or water management practices
Sub-Pillar Indicator 1.1.3	**Number of integrated community agricultural farms supported in the GGW area**
Unit of Measure	Number
Type	Numeric – Cumulative
Disaggregation	Country – Sub Region
Frequency	Annual
Calculation Method	Summation of integrated community agricultural farms supported in the GGW Area
Definition	Integrated community agricultural farms are areas of at least 5 Ha of both arable and degraded lands used for cropping, gardening, pastoralism, bee keeping, poultry farming and fisheries. Sometimes shops can be created to sell the products from the farms. These farms are a crucial starting point for every product from which its value chain originates. They are therefore sorts of incubation centers for transformation of products. Includes number of created farms and Supported farms.
Data Source	Country Data – Project Reporting – Implementing Partners – Geo-Spatial Data

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Pillar	I- Investment in small and medium-sized farms, and strengthening of value chains, local markets, organization of exports
Objective 1.2	Increasing local communities' incomes through the enhancement of access to opportunities to apply best climate resilient practices in agroforestry value chains
Sub-Pillar Indicator 1.2.1	**Number of "cash for work" employment opportunities created**
Unit of Measure	Number
Type	Numeric – Cumulative
Disaggregation	Country – Region – Gender – Age Group – Status
Frequency	Annual
Calculation Method	Summation of Cash for Work opportunities created
Definition	A "cash for work" opportunity is any remunerated effort produced permitting temporary or long-term compensation for individuals in a given area. These jobs usually involve planting, road work, manual labor such as dune fixation, both agricultural and infrastructural etc.
Data Source	Country Data – Project Reporting – Implementing Partners – Geo-Spatial Data

Pillar	I- Investment in small and medium-sized farms, and strengthening of value chains, local markets, organization of exports
Objective 1.2	Increasing local communities' incomes through the enhancement of access to opportunities to apply best climate resilient practices in agroforestry value chains
Sub-Pillar Indicator 1.2.2	**Number of employment opportunities created through GGW Value chains**
Unit of Measure	Number
Type	Numeric – Cumulative
Disaggregation	Country – Region – Gender – Age Group – Status
Frequency	Annual
Calculation Method	Summation of employment opportunities created through GGW Value chains
Definition	According to the International Labour Organization (ILO), an employed person is a person aged 15 years or older who have worked (for pay or profit for at least one hour during a given week or having a job from which being absent under conditions on the reason of absence (holidays, sick leave, maternity leave, etc.) or duration.

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	A "value chain" refers to the set of actors and activities that transform agricultural, pastoral, non-timber forestry, fisheries, and market gardening products from the production stage to progressively add value to the final consumers (FAO).
Data Source	Country Data – Project Reporting – Implementing Partners – Geo-Spatial Data

Pillar	I- Investment in small and medium-sized farms, and strengthening of value chains, local markets, organization of exports
Objective 1.3	Measuring the impact of Value chain enhancement on Greenhouse Gas Emissions
Sub-Pillar Indicator 1.3.1	**Quantity of CO2EQ Produced through GGW Supply Chains**
Unit of Measure	tCO2EQ
Type	Numeric - Cumulative
Disaggregation	Country – Region – Emission source
Frequency	Annual
Calculation Method	Summation of CO2EQ Produced through GGW supply chains from different sources.
Definition	This indicator measures the carbon footprint of Great Green Wall value chains. It is calculated by summing the emissions resulting from different stages of a product or service's lifetime (material production, manufacturing, use, and end-of-life). Informing this indicator is a technical capacity that needs to be built within National Agencies for the GGW.
Data Source	Country Data – Project Reporting – Implementing Partners – Geo-Spatial Data

Pillar	I- Investment in small and medium-sized farms, and strengthening of value chains, local markets, organization of exports
Objective 1.3	Measuring the impact of Value chain enhancement on Greenhouse Gas Emissions
Sub-Pillar Indicator 1.3.2	**Quantity of CO2EQ Mitigated and avoided through GGW Supply Chains**
Unit of Measure	tCO2EQ
Type	Numeric - Cumulative
Disaggregation	Country – Region – Energy Source
Frequency	Annual
Calculation Method	Summation of CO2EQ Mitigated and avoided through GGW Supply Chains

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Definition	This indicator measures the positive contributions to the carbon footprint of Great Green Wall value chains through the use of renewable energies.
Data Source	Country Data – Project Reporting – Implementing Partners – Geo-Spatial Data

Pillar	I- Investment in small and medium-sized farms, and strengthening of value chains, local markets, organization of exports
Objective 1.4	Gauging the national and sub-regional impact of Value Chains on local Communities and stakeholders
Sub-Pillar Indicator 1.4.1	**Number of persons benefitting from GGW Value Chains**
Unit of Measure	Number
Type	Numeric
Disaggregation	Country – Region – Gender – Age Group – Status – Value Chain Type
Frequency	Annual
Calculation Method	Summation of individuals benefiting from GGW Value Chains
Definition	A "value chain" refers to the set of actors and activities that transform agricultural, pastoral, non-timber forestry, fisheries and market gardening products from the production stage to progressively add value to the final consumers (FAO). Persons benefitting here exclude employment opportunities. Hence, to obtain this value, the number of employment opportunities will be subtracted from total number of beneficiaries to avoid double counting. For instance, the consumption of a transformed product is a benefit, so number of consumers of a GGW Value Chain product, can be aggregated here.
Data Source	Country Data – Project Reporting – Implementing Partners – Geo-Spatial Data

Pillar	I- Investment in small and medium-sized farms, and strengthening of value chains, local markets, organization of exports
Objective 1.4	Gauging the national and sub-regional impact of Value Chains on local Communities and stakeholders
Sub-Pillar Indicator 1.4.2	**Number of Water points established**
Unit of Measure	Number
Type	Numeric – Cumulative
Disaggregation	Country – Region – Gender – Age Group – Status – Water Point Type

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Frequency	Annual
Calculation Method	Summation of water points established through GGW initiatives.
Definition	This indicator measures the number of water points established, maintained, or rehabilitated in the GGW area. Water points covered under this indicator include: Human Powered Pumps Modern Wells (direct extraction), Tanker wells (linked to a borehole) Fountains Improved Village Hydraulic Systems, Improved Pastoral Hydraulic Systems.
Data Source	Country Data – Project Reporting – Implementing Partners – Geo-Spatial Data

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Pillar II- Land Restoration (Sustainable Management of Ecosystems)

Pillar	II- Land Restoration (land restoration and sustainable management of ecosystems)
Objective 2.1	Promoting Natural Regeneration to increase the area covered by pastoral, and dry forest/shrub land through improvement of biodiversity
Sub-Pillar Indicator 2.1.1	**Area of restored forest land using Sustainable Land and Water Management Practices**
Unit of Measure	Ha
Type	Numeric – Cumulative
Disaggregation	Country – Sub Region – Land Type
Frequency	Annual
Calculation Method	Summation of Area of restored forest land using SLWM Practices
Definition	This indicator measures the total area of forest land in the GGW Area. Forest land is considered as land greater than 0.5 hectares with trees greater than 5 meters in height and more than 10 per cent canopy cover, or with trees capable of meeting these thresholds in situ. Excludes land that is predominantly agricultural or urban. (FAO)
Data Source	Periodical Project Reporting – National Data – Annual Country Reporting – Geo – Spatial Data

Pillar	II- Land Restoration (land restoration and sustainable management of ecosystems)
Objective 2.1	Promoting Natural Regeneration to increase the area covered by pastoral, and dry forest/shrub land through improvement of biodiversity
Sub-Pillar Indicator 2.1.2	**Area of restored farmland using Sustainable Land and Water Management Practices**
Unit of Measure	Ha
Type	Numeric – Cumulative
Disaggregation	Country – Sub Region – Land Type
Frequency	Annual
Calculation Method	Summation of restored area of Farmland
Definition	According to OCDE, Agricultural land is defined as the land area that is either arable, under permanent crops, or under permanent pastures. Arable land includes land under temporary crops such as cereals, temporary meadows for mowing or for pasture, land under market or kitchen gardens, and land temporarily fallow. Agricultural land is typically land devoted to agriculture, the systematic and controlled use of other forms of life— particularly the rearing of livestock and production of crops—to produce food

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	for humans. It is generally synonymous with both farmland or cropland, as well as pasture or rangeland.
Data Source	Country Data – Project Reporting – Implementing Partners – Geo-Spatial Data

Pillar	**II- Land Restoration (land restoration and sustainable management of ecosystems)**
Objective 2.1	Promoting Natural Regeneration to increase the area covered by pastoral, and dry forest/shrub land through improvement of biodiversity
Sub-Pillar Indicator 2.1.3	**Area of restored watersheds and/or catchments using Sustainable Land and Water Management Practices**
Unit of Measure	Ha
Type	Numeric – Cumulative
Disaggregation	Country – Sub Region – Land Type
Frequency	Annual
Calculation Method	Summation of restored watersheds and/or catchments using Sustainable Land Water Management Practices
Definition	A watershed is an area that drains all of its water to a common outlet (river or lakes). The boundaries of the territory are defined from the highest points that determine the direction of runoff (ROBVQ). These boundaries are natural and often independent of administrative limits. It is a relevant territory to address the upstream causes of a surface water problem: runoff, pollution, etc.
Data Source	Country Data – Project Reporting – Implementing Partners – Geo-Spatial Data

Pillar	**II- Land Restoration (land restoration and sustainable management of ecosystems)**
Objective 2.1	Promoting Natural Regeneration to increase the area covered by pastoral, and dry forest/shrub land through improvement of biodiversity
Sub-Pillar Indicator 2.1.4	**Area of stabilized sand dunes using Sustainable Land and Water Management Practices**
Unit of Measure	Ha
Type	Numeric – Cumulative
Disaggregation	Country – Sub Region – Land Type
Frequency	Annual
Calculation Method	Summation of total area of sand dunes stabilized using
Definition	A sand dune is a landform made of sand and accumulated by the action of the wind, there are 2 protection techniques pertaining to the immobilization

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	of Sand dunes: 1- mechanical fixation from fences or other biodegradable organic materials and 2- biological fixation from tree planting on stabilized dune areas. This indicator measures the area of sand dunes stabilized using these two practices.
Data Source	Country Data – Project Reporting – Implementing Partners – Geo-Spatial Data

Pillar	II- Land Restoration (land restoration and sustainable management of ecosystems)
Objective 2.2	Stabilizing the region through the inclusive creation of decent green employment for youth
Sub-Pillar Indicator 2.2.1	**Number of green restoration employment opportunities created**
Unit of Measure	Number
Type	Numeric – Cumulative
Disaggregation	Country – Region – Gender – Age Group – Status – Employment Type
Frequency	Annual
Calculation Method	Summation of green restoration employment opportunities created
Definition	A green restoration employment opportunity is any remunerated activity linked to ecosystem restoration in Great Green Wall countries. E.g: assisted regeneration, seed production, land preparation, planting, seed collection.
Data Source	Country Data – Project Reporting – Implementing Partners – Geo-Spatial Data

Pillar	II- Land Restoration (land restoration and sustainable management of ecosystems)
Objective 2.2	Stabilizing the region through the inclusive creation of decent green employment for youth
Sub-Pillar Indicator 2.2.2	**Number of green conservation employment opportunities created**
Unit of Measure	Number
Type	Numeric – Cumulative
Disaggregation	Country – Region – Gender – Age Group – Status – Employment Type
Frequency	Annual
Calculation Method	Summation of green conservation employment opportunities created
Definition	A green Conservation employment opportunity is any remunerated activity linked to ecosystem conservation in Great Green Wall countries. E.g: Surveillance and patrol services, forest management, fire risk management.

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Data Source	Country Data – Project Reporting – Implementing Partners – Geo-Spatial Data

Pillar	II- Land Restoration (land restoration and sustainable management of ecosystems)
Objective 2.3	Protecting native vegetation through investments in large scale land planning and enrichment planting
Sub-Pillar Indicator 2.3.1	**Quantity of CO2EQ Sequestered through conservation efforts**
Unit of Measure	tCO2eq
Type	Numeric – Cumulative
Disaggregation	Country – Sub Region – Land Type
Frequency	Every Four Years for 5-year reports
Calculation Method	Summation of CO2EQ Sequestered through conservation efforts through GGW initiatives.
Definition	Quantity of carbon Stocked in vegetation through conservation activities.
Data Source	Periodical Project Reporting – National Data – Annual Country Reporting – GIS Data

Pillar	II- Land Restoration (land restoration and sustainable management of ecosystems)
Objective 2.3	Protecting native vegetation through investments in large scale land planning and enrichment planting
Sub-Pillar Indicator 2.3.2	**Quantity of CO2EQ Sequestered through restoration efforts**
Unit of Measure	tCO2eq
Type	Numeric – Cumulative
Disaggregation	Country – Sub Region – Land Type
Frequency	Every Four Years for 5-year reports
Calculation Method	Summation of CO2EQ Sequestered through conservation efforts through GGW initiatives.
Definition	Quantity of carbon Stocked in vegetation through conservation activities.
Data Source	Periodical Project Reporting – National Data – Annual Country Reporting – GIS Data

Pillar	II- Land Restoration (land restoration and sustainable management of ecosystems)
Objective 2.4	Gauging the national and subregional impact of deployed restoration efforts on local Communities and stakeholders

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Sub-Pillar Indicator 2.4.1	Number of GGW Producers Using Sustainable Land and Water Management Practices
Unit of Measure	Number
Type	Numeric – Incremental
Disaggregation	Country – Sub Region – Land Type
Frequency	Annual
Calculation Method	Summation of GGW Producers using Sustainable Land and Water Management Practices
Definition	A GGW Producers is an individual exercising agro-sylvo-pastoral, activities in the aim of producing income derived from GGW products. A GGW Product is any product produced through assistance of GGW Projects. The United Nations defines sustainable land and water management (SLM) as "the use of land resources, including soils, water, animals and plants, for the production of goods to meet changing human needs, while simultaneously ensuring the long-term productive potential of these resources and the maintenance of their environmental functions"
Data Source	Periodical Project Reporting – National Data – Annual Country Reporting

Pillar	II- Land Restoration (land restoration and sustainable management of ecosystems)
Objective 2.4	Gauging the national and subregional impact of deployed restoration efforts on local Communities and stakeholders
Sub-Pillar Indicator 2.4.2	Number of Communities benefitting from protected land
Unit of Measure	Number
Type	Numeric – Cumulative
Disaggregation	Country – Sub Region – Land Type
Frequency	Annual
Calculation Method	Summation of communities benefitting from protected land.
Definition	This indicator measures access of communities to Protected land that have been restored through Great Green Wall activities to benefit from ecosystemic services. One Community is an organized group of households in a common geographical area with common interests.
Data Source	Periodical Project Reporting – National Data – Annual Country Reporting

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Pillar	II- Land Restoration (land restoration and sustainable management of ecosystems)
Objective 2.4	Gauging the national and subregional impact of deployed restoration efforts on local Communities and stakeholders
Sub-Pillar Indicator 2.4.3	**Number of Households benefitting from restored areas**
Unit of Measure	Number
Type	Numeric – Cumulative
Disaggregation	Country – Region – Land Type
Frequency	Annual
Calculation Method	Summation of Households benefitting from restored areas
Definition	This indicator measures access of household to productive areas that have been restored through great green Wall activities and have been declared productive. One Household is defined as a unit of persons with a head of household (male or female) and immediate dependents (wife, children, or foster children etc.) (with potential productivity). Individual with no attachment are recognized as single person households.
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Pillar III- Climate Resilience

Pillar	III- Climate Resilience (climate resilient infrastructures and access to renewable energy)	
Objective 3.1	Scaling up renewable energy solutions for agricultural purposes through promotion of macro and micro grid solutions for power provision at local level	
Sub-Pillar Indicator 3.1.1	**Quantity of renewable energy produced through infrastructure projects**	
Unit of Measure	MWh	
Type	Numeric – Cumulative	
Disaggregation	Country – Energy Type – Region	
Frequency	Annual	
Calculation Method	Summation of renewable energy produced through infrastructure projects	
Definition	This indicator measures the energy produced within the GGW Region by means of renewable energy sources such as Hydropower, Wind and Solar energies. "Renewable energy", "renewable energy sources", or "green energy" refer to any energy from a source that is not depleted when used, such as the wind or sun; an unlimited amount of the sun or wind's energy can be used because its supply is infinite.	
Data Source	Periodical Project Reporting – National Data – Annual Country Reporting	

Pillar	III- Climate Resilience (climate resilient infrastructures and access to renewable energy)	
Objective 3.1	Scaling up renewable energy solutions for agricultural purposes through promotion of macro and micro grid solutions for power provision at local level	
Sub-Pillar Indicator 3.1.2	**Quantity of renewable energy produced through borehole projects**	
Unit of Measure	MWh	
Type	Numeric - Cumulative	
Disaggregation	Country – Energy Type – Region	
Frequency	Annual	
Calculation Method	Summation of renewable energy produced through borehole projects	
Definition	This indicator measures the energy produced in the aim of water extraction within the GGW Region by means of renewable energy sources such as Wind and Solar energies. This indicator will contribute to data for the overall GGW carbon Footprint assessment. "Renewable energy", "renewable energy sources", or "green energy" refer to any energy from a source that is not depleted when used, such as the wind	

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	or sun; an unlimited amount of the sun or wind's energy can be used because its supply is infinite.
Data Source	Periodical Project Reporting – National Data – Annual Country Reporting

Pillar	**III- Climate Resilience (climate resilient infrastructures and access to renewable energy)**
Objective 3.2	Investing in fostering small and medium enterprises in the sector of renewable energies and climate resilient infrastructures
Sub-Pillar Indicator 3.2.1	**Number of green alternative energy employment opportunities created**
Unit of Measure	Number
Type	Numeric – Cumulative
Disaggregation	Country – Region – Gender – Age Group – Status – Job Type
Frequency	Annual
Calculation Method	Summation of green renewable energy jobs created
Definition	A green renewable energy employment opportunity contributes to preserve or restore the environment, through employment in emerging green sectors such as renewable energy and energy efficiency. E.g: solar farm employees etc.
Data Source	Periodical Project Reporting – National Data – Annual Country Reporting

Pillar	**III- Climate Resilience (climate resilient infrastructures and access to renewable energy)**
Objective 3.3	Substituting fuel solutions with clean energy in support of sustainable cities in GGW countries
Sub-Pillar Indicator 3.3.1	**Quantity of CO2EQ avoided through use of bio-digesters**
Unit of Measure	tCO2eq
Type	Numeric – Cumulative
Disaggregation	Country – Sub Region
Frequency	Annual
Calculation Method	Summation of CO2EQ tonnage avoided in each GGW Country
Definition	The amount of CO2EQ avoided is calculated by utilizing the amount of energy produced through bio-digesters. This amount of energy produced equals the amount of energy avoided through the use of bio-digesters. A biodigester system utilizes organic waste, particularly animal and human excreta, to produce fertilizer and biogas. A biodigester consists of an airtight, high-density polyethylene container within which excreta diluted in water flow

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	continuously and are fermented by microorganisms present in the waste. (CTCN)
Data Source	Periodical Project Reporting – National Data – Annual Country Reporting

Pillar	**III- Climate Resilience (climate resilient infrastructures and access to renewable energy)**
Objective 3.3	Substituting fuel solutions with clean energy in support of sustainable cities in GGW countries
Sub-Pillar Indicator 3.3.2	**Quantity of CO2EQ avoided through use of renewable energy**
Unit of Measure	tCO2eq
Type	Numeric – Cumulative
Disaggregation	Country – Sub Region – Energy Type
Frequency	Annual
Calculation Method	Summation of CO2EQ tonnage avoided in each GGW Country
Definition	The amount of CO2EQ avoided is calculated by utilizing the amount of energy produced through renewable energy sources. This amount of energy produced equals the amount of energy avoided using renewable energies. "Renewable energy", "renewable energy sources", or "green energy" refer to any energy from a source that is not depleted when used, such as the wind or sun; an unlimited amount of the sun or wind's energy can be used because its supply is infinite.
Data Source	Periodical Project Reporting – National Data – Annual Country Reporting

Pillar – III	**Climate Resilience (climate resilient infrastructures and access to renewable energy)**
Objective 3.4	Gauging the national and sub regional impact of renewable energy investments on local populations and stakeholders
Sub-Pillar Indicator 3.4.1	**Number of households using renewable energy kits**
Unit of Measure	Number
Type	Numeric – Cumulative
Disaggregation	Country – Gender – Status – Energy Type
Frequency	Annual
Calculation Method	Summation of Households using renewable energy kits in each GGW Country

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Definition	This Indicator measures the number of households using renewable energy devices and kits derived from either, solar energy or wind energy with the aim of limiting greenhouse gas emissions.
Data Source	Periodical Project Reporting – National Data – Annual Country Reporting

Pillar – III	Climate Resilience (climate resilient infrastructures and access to renewable energy)
Objective 3.4	Gauging the national and subregional impact of renewable energy investments on local populations and stakeholders
Sub-Pillar Indicator 3.4.2	**Number of households adopting renewable energy sources**
Unit of Measure	Number
Type	Numeric – Cumulative
Disaggregation	Country – Region – Gender – Age Group – Status – Energy Type
Frequency	Annual
Calculation Method	Summation of Households adopting renewable energy in each GGW Country
Definition	This Indicator measures the number of households gaining access to, and adopting energy sources derived from either biomass, solar energy, wind energy and water energy with the aim of limiting greenhouse gas emissions.
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Pillar IV- Societal Resilience

Pillar	III-	Societal Resilience (favorable economic and institutional framework for effective governance, sustainability, stability, and security – 3S Initiative)
Objective 4.1		Strengthening existing systems in order to enable the creation and enhancement of public private producer partnerships, securing rural livelihoods and creating economic opportunities
Sub-Pillar Indicator 4.1.1		**Number of implemented GGW frameworks supporting youth in the at-risk regions of the Sahel**
Unit of Measure		Number
Type		Numeric – Cumulative
Disaggregation		Country – Sub Region – Framework Type
Frequency		Annual
Calculation Method		Summation of implemented GGW frameworks supporting youth in the at-risk regions of the Sahel
Definition		Frameworks here are related to any structures and mechanisms working towards creating a favorable environment for youth to prosper in their home regions, reducing their exposure and vulnerability to security risk.
Data Source		Periodical Project Reporting – National Data – Annual Country Reporting

Pillar	IV-	Societal Resilience (favorable economic and institutional framework for effective governance, sustainability, stability and security – 3S Initiative)
Objective 4.1		Strengthening existing systems in order to enable the creation and enhancement of public private producer partnerships, securing rural livelihoods and creating economic opportunities
Sub-Pillar Indicator 4.1.2		**Number of implemented GGW PPPs supporting youth in the at-risk regions of the Sahel**
Unit of Measure		Number
Type		Numeric – Cumulative
Disaggregation		Country – Sub Region – Initiative Type
Frequency		Annual
Calculation Method		Summation of implemented GGW PPPs supporting youth in the at-risk regions of the Sahel
Definition		The Sahel is a land of opportunities, however, in order to reach these opportunities, communities must be supported by government and by the private sector in partnership. Hence, this indicator aims to measure the

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	extent to which government and private sector partnerships have the ability to positively transform local communities through GGW initiatives. This indicator includes the formalization of PPP frameworks within legislation and enforcement of agreed upon policies for the future of the Sahel. A Public-Private Partnership (PPP as defined by ICAO) is a partnership between the public sector and the private sector for the purpose of delivering a project or a service traditionally provided by the public sector. PPP can increase the quality, the efficiency and the competitiveness of public services.
Data Source	Periodical Project Reporting – National Data – Annual Country Reporting

Pillar	IV-	Societal Resilience (favorable economic and institutional framework for effective governance, sustainability, stability and security – 3S Initiative)
Objective 4.1		Strengthening existing systems in order to enable the creation and enhancement of public private producer partnerships, securing rural livelihoods and creating economic opportunities
Sub-Pillar Indicator 4.1.3		**Number of agro-sylvo-pastoral integration initiatives supported through GGW Projects for conflict prevention**
Unit of Measure		Number
Type		Numeric – Cumulative
Disaggregation		Country – Sub Region – Status
Frequency		Annual
Calculation Method		Summation of agro-sylvo-pastoral integration initiatives supported through GGW Projects
Definition		This indicator measures the contributions towards the prevention and reduction of agro-sylvo-pastoral conflicts within the area of the Great Green Wall. The GGW will support integrative conventions between farming pastoral and forest communities in order to live together in harmony.
Data Source		Periodical Project Reporting – National Data – Annual Country Reporting

Pillar	IV-	Societal Resilience (favorable economic and institutional framework for effective governance, sustainability, stability and security – 3S Initiative)
Objective 4.2		Creating employment opportunities and Income Generated Activities for Sahel youth
Sub-Pillar Indicator 4.2.1		**Number of returned migrants employed through GGW Initiatives**
Unit of Measure		Number

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Type	Numeric – Cumulative
Disaggregation	Country – Region – Gender – Age Group – Status – Employment Type
Frequency	Annual
Calculation Method	Summation of returned migrants employed through GGW Initiatives
Definition	The term migrant is defined as a person who moves away from his or her place of usual residence, whether within a country or across an international border, temporarily or permanently, and for a variety of reasons (IOM). This Indicator measures the number of such persons, having remained and/or returned to their area of origin through assistance provided by GGW projects. This indicator isolates migrants from every employment category created for the Great Green Wall. Double counting will be avoided in the "Status" identification for Employment.
Data Source	Periodical Project Reporting – National Data – Annual Country Reporting

Pillar	IV-	Societal Resilience (favorable economic and institutional framework for effective governance, sustainability, stability and security – 3S Initiative)
Objective 4.2	Number of employment opportunities and Income Generated Activities created through Sahel youth-focused initiatives	
Sub-Pillar Indicator 4.2.2	**Number of GGW Income Generating Activities created for youth and women**	
Unit of Measure	Number	
Type	Numeric – Cumulative	
Disaggregation	Country – Region – Gender – Age Group – Status – Activity Type	
Frequency	Annual	
Calculation Method	Summation of GGW Income Generating Activities created for youth and women	
Definition	Income Generating Activities are lucrative activities that an individual can undertake within various areas. GGW IGAs are specifically activities adding value to great green wall products for economic benefit. Eg: tanneries, non-timber forest products, animal fattening, cosmetics, dye, etc.	
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Pillar	IV- Societal Resilience (favorable economic and institutional framework for effective governance, sustainability, stability and security – 3S Initiative)	
Objective 4.3	Mainstreaming Gender parity and equality throughout different levels of decision-making	
Sub-Pillar Indicator 4.3.1	**Proportion of women-led initiatives supported through GGW Projects**	
Unit of Measure	Percentage	
Type	Proportional – Cumulative	
Disaggregation	Gender – Project Type – Country – Region -	
Frequency	Annual	
Calculation Method	Number of women led initiatives divided by total number of GGW initiatives in a given area.	
Definition	Women led initiatives in the GGW area are initiatives supporting gender equality and gender-focused initiatives providing access to economic opportunities vulnerable persons (women, youth and persons of concern) would otherwise be unable to attain on their own. So that no one is left behind. E.g: women led associations for sowing, shea butter processing, moringa transformation.	
Data Source	Periodical Project Reporting – National Data – Annual Country Reporting	

Pillar	IV- Societal Resilience (favorable economic and institutional framework for effective governance, sustainability, stability and security – 3S Initiative)	
Objective 4.3	Mainstreaming Gender parity and equality throughout different levels of decision-making	
Sub-Pillar Indicator 4.3.2	**Gender balance in decision making bodies at the community & institutional levels**	
Unit of Measure	Percentage	
Type	Proportional - Cumulative	
Disaggregation	Gender - Level	
Frequency	Annual	
Calculation Method	Average of all rates of gender parity in leadership position throughout GGW institutions and communities	
Definition	Inclusion is sought through the participation of women in higher spheres of influence in communities and institutions of the Great Green Wall. Through this indicator we can follow the evolution of women's participation in decision-making processes.	
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Pillar – IV	Societal Resilience (favorable economic and institutional framework for effective governance, sustainability, stability and security – 3S Initiative)
Objective 4.4	Gauging the national and subregional impact of investments on at-risk Sahel populations and stakeholders
Sub-Pillar Indicator 4.4.1	**Number of persons supported to access land through GGW land ownership initiatives**
Unit of Measure	Number
Type	Numeric – Cumulative
Disaggregation	Country – Region – Gender – Age Group – Status
Frequency	Annual
Calculation Method	Summation of Number of persons supported to access land through GGW land ownership
Definition	Gender is a determining factor in whether an individual has access to land or not. Not only are women often barred from accessing land ownership and reaping its benefits, but so are members of vulnerable groups and marginalized groups. This indicator measures the number of persons gaining access and supported to gain access to land ownership through GGW initiatives and existing efforts.
Data Source	Periodical Project Reporting – National Data – Annual Country Reporting

Pillar – IV	Societal Resilience (favorable economic and institutional framework for effective governance, sustainability, stability and security – 3S Initiative)
Objective 4.4	Gauging the national and subregional impact of investments on at-risk Sahel populations and stakeholders
Sub-Pillar Indicator 4.4.2	**Number of Migrants supported through GGW Activities**
Unit of Measure	Number
Type	Numeric – Cumulative
Disaggregation	Country – Region – Gender – Age Group – Status
Frequency	Annual
Calculation Method	Summation of Number of Migrants Supported through GGW Activities
Definition	This Indicator measures the number of Migrants supported in each GGW Country through projects and initiatives. The standard definition of Migrant as defined by IOM as "any individual leaving his habitual area of residence to establish themselves permanently

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	or temporarily to improve their material or social conditions, either within or outside of their country."
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Pillar V- Capacity Building
Note:

Pillar – V	Capacity Building
Objective 5.1	Supporting Non – State Stakeholders involved in the GGW
Sub-Pillar Indicator 5.1.1	**Number of CSOs, NGOs, & Media Outlets trained and equipped to engage on GGW Matters**
Unit of Measure	Number
Type	Numeric – Cumulative
Disaggregation	Country – Entity Type – Support Type
Collection Frequency	Annual
Calculation Method	Summation of Non-State Stakeholders trained and equipped on GGW Matters in each country since baseline value period.
Definition	Non-State Stakeholders are defined as: Civil society, NGOs, media, faith-based organizations. They are essential to engagement on any matters concerning the environment in the communities in which they evolve.
Data Source	Periodical Project Reporting – National Data – Annual Country Reporting

Pillar – V	Capacity Building
Objective 5.2	Supporting Research & Learning Institutions involved in the GGW
Sub-Pillar Indicator 5.2.1	**Number of Innovation labs, Learning Institutions and Research entities trained and equipped to deepen knowledge on the GGW**
Unit of Measure	Number
Type	Numeric – Cumulative
Disaggregation	Country – Institution Type – Support Type
Collection Frequency	Annual
Calculation Method	Summation of Innovation Labs, Research and Learning Institutions Supported in each GGW Country Annually
Definition	Research institutions include academic institutions and think tanks engaged on GGW issues. Learning institutions also include local training centers national Innovation Labs include incubators and accelerators with knowledge to scale up initiatives and best practices agencies for the GGW.
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Pillar – V	Capacity Building
Objective 5.3	Streamlining National Data Capacity through Enhancement of National level data systems
Sub-Pillar Indicator 5.3.1	**Number of National entities trained and equipped to collect, analyze and report on GGW data**
Unit of Measure	Number
Type	Numeric – Cumulative
Disaggregation	Country – Entity Type – Support Type
Collection Frequency	Annual
Calculation Method	Summation of National entities excluding National Agencies for the Great Green Wall, trained, and equipped to collect analyze and report on GGW data.
Definition	National Entities are state-operated entities at all territorial levels. These national entities must work in fields related to GGW activities in some capacity. Key stakeholders (excluding research institutions and National Agencies for the GGW) of the GGW and agencies directly supporting GGW activities will be given priority. Enhancing their capacity to collect, analyze and report on data should facilitate the process of increasing the impact of the GGW in each country.
Data Source	Periodical Project Reporting – National Data – Annual Country Reporting

Pillar – V	Capacity Building
Objective 5.3	Streamlining National Data Capacity through Enhancement of National level data systems
Sub-Pillar Indicator 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 on the GGW.**
Unit of Measure	Number
Type	Numeric – Cumulative
Disaggregation	Country – Data Type – Support Type
Frequency	Annual
Calculation Method	Summation Number of supported countries with the ability to periodically share accurate and disaggregated programmatic and financial data on the implementation progress observed on the GGW.
Definition	The Panafrican Agency for the Great Green Wall must facilitate the support provided to each national agency in terms of enhancement of Monitoring and Evaluation Systems, in terms of methodology, equipment and capacity. To do so, the agency must report on Countries with the ability to periodically report on financial and programmatic data. Based on this, the level of

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	support will be determined for each country according to their level of performance and manifested needs.
Data Source	Periodical Project Reporting – National Data – Annual Country Reporting

Pillar – V	**Capacity Building**
Objective 5.4	Gauging the national and sub regional impact of capacity building offered to different stakeholders
Sub-Pillar Indicator 5.4.1	**Proportion of relevant Staff trained in each National Agency for the GGW**
Unit of Measure	Percentage
Type	Proportion – Incremental
Disaggregation	Country – Region – Gender – Age Group – Status
Frequency	Annual
Calculation Method	(Number of relevant staff in service trained) divided by (Number of relevant staff in service in each NAGGW) * 100
Definition	This indicator measures the rate of staff trained in each National Agency for the Great Green Wall. The terminology "Relevant"" here relates to staff that are engaged in enhancing the impact of the GGW.
Data Source	Periodical Project Reporting – National Data – Annual Country Reporting

Pillar - V	**Capacity Building**
Objective 5.4	Gauging the national and sub regional impact of capacity building offered to different stakeholders
Sub-Pillar Indicator 5.4.2	**Number of Students and Scholars trained and equipped to deepen their knowledge on the GGW**
Unit of Measure	Number
Type	Numeric – Cumulative
Disaggregation	Country – Region – Gender – Age Group – Status
Frequency	Annual
Calculation Method	Summation of Number of Students and Scholars trained and equipped to deepen their knowledge on the GGW
Definition	Students here are defined as any individuals in pursuit of a degree, certificate or diploma to deepen their formal or informal education. Scholars are defined as certified conveyors of knowledge on a certain topic or discipline.
Data Source	Periodical Project Reporting – National Data – Annual Country Reporting

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Pillar – V	Capacity Building
Objective 5.4	Gauging the national and sub regional impact of capacity building offered to different stakeholders
Sub-Pillar Indicator 5.4.3	**Number of traditional and community leaders & Private sector actors mobilized and trained as GGW advocates**
Unit of Measure	Number
Type	Numeric – Cumulative
Disaggregation	Country – Region – Gender – Age Group – Leader Type
Frequency	Annual
Calculation Method	Summation of Number of traditional and community leaders & Private sector actors mobilized and trained as GGW advocates
Definition	This indicator measures the level of involvement of local leadership in GGW Activities. This indicator also measures the involvement of private sector actors in promoting GGW products, and practices.
Data Source	Periodical Project Reporting – National Data – Annual Country Reporting