This revised document as of 07/31/2019 adjusts core indicators 6 and 9 from previous values that were incorrect at data entry. Related council documents already reflect the corrected figures.

Program Framework Document (PFD) entry – GEF - 7

Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration (FOLUR) Impact Program

Part I: Program Information

GEF ID
10201

Program Type
PFD

Type of Trust Fund
GET

CBIT/NGI
- ☐ CBIT
- ☐ NGI

Program Title
Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration (FOLUR) Impact Program

Countries
Global, Burundi, China, Colombia, Cote d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Liberia, Malaysia, Mexico, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Tanzania, Thailand, Ukraine, Vietnam

Agency(ies)
World Bank, UNDP, IFAD, WWF-US, CI, UNIDO, UNEP, FAO

Other Executing Partner(s)
Governments of Participating countries

Executing Partner Type
Government

Other Institutions Others

GEF Focal Area
Multi Focal Area

Taxonomy
Focal Areas, Sustainable Development Goals, Biodiversity, Protected Areas and Landscapes, Productive Landscapes, Terrestrial Protected Areas, Biomes, Tropical Rain Forests, Mangroves, Tropical Dry Forests, Paramo, Temperate Forests, Financial and Accounting, Conservation Trust Funds, Payment for Ecosystem Services, Agriculture and agrobiodiversity, Mainstreaming, Forest, Forest and Landscape Restoration, Land Degradation, Food Security, Sustainable Land Management, Restoration and Rehabilitation of Degraded Lands, Sustainable Fire Management, Sustainable Agriculture, Improved Soil and Water Management Techniques, Ecosystem Approach, Income Generating Activities, Sustainable Pasture Management, Sustainable Livelihoods, Sustainable Forest, Community-Based Natural Resource Management, Land Degradation Neutrality, Land Productivity, Land Cover and Land cover change, Climate Change, Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use, Climate Change Mitigation, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Influencing models, Convene multi-stakeholder alliances, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Deploy innovative financial instruments, Transform policy and regulatory environments, Integrated Programs, Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Learning, Theory of change, Adaptive management, Innovation, Knowledge Generation, Workshop, Training, Enabling Activities, Capacity Development, Stakeholders, Beneficiaries, Local Communities, Private Sector, Large corporations, Financial intermediaries and market facilitators, SMEs, Indigenous Peoples, Communications, Behavior change, Awareness Raising, Strategic Communications, Civil Society, Community Based Organization, Non-Governmental Organization, Type of Engagement, Participation, Consultation, Information Dissemination, Gender Equality, Gender results areas, Participation and leadership, Access and control over natural resources, Gender Mainstreaming, Sex-disaggregated indicators

Rio Markers
Climate Change Mitigation
Climate Change Mitigation 1

Climate Change Adaptation
Climate Change Adaptation 0

Duration
84 In Months

Agency Fee($)
19,194,172

Program Commitment DeadlineSubmission Date
12/14/2020 5/7/2019

Impact Program

IP-Food-Land-Restoration Yes

IP-Sustainable Cities No

IP-Sustainable Forest Management Amazon No

IP-Sustainable Forest Management Congo No

IP-Sustainable Forest Management Drylands No

Other Program No

A. Indicative Focal/Non-Focal Area Elements

Programming Directions	Expected Outcomes	Trust Fund	GEF Amount($)	Co-Fin Amount($)
IP FOLU	• Sustainable food systems promoted; negative externalities in value chain reduced • Deforestation-free commodity supply chains promoted • Landscape-scale restoration promoted for production & ecosystem services	GET	213,268,554	1,746,452,892
		Total Program Cost ($)	**213,268,554**	**1,746,452,892**

B. Indicative Project description summary

Program Objective

To Promote sustainable, integrated landscapes and efficient food value & supply chains at scale.

Program Component	Financing Type	Program Outcomes	Trust Fund	GEF Amount($)	Co-Fin Amount($)
Component 1. Development of Integrated Landscape Management Systems	Investment	• Participatory planning and mapping for improved land use & management at landscape level promoted • National land use plans and policies on land use planning and management influenced • Governance systems strengthened and capacity built across landscape and land use management institutions and at national level • Policies and incentives promoted for innovation & scale up of sustainable practices at national scale *Indicators:* • Number of landscapes or jurisdictions with improved planning & management practices to foster sustainable food systems • Number of countries with improved enabling conditions, institutional mandates, and incentives for ILM • Number of landscapes or jurisdictions with environmental / sustainability standards in place, enforced • Number of national multi-stakeholder dialogue mechanisms/platforms effectively operated for integrated landscape management	GET	36,379,954	268,419,996

Component 2 Promotion of sustainable food production practices & responsible commodity value chains	Investment	· Improved land use practices and restoration activities in major production landscapes adopted and scaled up · Governance structures & tools improved to reorient stakeholder practices toward sustainable productive use and restoration · Policies & incentives improved for scale up of climate-smart, sustainable production practices and value chains at national level · Partners, value chain actors, financiers and investors regularly convened, motivated and influenced to promote innovation, replication & scale up *Indicators:* · Area of degraded land restored for production · Area on which producers apply improved agricultural practices as measured by SDG 2.4.1 (area under sustainable agriculture) · Production area with investment in sustainable, responsible practices in target commodity & food production systems increased · Number of Companies / Value chain organizations committed to sustainable, responsible sourcing of commodities increased · Number of national enabling environments promoting sustainable food production and deforestation free commodity supply chains · Number of national multi-stakeholder dialogue mechanisms/platforms effectively operated for sustainable commodity supply chains and across commodities · Landscape area with reduced conversion and degradation of forests & natural habitats	GET	87,815,391	835,980,948

		· **Public and private investments leveraged in support of sustainable commodity value chains through PPP or adoption of sustainability standards and practices**			
Component 3. Restoration of Natural Habitats	Investment	· Sustainable land use practices and restoration activities scaled up in target landscapes and beyond · Governance strengthened and institutional capacity built for landscape restoration · Policies and incentives improved at national level to contain expansion, increase productivity, promote scale up & restoration actions · Partners, value chain actors, financiers and investors regularly convened, motivated and influenced to encourage responsible & sustainable production, sourcing & marketing *Indicators:* · Area or number of jurisdictions with improved and participatory approaches for restoration adopted · Area of landscapes with clarified boundaries and allowable land uses in protected and production systems · Area of land where degradation is avoided in degraded landscapes / habitats · Area of degraded land restored for conservation and environmental services · Tons of GHG avoided/sequestered	GET	56,555,455	456,709,785

Component 4. Program Coordination, Collaboration, and Capacity Building	Technical Assistance	· Management, coordination & M&E effectively implemented · Program Capacity Strengthening effectively delivered · Policy & Value Chain actors effectively and regularly engaged · Strategic Knowledge Management & Communications effectively implemented · Program level mechanisms established to efficiently coordinate country projects with global multi-nationals and industry associations for efficient linkages to supply chains and production systems *Indicators:* · Integrated, efficient and effective child projects working toward common global FOLUR goals · Number of global, regional, national commodity platforms strengthened through adoption of sustainability standards, traceability mechanisms, or increased stakeholder representation · # Strengthened policies of buyers (retail, consumer, traders) for deforestation free commodities and connections and benefits to FOLUR landscapes · **Number of events & documents disseminated to share knowledge beyond FOLUR countries through S-S exchanges, conferences, and global events, including community of practice**	GET	23,745,793	143,094,979
			Sub Total ($)	**204,496,593**	**1,704,205,708**

Program Management Cost (PMC)

	GET	8,771,961	42,247,184
	Sub Total($)	**8,771,961**	**42,247,184**
	Total Program Cost($)	**213,268,554**	**1,746,452,892**

C. Co-Financing for the Program by Source, by Name and by Type

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount($)
GEF Agency	CI	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	750,000
GEF Agency	FAO	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	950,000
GEF Agency	FAO	Grant	Investment mobilized	2,000,000
GEF Agency	FAO	Grant	Recurrent expenditures	5,000,000
GEF Agency	IFAD	Loans	Investment mobilized	23,000,000
GEF Agency	IUCN	Grant	Investment mobilized	9,325,000
GEF Agency	UNEP	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	500,000
GEF Agency	UNDP	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	100,000
GEF Agency	UNDP	Grant	Investment mobilized	4,500,000

GEF Agency	UNIDO	Grant	Recurrent expenditures	200,000
GEF Agency	World Bank	Grant	Investment mobilized	72,000,000
GEF Agency	World Bank	Loans	Investment mobilized	200,000,000
GEF Agency	World Bank	Grant	Recurrent expenditures	6,000,000
GEF Agency	World Bank	Unknown at this stage	Investment mobilized	51,000,000
GEF Agency	WWF	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,000,000
Donor Agency	Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), SECO, GIZ, European Union, SECO, NAMA Facility	Grant	Investment mobilized	44,200,000
Donor Agency	Republique Françoise C2D, GIZ Government of Norway, European Union, NIFI, KFW, GIZ, UK, USAID, NL	Grant	Recurrent expenditures	29,200,000
Donor Agency	National Chamber of Entrepreneurs/Agrocompetence Center, Partnership for Fore, Rainforest Alliance, GIZ	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	18,500,000
GEF Agency	UNDP	Grant	Recurrent expenditures	10,400,000
Donor Agency	AFD	Loans	Investment mobilized	20,000,000

Government	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, Provincial and District Governments, MINEF SODEFOR, MINADER, Government of Ghana	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	214,450,000
Government	Coordinating Ministry of Economic Affairs, BAPPENAS, Ministry of Environment & Forestry, Ministry of Agriculture, BPDPKS (CPO-Fund), Ministry of Agriculture (incl. Forestry and Wildlife Committee), KazHydroMed, Conservation and Environment Protection Authority, Climate Change and Development Authority, New Britain Government, Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Ukraine, State Agency for Water Management	Grant	Recurrent expenditures	146,800,000
Government	Agricultural Transformation Agency, National Council on Protected Areas (CONAP), Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources (MARN), National Forest Institute (INAB), Conservation and Environment Protection Authority, Climate Change and Development Authority, New Britain Government, Investment programs of Regional State Administrations	Grant	Investment mobilized	105,370,873
Government	Agricultural Transformation Agency, National Council on Protected Areas (CONAP), Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources (MARN), National Forest Institute (INAB), Conservation and Environment Protection Authority, Climate Change and Development Authority, New Britain Government, Investment programs of Regional State Administrations	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	188,000,000
Government	MINEF Forest Restauration Program, MINADER, Ministry of Agriculture Ethiopian Coffee and Tea Authority, Environment, Forest and Climate Change Commission, Ethiopian Institute of Agricultural Research, Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Energy, Ethiopian Biodiversity Institute, Ministry of Water, Land and Natural Resources (KATS)	Public Investment	Recurrent expenditures	80,100,000
Private Sector	Guatemalan National Coffee, Association (ANACAFE), Union of Farmers, Sime Darby, Market Instruments / Blended Finance: Revolving Fund, Green Bonds, “Book and Claim” Platform, Rabobank Agri-3 Fund, Corporate partners for SRP: WBCSD, Ebro/Herba, Cargill, OLAM, etc. OLAM, Rabobank	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	149,900,000
Private Sector	Private sector in the target provinces, COCOA FOREST, INITIATIVE, Starbucks, Illy, Nespresso, Guatemalan National Coffee, Association (ANACAFE), AgroCaribe, GREPALMA, JSC Fund for Financial, Support of Agricultural, JSC KazAgroFinance, Unilever, Sime Darby, IKEA, JACOBS DOUWE EGBERTS, OLAM, Investors and land user, cooperatives (working under Component II)	Grant	Investment mobilized	96,080,000
Private Sector	Gesha Coffee Estate	Equity	Investment mobilized	20,000
Private Sector	JSC Agrarian Credit Corporation, NorAndino (Cooperative)	Loans	Investment mobilized	10,000,000

Private Sector	CFI companies, PEPSICO, Unilever, IKEA, Mondelez, Mars, Olam, Danone, Nestle, NBPOL, Hargy,	Unknown at this stage	Investment mobilized	19,871,429
Private Sector	NBPOL, Hargy	Unknown at this stage	Recurrent expenditures	9,000,000
CSO	World Resources Institute, IDH, TNC, FORCERT, Other CBOs in New Britain Island, Rikolto, FSC, other NGO partners	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	14,000,000
CSO	Association of Private Natural Reserves of Guatemala (ARNPG), Defensores de la Naturaleza, Foundation for Ecodevelopment and Conservation (FUNDAECO), Rainforest Alliance (RA), Mexican Fund for the Conservation of Nature (FMCN)	Grant	Investment mobilized	30,761,000
CSO	Yayasan Sabah , Wildlife Fund Malaysia	Grant	Recurrent expenditures	4,500,000
Beneficiaries	Oromia and SNNP Regional States	Public Investment	Recurrent expenditures	5,750,000
Others	Hunting enterprises, Forest enterprises, European Union, National Water Commission (CONAGUA), National Protected Areas Commission (CONANP), Institute of Ecology (INECOL), producers and state governments, IRRI: Hybrid Rice, Lee Foundation project, GRISP II, CORIGAP-PRO, RIICE, and other projects, National Academy Of Agrarian Sciences Of Ukraine, Nature reserves and nation nature parks, IRRI	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	68,204,590
Others	China Development Bank, Analytical Center of Economic Policy in the Agricultural Sector	Grant	Investment mobilized	36,200,000
Others	National Chamber of Entrepreneurs/Agrocompetence Center, Agroindustrial expert and consultative center	Grant	Recurrent expenditures	2,500,000
Others	French Development Agency (AFD) Caja Sullana (Municipal Bank) Caja Huancayo (Municipal Bank)	Loans	Investment mobilized	55,820,000

GEF Agency	IFAD	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	10,000,000
GEF Agency	IUCN	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	500,000
			Total Program Cost($)	1,746,452,892

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

The investments mobilized are potential leveraged resources based on engagement with partners and collaborators. And includes co-financing from various organizations such as civil society organizations, donor agencies, recipient governments, private sector and beneficiaries for both recurrent expenditures and investments mobilized through loans, staff support, use of equipment, corporate social responsibility, etc. All the investment will be confirmed during the PPG phase. Co-financing sources and amounts are indicative at this stage

D. Indicative Trust Fund Resources Requested by Agency(ies), Country(ies), Focal Area and the Programming of Funds

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount($)	Fee($)	Total($)
World Bank	GET	Burundi	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	3,211,010	288,990	3,500,000
World Bank	GET	Burundi	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	394,495	35,505	430,000
World Bank	GET	Burundi	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	394,495	35,505	430,000
World Bank	GET	Burundi	Multi Focal Area	IP FOLU Set-Aside	2,000,000	180,000	2,180,000
FAO	GET	China	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	1,914,520	172,307	2,086,827
FAO	GET	China	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	2,393,150	215,383	2,608,533
FAO	GET	China	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	478,630	43,077	521,707
FAO	GET	China	Multi Focal Area	IP FOLU Set-Aside	2,393,150	215,383	2,608,533
World Bank	GET	China	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	1,675,205	150,768	1,825,973
World Bank	GET	China	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	2,094,006	188,461	2,282,467
World Bank	GET	China	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	418,801	37,692	456,493
World Bank	GET	China	Multi Focal Area	IP FOLU Set-Aside	2,094,006	188,461	2,282,467
World Bank	GET	Colombia	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	3,577,982	322,018	3,900,000
World Bank	GET	Colombia	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	2,683,486	241,514	2,925,000
World Bank	GET	Colombia	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	894,495	80,505	975,000

World Bank	GET	Colombia	Multi Focal Area	IP FOLU Set-Aside	3,669,725	330,275	4,000,000
FAO	GET	Cote d'Ivoire	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	312,351	28,113	340,464
FAO	GET	Cote d'Ivoire	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	2,278,199	205,038	2,483,237
FAO	GET	Cote d'Ivoire	Multi Focal Area	IP FOLU Set-Aside	1,295,276	116,575	1,411,851
UNDP	GET	Cote d'Ivoire	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	93,705	8,433	102,138
UNDP	GET	Cote d'Ivoire	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	655,937	59,034	714,971
UNDP	GET	Cote d'Ivoire	Multi Focal Area	IP FOLU Set-Aside	374,821	33,734	408,555
UNIDO	GET	Cote d'Ivoire	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	40,159	3,614	43,773
UNIDO	GET	Cote d'Ivoire	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	189,373	17,043	206,416
UNIDO	GET	Cote d'Ivoire	Multi Focal Area	IP FOLU Set-Aside	114,766	10,329	125,095
UNDP	GET	Ethiopia	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	8,974,312	807,688	9,782,000
UNDP	GET	Ethiopia	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	4,487,156	403,844	4,891,000
UNDP	GET	Ethiopia	Multi Focal Area	IP FOLU Set-Aside	6,880,734	619,266	7,500,000
World Bank	GET	Ghana	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	3,830,275	344,725	4,175,000
World Bank	GET	Ghana	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	880,734	79,266	960,000
World Bank	GET	Ghana	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	3,766,055	338,945	4,105,000
World Bank	GET	Ghana	Multi Focal Area	IP FOLU Set-Aside	4,279,817	385,183	4,665,000
UNDP	GET	Guatemala	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	5,640,339	507,631	6,147,970

UNDP	GET	Guatemala	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	867,431	78,069	945,500
UNDP	GET	Guatemala	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	867,431	78,069	945,500
UNDP	GET	Guatemala	Multi Focal Area	IP FOLU Set-Aside	3,787,601	340,884	4,128,485
UNDP	GET	Indonesia	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	5,992,661	539,339	6,532,000
UNDP	GET	Indonesia	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	683,945	61,555	745,500
UNDP	GET	Indonesia	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	1,326,147	119,353	1,445,500
UNDP	GET	Indonesia	Multi Focal Area	IP FOLU Set-Aside	4,151,376	373,624	4,525,000
FAO	GET	Indonesia	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	2,064,220	185,780	2,250,000
FAO	GET	Indonesia	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	183,486	16,514	200,000
FAO	GET	Indonesia	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	458,716	41,284	500,000
FAO	GET	Indonesia	Multi Focal Area	IP FOLU Set-Aside	1,353,211	121,789	1,475,000
UNDP	GET	Kazakhstan	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	2,940,000	264,600	3,204,600
UNDP	GET	Kazakhstan	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	4,038,000	363,420	4,401,420
UNDP	GET	Kazakhstan	Multi Focal Area	IP FOLU Set-Aside	3,489,000	314,010	3,803,010
CI	GET	Liberia	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	3,162,763	284,649	3,447,412
CI	GET	Liberia	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	1,647,180	209,656	1,856,836
CI	GET	Liberia	Multi Focal Area	IP FOLU Set-Aside	2,329,507	148,246	2,477,753
UNDP	GET	Malaysia	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	3,569,725	321,275	3,891,000

UNDP	GET	Malaysia	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	817,431	73,569	891,000
UNDP	GET	Malaysia	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	458,716	41,285	500,001
UNDP	GET	Malaysia	Multi Focal Area	IP FOLU Set-Aside	2,522,935	227,064	2,749,999
World Bank	GET	Mexico	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	4,587,156	412,844	5,000,000
World Bank	GET	Mexico	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	2,752,294	247,706	3,000,000
World Bank	GET	Mexico	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	1,834,862	165,138	2,000,000
World Bank	GET	Mexico	Multi Focal Area	IP FOLU Set-Aside	4,587,156	412,844	5,000,000
UNDP	GET	Papua New Guinea	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	5,354,587	481,913	5,836,500
UNDP	GET	Papua New Guinea	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	842,431	75,819	918,250
UNDP	GET	Papua New Guinea	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	842,431	75,819	918,250
UNDP	GET	Papua New Guinea	Multi Focal Area	IP FOLU Set-Aside	3,669,725	330,275	4,000,000
UNDP	GET	Peru	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	3,136,009	282,241	3,418,250
IFAD	GET	Peru	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	2,564,679	230,821	2,795,500
FAO	GET	Peru	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	2,356,193	212,057	2,568,250
FAO	GET	Peru	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	917,431	82,569	1,000,000
UNDP	GET	Peru	Multi Focal Area	IP FOLU Set-Aside	3,211,009	288,991	3,500,000
IFAD	GET	Peru	Multi Focal Area	IP FOLU Set-Aside	688,073	61,927	750,000
FAO	GET	Peru	Multi Focal Area	IP FOLU Set-Aside	688,073	61,927	750,000

WWF-US	GET	Tanzania	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	3,572,755	321,548	3,894,303
WWF-US	GET	Tanzania	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	1,339,784	120,580	1,460,364
WWF-US	GET	Tanzania	Multi Focal Area	IP FOLU Set-Aside	2,456,269	221,064	2,677,333
UNEP	GET	Thailand	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	1,799,862	161,988	1,961,850
UNEP	GET	Thailand	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	443,716	39,934	483,650
UNEP	GET	Thailand	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	1,447,064	130,236	1,577,300
UNEP	GET	Thailand	Multi Focal Area	IP FOLU Set-Aside	1,845,321	166,079	2,011,400
UNDP	GET	Ukraine	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	1,356,000	122,040	1,478,040
UNDP	GET	Ukraine	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	2,694,000	242,460	2,936,460
UNDP	GET	Ukraine	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	454,000	40,860	494,860
UNDP	GET	Ukraine	Multi Focal Area	IP FOLU Set-Aside	2,252,000	202,680	2,454,680
FAO	GET	Vietnam	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	1,240,479	111,643	1,352,122
FAO	GET	Vietnam	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	1,338,647	120,478	1,459,125
FAO	GET	Vietnam	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	990,599	89,154	1,079,753
FAO	GET	Vietnam	Multi Focal Area	IP FOLU Set-Aside	1,784,862	160,638	1,945,500
World Bank	GET	Global	Multi Focal Area	IP FOLU Set-Aside	29,128,440	2,621,560	31,750,000
				Total GEF Resources($)	**213,268,554**	**19,194,172**	**232,462,726**

Core Indicators

Indicator 1 Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
1,164,908.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Indicator 1.1 Terrestrial Protected Areas Newly created

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
1,164,908.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Name of the Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN Category	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
Global			1,164,908.00			

Indicator 1.2 Terrestrial Protected Areas Under improved Management effectiveness

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Name of the Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN Category	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)	METT score (Baseline at CEO Endorsement)	METT score (Achieved at MTR)	METT score (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 3 Area of land restored

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
1811058.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Indicator 3.1 Area of degraded agricultural land restored

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

1,811,058.00

Indicator 3.2 Area of Forest and Forest Land restored

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

Indicator 3.3 Area of natural grass and shrublands restored

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

Indicator 3.4 Area of wetlands (incl. estuaries, mangroves) restored

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

Indicator 4 Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
38969624.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Indicator 4.1 Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity (hectares, qualitative assessment, non-certified)

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

Indicator 4.2 Area of landscapes that meets national or international third party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations (hectares)

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

Type/Name of Third Party Certification

Indicator 4.3 Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
38,969,624.00			

Indicator 4.4 Area of High Conservation Value Forest (HCVF) loss avoided

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

Documents (Please upload document(s) that justifies the HCVF)

Title	Submitted

Indicator 6 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO_2e (direct)	209796882	0	0	0
Expected metric tons of CO_2e (indirect)	0	0	0	0

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

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO_2e (direct)	209796882			
Expected metric tons of CO_2e (indirect)				
Anticipated start year of accounting	2020			
Duration of accounting	7			

Indicator 6.2 Emissions Avoided Outside AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use) Sector

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

Expected metric tons of CO_2e (direct)
Expected metric tons of CO_2e (indirect)
Anticipated start year of accounting
Duration of accounting

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

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

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

Technology	Capacity (MW) (Expected at PIF)	Capacity (MW) (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Capacity (MW) (Achieved at MTR)	Capacity (MW) (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 9 Reduction, disposal/destruction, phase out, elimination and avoidance of chemicals of global concern and their waste in the environment and in processes, materials and products (metric tons of toxic chemicals reduced)

Metric Tons (Expected at PIF)	Metric Tons (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Metric Tons (Achieved at MTR)	Metric Tons (Achieved at TE)

3,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Indicator 9.1 Solid and liquid Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) removed or disposed (POPs type)

POPs type	Metric Tons (Expected at PIF)	Metric Tons (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Metric Tons (Achieved at MTR)	Metric Tons (Achieved at TE)
	3,000.00			

Indicator 9.2 Quantity of mercury reduced (metric tons)

Metric Tons (Expected at PIF)	Metric Tons (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Metric Tons (Achieved at MTR)	Metric Tons (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 9.3 Hydrochloroflurocarbons (HCFC) Reduced/Phased out (metric tons)

Metric Tons (Expected at PIF)	Metric Tons (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Metric Tons (Achieved at MTR)	Metric Tons (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 9.4 Number of countries with legislation and policy implemented to control chemicals and waste (Use this sub-indicator in addition to one of the sub-indicators 9.1, 9.2 and 9.3 if applicable)

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

Indicator 9.5 Number of low-chemical/non-chemical systems implemented, particularly in food production, manufacturing and cities (Use this sub-indicator in addition to one of the sub-indicators 9.1, 9.2 and 9.3 if applicable)

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

Indicator 9.6 Quantity of POPs/Mercury containing materials and products directly avoided

Metric Tons (Expected at PIF)	Metric Tons (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Metric Tons (Achieved at MTR)	Metric Tons (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 11 Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment

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

Female	2,562,880			
Male	2,509,458			
Total	5072338	0	0	0

Part II. Programmatic Justification

1a. Program Description

1) The global environmental problem, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed

The global food system is a major force shaping our landscapes, biodiversity, and climate. The food system[1] contributes substantially to economic prosperity and well-being for a large proportion of the populations in developing countries. Central to the food system is primary agriculture and commodity production which currently command roughly 40 percent of the planet's landmass, and current production practices have a large environmental footprint. Agriculture expansion and production of commodities drives about 80 percent of deforestation worldwide. To meet human needs, agricultural expansion is estimated to have already cleared or converted 70 percent of grassland, 50 percent of savanna, 45 percent of temperate deciduous forest, and 27 percent of tropical forests. Tropical forest loss has particularly severe impacts on biodiversity because tropical forests support about 70 percent of terrestrial plant and animal species. After conversion from a natural state, agricultural lands are still not being sustainably managed. Nearly 2 billion hectares of cropland, grazing land, forests, and woodlands are degraded. At the same time, forests and natural habitats provide environmental services that are essential to sustain agricultural production, including: regulation of water retention and runoff, local and global rainfall patterns, crop pollination and soil retention and fertility.

The consequences of this large-scale landscape degradation and negative environmental impacts are increasingly dire. Widespread land and forest degradation threaten the well-being of people by eroding livelihoods and food security, and by contributing to greenhouse gas emissions, biodiversity loss, and deterioration of environmental services. According to FAO (2015), tropical countries lost 7 million hectares per year between 2000 and 2010, with conversion of forest land to agriculture comprising 73 percent of the land use change. As much as 24 billion tons of fertile soil are lost and 12 million hectares of land become degraded each year, costing the world economy an estimated $10.6 trillion in 2017 alone (equivalent to 13 percent of GDP; ELD, 2015). Degradation and deforestation have the most impact in rural areas, where 78 percent of the world's poor live. Scientists warn that deforestation, forest degradation, extended droughts, forest fires and rising temperatures risk reaching tipping points in key biomes such as the Amazon within the next 12-15 years. There has also been a dramatic decline in biodiversity, with more than 52 percent of biodiversity lost over the last 40 years (LPI 2018). Biodiversity is essential to ecosystem health, providing services that have significant economic and food security value. Pollination services from forests and natural areas contribute 5 to 8 percent to global crop production, with an annual market value approaching US$ 600 billion.

The challenge of sustainable food and commodity production is compounded by growing population and demand. The urgency has been stated clearly by the recent assessment "Creating Sustainable Food Future: A Menu of Solutions to Feed Nearly 10 Billion People by 2050." With world population set to increase to nine billion by 2050, and incomes expected to rise, food consumption is projected to double. The size of the global middle class – important for their increasing disposable income and consumption – is set to almost triple by 2030. As incomes rise, consumption patterns shift to more resource-intensive foods, such as meat. Production of food and fiber must rise to meet the needs of a world population that is more urban, more prosperous and more

consumptive. Global demand is at historic highs for soybeans for animal-feed and food consumption, palm oil as a key ingredient for food, soaps and biofuels, and beef for domestic and international markets. Yet, unsustainable agricultural practices contribute to degradation and environmental pollution through excessive, and often uneconomic, use of inputs such as fertilizers and pesticides, overexploitation of land, soil loss and degradation through wind or water erosion, nutrient depletion or poor irrigation management resistance to pesticides, and the loss of biological diversity. Meeting the expected increasing demand using unsustainable practices can only continue to degrade and pollute, with significant consequences for livelihoods in rural areas.

New ways of working across sectors at the landscape level are needed to meet future food demand sustainably. Expected growth in production will have to be managed through sustainable intensification, using climate-smart and resource efficient agricultural technologies and practices so that negative environmental implications are minimized, the natural capital that is the basis for wealth is protected, and the increased and diversified food demand can be met without risk of further loss of forests or other natural habitats.

Agriculture accounts for nearly a quarter of global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions (19-29 percent of total anthropogenic GHG, Vermeulen et al., 2012). This figure includes 13 percent from agricultural production, namely methane from livestock, nitrous oxide from fertilizer use, and carbon dioxide from tractors and fertilizer production. Land use change contributed another 11 percent (some estimates go to 15 percent or higher), caused primarily by converting forests, woody savannas, and grasslands into crops and pastures, and by draining peatlands for agriculture. Agriculture emits the largest share of any sector of non-CO2 GHGs (54 percent in 2005) and is expected to remain the largest contributor through 2030 (Environmental Protection Agency 2012). Recent data have also shown that emissions from agriculture (including forestry) have nearly doubled over the past fifty years and have the potential to increase 30 percent more by 2050 (Tubiello et al. 2014). The GHG emissions associated with the entire global food system—from food transport, infrastructure, refrigeration or preparation of food throughout the value chain, to emissions from waste—are thought to be greater still. Halting forest loss and land degradation would reduce current GHG emission levels by 30 percent (Seymour, 2018).

While agriculture contributes to climate change, it is also vulnerable to it. Negative impacts are already being felt in the form of reduced yields and more frequent extreme weather events, affecting both crops and livestock. The incidence of both shocks and shifts on the food system, such as the El Nino event in 2016 and the changing rainy seasons in Eastern Africa, are taking their toll in already vulnerable farmers and consumers, as well as severely holding back the potential growth of food systems in developing countries. Reduced yields also put pressure on expanding land under cultivation, further threatening standing forests and degrading land and habitat.

Several regions, crops and countries stand out for the pace and scale of land use change and environmental degradation. Growing demand for palm oil, beef, soy, coffee, and cocoa will increase the pressure on forests and natural habitats in coming decades. Similarly, demand for food staples such as rice, wheat, maize, root crops and pulses, and livestock is set to grow rapidly with population and rising prosperity, adding to the current needs of millions of undernourished in the developing world (FAO 2018). These pressures make it imperative to ensure that the food system becomes resource efficient, less wasteful, sustainable and resilient, while eliminating the threats to natural habitats, avoiding excessive use of chemicals and fertilizers, and reduces its

emissions (e.g., methane emissions from irrigated rice and livestock, nitrogen emissions from fertilizers) and freshwater use. GEF has identified these food systems and commodities due to the magnitude and significance of their impact resulting from the location and rate of expansion of the areas dedicated to their production.

Most of the expansion of commodity production into forests is concentrated in the tropical rain forests of Latin America, Sub-Saharan Africa, and South East Asia. Forests in these regions are among the most biodiverse and carbon dense – and they are under increasing pressure to be opened, fragmented and converted into agricultural lands. In Latin America, expansion of beef and soy bean production has proceeded over a huge agricultural frontier, converting large tracts of Amazon rainforest into crop and pasture land, with declining fertility and productivity. In sub-Saharan Africa, livestock in the savannah regions is a major source of methane emissions, while low productivity of smallholder agriculture is an important driver of land degradation and loss of vegetative cover. In Southeast Asia, expansion of oil palm plantations has proceeded rapidly at the expense of vast areas of tropical forests and even expanded into fragile and carbon-dense peat systems that are especially damaging when drained, dried and burned. Also in South and Southeast Asia, irrigated rice production is a major source of negative externalities such as methane emissions, eutrophication from excessive use of nutrients, and overexploitation of both ground and surface freshwater. Because Africa and South Asia are projected to have the most significant population growth and the largest increases in per capita income and consumption, what happens with food and commodity production in those two regions will be critical globally. Though agricultural expansion has benefited many in terms of food and livelihood, production methods need to be managed in concert with other critical societal objectives such as forest conservation, maintenance of ecosystem services, and climate regulation.

Contributing Drivers (Root Causes)

These forest loss and landscape degradation issues have root causes based in global economic forces (commodity supply chains); unsustainable practices; misaligned incentives; consumer awareness/ unresponsive markets; and a range of governance issues, relating to planning, institutional mandates, and inclusiveness.

The expansion of commodity production and the associated deforestation is a result of complex national and international supply chains spanning from farmer to final consumer. These chains involve many actors with a diverse range of motivations and incentives including both large and small-scale growers, traders, manufacturers, retailers, and financiers, as well as governments at national and local levels. These complex chains help to explain the phenomenon of commodity-driven deforestation, its pace and extent and its future potential, if left unbridled, to have significant and lasting global impacts. These same production and value chains present an opportunity to harness the power of the market to move away from the current unsustainable pathway and toward deforestation-free production practices.

Unsustainable practices are common in many places where palm oil, beef, soy, cocoa and coffee and the target food products are produced and sourced. The volatility inherent in commodity sectors, coupled with low barriers to entry and low start up investments, often results in expansion in locations where governance and technical capacity may already be limited and cannot match the needs arising from rapid production increases. Impacts on natural resources

and ecosystem services can be overlooked or left unaddressed. As commodity expansion often outpaces clear analysis and careful planning, the lack of environmental, social, and food safety protections poses significant environmental, development, and business risks. These business risks are an entry point for private sector engagement in making sustainability improvements along and across supply chains.

Misaligned and contrary incentives stem from the fact that forests, natural habitats, and ecosystem services are generally undervalued and overexploited. At the same time, the prices of commercial products in the food system do not factor in the costs of environmental externalities present in the production process. Commercial scale commodity production practices do not emphasize conservation of agrobiodiversity and managing genetic diversity of crops and livestock. Efforts to manage landscapes better and preserve forests are under-financed – relative to the strong economic forces that are driving deforestation and degradation from agricultural production and expansion. Increasingly governments and local communities are appreciating the associated loss of ecosystem services and negative impacts on livelihoods caused by unsustainable and destructive production practices. Although countries are investing domestically in policy reform and improved landscape management and major food and commodity companies are committing to deforestation free value chains, the scale and pace of these changes are not sufficient to reach the ambitious SDG agenda and other global commitments.

Global markets – driven by consumer awareness and willingness to pay – perpetuate demand for products made with unsustainable practices. As seen above, agricultural and commodity production is designed to respond to demand from consumers for food, fiber, fuel and useful products, like soap and cooking oil. If consumers demand – and are willing to pay – for more sustainably produced items, that can be an important driver of changes in production practices. This is occurring in some markets in some countries, but perhaps not at the scale needed to realize full transformation of commodity value chains. At the same, other markets and countries remain unresponsive to environmental quality issues in supply chains. Many consumers understandably opt for the cheapest product – even though the negative externality costs are being borne elsewhere. Other GEF Impact Programs have seen that so far national and global efforts to raise awareness and reduce demand for illegally traded products have not been sufficient to transform consumer behavior.

Governance Issues (Barriers and Gaps)

Governance issues also contribute to the poor practices and behaviors that result in unsustainable deforestation and landscape degradation. A complex set of issues can be grouped under governance. Here, the focus is on issues related to planning, regulation and incentives; institutional performance, collaboration, and capacity; and participation and inclusion of stakeholders needed for integrated landscape scale solutions.

Planning, regulation and incentives. Planning is an essential aspect of governing, particularly land use planning that allows development to proceed in an organized way, balancing the needs of different sectors and stakeholders. Weak or non-existent landscape planning in rural areas contributes to weak stewardship (because of weak tenure, for example), inappropriate land uses (on steep slopes, for example), and inefficient and unproductive conflict over land claims that undermines rural development potential and investment. Integrated, multi-sector land planning with citizen engagement is necessary to manage competing demands for land use for different uses, manage conflicts and claims, and create the space for efficient and orderly development. Similarly, weak, inconsistent or unenforced regulations contribute to inappropriate uses of land, improper land and forest management practices, and can exacerbate conflicts

and reduce potential investment. Enforcement of laws, land use zoning and other regulations is critical for organizing landscape activities and practices in a sustainable way, but it is commonly weak in developing countries, particularly in the more rural and remote areas where land degradation and forest conversion are occurring. Equally, law enforcement professionals are poorly resourced, inadequately trained, and there is an absence of merit-based state protected areas agencies.

Institutional performance, collaboration, and capacity. Managing complex landscapes for food production, forest protection, watershed values, and other rural economic activities is a complex, multi-disciplinary task. However, the institutional mandate for management, policy making and resource allocation decisions in these spaces is most often shared by agricultural development authorities, natural resource management agencies, transportation, infrastructure, and other sectoral interests, and national, district and local government authorities. These institutions often do not have enough knowledge, skills or experience to develop sound plans and management practices in a cooperative, collaborative manner. The task becomes even more complex with the addition of local, national and international commercial interests in the value chain. In these cases, land users and other stakeholders may receive mixed or contradictory messages about the appropriate rules or practices to follow for sustainable production. Good institutional performance can also be plagued by corruption in some instances. Many officials charged with monitoring, extension and enforcement in these areas may be quite low-paid and susceptible to bribery to allow inappropriate practices.

Participation and inclusion of stakeholders. Community participation in the making and applying of rules and land allocations is critical for success in the long run. Unfortunately, many rural communities are disenfranchised or marginalized while decisions are made at regional or national level. Individual farming households or communities of them may lack full authorization, rights or tenure to manage the land and resources around them. This increases uncertainty and undermines the incentive to take long term investment decisions. Local people often are not provided with opportunities and incentives to directly engage, manage, and benefit from the natural resources in their local environment. This can exacerbate pressure on natural resources, spread unsustainable and illegal practices and create conflict among different land / resource users, leading to negative consequences on both livelihoods and biodiversity.

Transformation at the scale required for transforming the food system also requires a stronger enabling policy environment in the agricultural sector, particularly the development of policy tools that introduce effective incentive frameworks toward sustainable intensification – and disincentives to expansion. From 2015 to 2017, the agricultural support provided by a group 52 countries monitored by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) amounted to approximately $570 billion annually, 85 percent of which was in the form of producer subsidies. Distortionary agricultural subsidies often result in large negative impacts, worsening rather than improving climate outcomes. Significant opportunities exist to realign public support to deliver public-good outcomes and promote climate-smart agriculture (CSA). To make headway is this challenging area, it is necessary to link public expenditures to land management practices and better environmental outcomes while delivering positive impacts on soil carbon sequestration and productivity. Activities that promote policy dialogue, advisory services, and the design of monitoring and verification (MRV) protocols to strengthen client engagement and capacity in this critical area should be prioritized.

2) Baseline scenario

To meet the increasing and changing demand for food and fiber of 9.5 billion people by 2050, farmers will need to produce at least 50 percent more food. They will need to use land and water resources far more efficiently in an increasingly challenging environment, while also addressing climate mitigation and adaptation needs. Expanding food production becomes even more challenging as long-term crop yield trends level off in many parts of the world, and natural resources—including soils, water and biodiversity—are stretched dangerously thin. One in nine people suffers from chronic hunger and 12.9 percent of the population in developing countries is undernourished.

GEF's IP Programming Directions describe the challenging need for a significant transformation of global food and land use systems so that production areas integrated within larger landscapes continue to produce ecosystem services and maintain valuable natural capital that contributes to both local and global environmental benefits. While there is emerging evidence of integrated landscape management being adopted in several countries for both food security and ecosystem services, efforts are still not at scale. Achieving this transition will require a holistic, system-wide approach integrating both horizontal (land and natural resources) and vertical (food value and supply chain) dimensions. Land degradation, declining agricultural productivity, malnutrition and rural poverty are interrelated problems that require a systems-level approach to planning, management, monitoring and decision making.

Many countries have embarked upon policy and institutional reforms to promote community-based rural development, and to enhance the engagement of stakeholders across sectors, as well as development partners, scientific institutions and the private sector. Most countries have committed to achieving sustainability and resilience, in line with their national development strategies, NAPs (UNCCD), NBSAPs (CBD), and National Communications and NAPAs (UNFCCC), as further described in Section 7 of this PFD. These commitments and frameworks signal that countries and international organizations recognize the key issues and threats described above. These global commitments provide a common framework for action toward larger global goals. Thus, there are considerable partnerships and initiatives going forward and momentum is building, if slowly. All this positive movement confirms that the timing is right for additional, more coordinated, scaled up action. However, there is often a gap between the rhetoric and the resources needed to deliver on these commitments.

Despite global commitments, country level efforts have mainly focused on access to inputs, mechanization, marketing, structuring of actors along value chains and capacity building. There is a need for more attention on integrating environmental priorities into management systems for production landscapes to reduce pressure on forests and natural habitats, preserve natural capital and enhance sustainability and resilience. Country level investments have generally been small relative to the size of the problems to be addressed. These efforts also have not yet sufficiently reached to the global level to capitalize on private sector and trade association commitments to sustainable food production systems and deforestation-free commodity value chains. Baselines for country project countries in the target geographies are described in Annexes and Table 5 provides a profile of programs and initiatives in the FOLUR space which provide a strong baseline for the program.

Global commodity companies are also aware of these challenges and working in the direction of sustainability. So far, however, these efforts have not reached the scale and pace of action needed to substantially reduce the rate of deforestation resulting from commodity expansion. Sometimes resource allocations are not sufficient for a fast pace and large scale of implementation. Also, private initiatives may be limited in scope to individual commodities, specific supply chain links or to a few countries. Good, local demonstrations of improved practices and greener supply chains are often over-shadowed by contradictory

incentives, insufficient practical knowledge, and lack of integrated, collaborative action across sectors, commodities and countries. In some countries and supply chains, political economy issues and imbalances in power between potential losers and gainers prevent the implementation of new practices or policy reforms.

Multiple parties are working on these issues: governments, trade associations, producing and manufacturing companies, and smallholders, plus consumer advocacy groups and environmental NGOs. However, this can lead to a range of fragmented approaches and potentially adversarial relationships, where the real need is for integrated, scaled up action. This increases the cost of implementation and imposes the cost of coordination. A new approach is necessary to capitalize on these individual efforts while addressing gaps and barriers along supply chains and production systems that prevent wider improvement in commodity production.

Country- and commodity-oriented efforts toward landscape and value chain greening are also not well integrated with key policy- and incentive-setting ministries, such as Finance and Trade. Thus, the baseline scenario has a gap in the application of policy tools that can be used to promote sustainability in supply chains and trade networks, including fiscal mechanisms, trade standards, etc. In the case of soybean production, for example, upstream policy reforms through the banking sector in Brazil enlisted financing institutions to improve environmental due diligence of proposed land- and agriculture-based investments, which resulted in changes in land management practices that were less destructive of rainforest. Better collaboration among key ministries on planning, policies and incentives is necessary to achieve impact at scale.

Though institutional capacity is gradually improving in developing countries, there are still gaps between the mandates and professional orientation of key ministries. For example, governments are often organized with different agencies managing agriculture and environment issues, so that policy, planning, and regulations are done separately based on the principles of different disciplines, even though activities must be implemented in the same physical space. This lack of integration has negative consequences for agricultural sustainability, as well as land management, water quality, food security, biodiversity, and climate change. Links to ministries of health, employment, finance or trade are likely even less established. There is insufficient exchange of knowledge between countries on sustainable agricultural development and environmental management.

Institutional gaps are often accompanied by policy gaps or barriers that undermine the ability to adopt innovations and scale up improved practices. Countries need improved policies and incentives at national and regional levels to support ecosystem and landscape-based production strategies. Agencies at national, district and local level need greater capacity to support wider adoption of improved approaches by smallholders and larger firms engaged in commodity production and value chains. Shifting to new practices is costly in time, resources and effort and may lead to better outcomes only after some delay. For this reason, incentives and knowledge transfer need to be scaled up to realize significant and widespread adoption of new methods.

In general, in agriculture, land use and environmental management, sound evidence-based decision making is undermined by weak and incompatible data collection and monitoring systems. This impedes the ability to target key problems across sectors and disciplines, to rigorously assess performance of interventions, and to argue for change based on evidence and measurement of results. Many monitoring tools linking agricultural practices, food security and

environmental indicators exist, but may not be used systematically across sectors, or not applied at an ecosystem scale, making it difficult to derive a unified message. Particularly in Sub-Saharan Africa, data and indicators on agriculture, livelihoods, water, carbon, soil degradation and biodiversity are generated by a range of institutions at various scales and using various methods, preventing systematic, integrated analysis, and stakeholder engagement around commonly held challenges.

Some private sector, commodity-oriented initiatives are striving to 'green' supply chains and install traceability of products down to producer or farm level. These initiatives provide key elements of more comprehensive solutions, but they could become stronger and more effective if better linked with government programs and incentive systems. In cocoa production in West Africa, improving sustainability depends on the actions of millions of small farmers. Key countries and leading chocolate companies have joined together in the Cocoa and Forests Initiative, a strategic partnership to improve practices to boost smallholder yields and shift away from the extensive approach of clearing new forest to create more output. This high-level initiative, backed by global pledges, is contributing to better coordination across agencies at the landscape level, for example the delivery of extension, guidelines, incentives and production inputs from the cocoa, forest and agriculture authorities in Ghana. In the case of palm oil, the industry worked with environmental organizations to create the Roundtable for Sustainable Palm Oil, which has developed voluntary standards for its members to improve land management practices towards sustainability. These are not fully effective because smaller producers and farmers lack the means to apply the standards cost effectively, so a large share of production remains uncertified - though efforts are ongoing to expand certification and assist smallholders with the cost of transition to new practices. To provide more depth on how these challenges and opportunities manifest themselves for specific commodity value chains, this section includes Boxes 1 to 5 on improving sustainability in the soybean, rice, palm oil, cocoa, and beef sectors, as examples.

A rising middle class is driving the increase in production, consumption and trade of major commodities with large environmental footprints. Income growth in the middle class is driving rapid growth in the demand for soy, beef and oil palm with changing diets (rising meat consumption + feed consumption), liberalized trade, biodiesel demand, supply-side drivers like cheap land, technologies and subsidies that drive-down production costs, and substitutions in oil and feed markets. These commodities have adverse impacts on forested lands (mostly tropical) when their cultivation expands into new areas and results in deforestation.

Despite the alarming trends, there are clear opportunities for improving the sustainability of commodity production and consumption that can lead to reduced pressure on forests and ecosystems. Improved land-use planning that establishes clear restrictions on land use, conservation of protected areas, and use of taxes, regulatory tools and incentives to encourage and reward compliance are promising avenues for achieving such objectives. Silvopastoral systems that promote win-win solutions such as improved animal welfare and productivity, increased income and product diversification, enhanced climate resilience and reduction in GHG emissions should be supported and scaled up. Such systems can be supported through PES schemes, price premiums, green credits under different climate change initiatives such as REDD+, GCF and 20x20 to name a few. The text boxes in this section provide more explanation by commodity.

Box 1. Challenges and opportunities for improving sustainability in Soybean Production

Challenges. Global demand for soybeans is rising driven largely by economic growth and increased meat consumption in emerging economies. This demand is fueling deforestation in places like South America – the Amazon, Cerrado of Brazil, Chaco of Paraguay and Argentina. The majority of Soy is used in animal feed, so it is linked to cattle/livestock production.

Opportunities. A focus on increasing yields through improved technologies, better spatial planning, and scaling up of sustainable models can help meet the growing market demand. Improving the standard for soy, through supporting movements such as the Roundtable for Responsible Soy, can add to the efforts and help build coalitions regionally and globally.

The Brazilian Soy Moratorium (BSM) was a key experiment in removing deforestation from soy value chains in the Brazilian Amazon region. It is an agreement among trading companies, NGOs, retailers and banks to not purchase or finance soybeans grown in fields converted from forests post-July 2008. The BSM has shown positive results since then, but just as in the case with the Brazilian Cattle Agreement, this would not have been possible without an enabling environment of tougher legal and regulatory measures by the Brazilian government as well as an expansion in conservation areas. More needs to be done in terms of improving industry standards, establishing incentives for compliance and generating buy-in from large scale farming companies.

Significant potential also exists for reducing the impact of agriculture on the environment at the farm and field level with rapidly evolving CSA technologies that increase production, reverse degradation, and enhance climate mitigation and/or adaptation. While CSA technologies – many of which are already well-known to scientists and farmers – promise to deliver a double or even triple win, their adoption by farmers has been slower and less far-reaching than would be expected based on field trials. Although training and capacity building remain important adoption factors, it is also clear that CSA technologies must be locally-adapted and financially-viable for farmers, either on their own or with support from "smart" subsidies or payments for ecosystem services. Thus, the adoption of CSA technologies at the field and farm level need to increase with the support of a combination of analytical and advisory services and public-private investments at field/farm level at a much higher scale than today.

While increased adoption of CSA technologies will play a key role in reducing land use changes from agriculture, it will also be important to restore previously degraded lands at a larger (landscape) scale and enhance both the ecosystem functioning and economic value of these lands. An estimated two billion hectares of deforested and degraded land worldwide could be restored to provide more ecosystem services, and governments and their partners have committed to reach ambitious restoration targets through such global commitments as the Bonn Challenge and the African Forest Landscape Restoration Initiative (AFR1000). While landscape restoration on agricultural land typically encompasses some CSA practices, such as managed natural regeneration and agroforestry, restoration goes beyond farmlands to incorporate better management of wildlife reserves, forest plantations, and other land uses. Landscape restoration and the achievement of related global commitments through operations at the landscape scale needs to be supported as a critical pathway to sustainable intensification of agriculture.

More broadly, there is a need to strengthen adaptive landscape planning and management to promote the adoption of more sustainable and economically viable land use and practices at the landscape scale. Many landscapes are characterized by a multitude of land uses and stakeholders that often act independently, sometimes resulting in unintended consequences for other land uses and users. Adaptive landscape planning and management relies on multi-stakeholder planning, supportive governance and tenure arrangements, long-term financing arrangements, and more flexible, multi-dimensional monitoring.

At both the jurisdictional and the national scale, more supportive governance, sectoral and fiscal policy, and finance are needed to drive innovations in the way that the environment and agriculture sectors are managed. As noted, landscape restoration and other kinds of landscape approaches require effective governance and tenure arrangements that incorporate relevant stakeholders into landscape-scale decision-making and recognize the rights – and responsibilities – of all legitimate land holders, in addition to sustained and significant financial resources. Meanwhile, at the national level, environmental policies supporting forest conservation may be insufficient in the face of production-based agricultural subsidies for crops that compete with forest for land, such as oil palm, or land tenure policies that require land to be put to “productive use” to demonstrate ownership.

Finally, the examples provided in the text boxes demonstrate the importance of partnerships with the private sector plus better coordination across agencies within a landscape approach, even though institutional mandates and commodity producers are organized sectorally. At the same time, these few country- and commodity-based examples illustrate the need for further support and catalytic action to achieve scale, to really transform the way landscapes are managed in the production of these key global commodities. Combinations of these approaches and improved awareness in the private sector and consumer markets can help to scale up these approaches to more commodities, more countries, more producers, and more sustainable global supply chains.

There is a need for more integrated solutions, combining market solutions with regulatory tools. Some steps are being taken to move toward sustainable solutions, but these are sometimes partial or transitory. For example, voluntary market-based approaches (e.g., Forest Stewardship Council and the Roundtable for Sustainable Palm Oil) have been a valuable means to improve production methods and reduce supply chain risks over the past three decades. These systems have been successful in engaging trade associations and commodity firms in moving toward sustainable solutions. Sometimes, however, these initiatives are not well aligned with Government strategies and programs. Fragmentation can also be seen at the ground level because businesses and civil society partners can only support implementation of a few initiatives or because different standards and criteria are promoted by different coalitions of NGO and industry partners. Indonesia, for example, has promoted a separate, domestic sustainable palm oil initiative aimed at certifying smallholders. In Ghana, a wide range of certification and validation systems for cocoa production have confused smallholder farmers expected to adopt improved practices (e.g., fair trade, free of child labor, deforestation free). Certification also costs time and money and the will to sustain the system is eroded if there is little price premium in the market. Opportunities to improve the links between supporting improvements in supply-side enabling conditions and demand-side market leverage have yet to be fully harnessed.

Box 2. Challenges and Opportunities for Improving Sustainability of the Food Staples

Challenges. Rice, wheat, and maize together supply more than 50 percent of all plant-derived calories consumed by the world's population. Of these three, rice is by far the most important food crop for people in low- and lower-middle-income countries. Asia produces and consumes about 90 percent of the world's rice, which is also a staple food in Latin America and the Caribbean, and increasingly in West Africa (Mohanty 2013). With demand for food projected to continue to grow, along with rising intensity and frequency of droughts with the effects of climate change, it is imperative to increase the sustainability, efficiency and effectiveness in the food system to prevent encroachment of food production into intact ecosystems. For example, climate change is expected to significantly reduce rice yields (between 10 and 15 percent), putting the food security of millions of poor at severe risk. There will also be renewed pressure to expand into fragile ecosystems to make up for the deficit. This sets up a vicious cycle, as the current practice of rice production emits large quantities of methane, consumes very large amounts of water, and degrades soil and water quality through often excessive use of fertilizers and chemical inputs, further accelerating climate change and ecosystem degradation.

Opportunities. More sustainable rice production can be achieved through an integrated approach to water, plant, soil, and nutrient management, which can help to achieve the triple wins of higher productivity, greater resilience, and reduced greenhouse gas emissions. These "climate smart" techniques managed judiciously at the landscape level offer great potential for reduced water footprint, sustainable intensification, preservation of the natural resource base through integrated nutrient management and lower use of chemical inputs, all while delivering higher yields and income for farmers.

These practices include intermittent irrigation, reduced seed rate, early transplanting, wider spacing of seedlings, and applications of organic fertilizer. The effects on producers' income results from the lower costs of reduced seed, fertilizer, pesticide, and water inputs as well as through higher yields. The dynamic of producing more with less relies heavily on adaptation of the practices to suit the specific conditions in which they are applied. Production techniques that apply crop residues in lieu of nitrogen fertilizers can reduce levels of both methane and nitrous oxide emissions from rice fields compared with regular irrigated production. Increased rice grain and straw yield, root biomass, and soil organic matter, in part through applications of green manure and mulch, generate climate change mitigation benefits in which rice production sequesters substantially more carbon. Adaptation benefits are generated by producing more climate-resilient and disease-resistant plants. Realizing this potential requires public and private partnerships through the food system and supply chains, starting at the farm by investing in research, innovation and advisory services to promote sustainable technologies, resilient seed varieties, and climate smart production practices, as well as policy and institutional arrangements that provide the incentives for behavioral change towards sustainable practices, including responsible and efficient value chains, influencing consumer demand towards sustainable sourced and environmentally sensitive foods.

Box 3. Challenges and opportunities for improving sustainability in Palm Oil Production

Challenges: Oil Palm is one of the more visible and profitable agricultural commodities driving the expansion of industrial and small-scale plantations into forested areas, especially in Southeast Asia. Between 2000 and 2010, around 4.5-7 million ha was deforested in Indonesia, with around 20 percent of that due to oil palm plantations.

Opportunities: Sustainably produced palm oil, free from deforestation and social conflicts, has become the aspired goal for many consumers, buyers and governments, reinforced through zero-deforestation commodity supply chain pledges. RSPO certification has both the instruments for reducing deforestation and global legitimacy but effectiveness remains constrained by scale, market demand, and costs. Laws and regulations for reducing deforestation have focused on strict enforcement without any positive incentives.

More systematic efforts are required to address the yield gap between small-scale and industrial oil palm growers to reduce agricultural expansion into forests and peatlands. Finding incentives for financially viable models of small-scale production models are being identified for scale up. Finding appropriate mechanisms for taxing plantations and investigating the legal barriers to jurisdictional certification can lead to increased sustainability.

Box 4. Challenges and Opportunities for Improving Sustainability in the Cocoa Sector

Challenges. Cocoa, like other global commodities, faces the triple challenge of increasing productivity on limited land, reducing deforestation pressure, and adapting to the impacts of climate change. Expansion of cocoa production in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana caused millions of hectares of deforestation and ecosystem degradation. This leaves the cocoa landscapes in an unsustainable condition and more vulnerable to climate change. Removing forests increases the impacts of heavy rains and flooding and decreases soil fertility. Degraded soils are more erodible and limit options for rehabilitation. Climate models show a decline in the area that will be suitable for cocoa cultivation in the region.

Sustainability of the cocoa sector depends on the actions of millions of smallholder cocoa farmers, primarily in West Africa. Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire account for 60 percent of global cocoa supply. Cocoa production is extremely important to the economies of these two countries and to the livelihoods of about a quarter of the population. Despite growing global demand for chocolate, smallholder farmers are seeing lower incomes and declining yields due to poor tree and soil management, pests and diseases, aging tree stock, limited expertise in modern techniques, and a lack of access to improved inputs and affordable finance schemes. Smallholders lack the expertise, technology, and finance to invest in improving production, restoration and moving to climate smart cocoa practices. All these factors threaten the cocoa supply chain and the long-term prosperity and sustainability of cocoa production in West Africa. Other cocoa growing regions face different challenges, but share in the need to respond to consumer demand for more sustainable production practices.

Opportunities. Governments, smallholders, and supply-chain companies (cocoa traders, buyers, and manufacturers) now recognize the economic costs of environmental degradation and the need to move to sustainable production. The countries and leading chocolate companies have joined together in the Cocoa & Forests Initiative (https://www.idhsustainabletrade.com/initiative/cocoa-and-forests/), a strategy to eliminate deforestation and degradation in the cocoa supply chain and restore degraded lands and forests. The CFI emerged from consultations with government officials, CSOs, development partners, and World Cocoa Foundation member companies. Partnerships and investment are key to allow farmers to rehabilitate farms and adopt better practices, and to break the destructive cycle of expansion into forests. The CFI includes plans to speed up investments in long-term sustainable production, which would improve the lives of millions of farmers, benefit the governments and companies, and generate substantial global environmental benefits.

With the inclusion of Ghana, Côte d'Ivoire and Colombia, the FOLUR IP coalition will build on this substantial momentum toward supporting smallholders in sustainably intensifying cocoa production. Other FOLUR countries can learn from the West African experience with pest management, restoration and the need for climate smart approaches – as well as the integrated vision and partnerships that are guiding both public and private sector actors toward sustainable production.

Box 5. Challenges and opportunities for improving sustainability in Beef Production

Challenges: There has been a significant increase in demand for livestock products in both domestic and export markets in the last 50 years. 50-70 percent of pasture under traditional cattle ranching worldwide is currently degraded. In the Amazon region of Brazil, 70 percent of cleared land is under cattle pasture. Challenges related to achieving deforestation-free beef include: difficulty in tracing the indirect suppliers of cattle; an oligopsony, i.e. a limited number of powerful buyers; lack of reliable and transparent monitoring systems; a crime and punishment process; and a lack of compensation/incentive for farmers that do more than what is required by forestry regulations.

Opportunities: FOLUR IP can support countries and companies in a collaborative, large-scale industry transformation towards sustainable value chains for beef. Examples of where sustainable beef standards have been promoted include the IMAC Matto Grosso initiative – a multi-stakeholder process to achieve consensus on jurisdictional priorities/performance, including pasture restoration and productivity. Other examples are the Chinese Sustainable Meat Declaration (2017); and Consumer Good Forum company commitments for 2020.

The Brazilian Cattle Agreement (BCA) is another example of an experiment in removing deforestation from the beef value chain in the Brazilian Amazon. It was an agreement among the largest meat processing companies (JBS, Minerva, Marfrig, Bertin) and NGOs to end the purchase of cattle from farms deforested after October 2009, as well as from indigenous territories or reserves encroached upon.

3) ALTERNATIVE SCENARIO

Overarching Vision

GEF's vision for the FOLUR Impact Program (IP) recognizes that the way we produce food and use land over the coming decades is critically important for the health of the planet. Landscape-scale interventions based on comprehensive planning are expected to foster a transformational change in food systems and land use that is more environmentally sustainable. Production systems should be able to produce sufficient food and agricultural commodities without deforestation and natural habitat degradation. In parallel, there is a need for wide scale restoration of degraded areas to productive conditions or natural ecosystems. Landscape and commodity level actions also need to be supported by and embedded into an enabling environment of policies and incentives at the national level.

As proposed, the IP will support more integrated, collaborative approaches and better aligned policies and incentives. Improved, more comprehensive planning, accompanied by land use maps and related analysis and inclusive participation, is needed to rationalize land use in integrated landscape management approaches that address interconnectedness and trade-offs across multiple scales and ecosystems (natural and agricultural). Improved

governance is needed to align incentives and enabling policies to promote sustainability, replace uncertainty with consistency, and eliminate unintended negative interactions that arise when multiple sectoral plans are implemented independently of each other. The IP will promote knowledge sharing to spark improvements and leverage the financing needed to implement and scale up new approaches and move away from business as usual. Notably, there is a need to catalyze action through multi-sector coalitions to deliver transformative improvements at scale. FOLUR country projects will catalyze more resource-efficient and effective production practices in more sustainable and resilient landscapes and agricultural production value chains. These results will require global engagement of the private sector, including agribusiness, food processing industry, and the financial sector, to scale up improved practices and quality standards across global value chains.

The World Bank and its partner Implementing Agencies share this vision of an alternative scenario that can address the challenges identified in the baseline scenario and move decisively toward more sustainable food systems and value chains, where externalities are reduced, practices that cause deforestation are removed from supply chains, and landscapes are better managed and restored to ensure their long term ability to produce food and ecosystem services. The FOLUR IP design therefore aims to promote comprehensive land planning, improve governance and align incentives, scale up of practical applications in commodity value chain partnerships, leverage investments through linkage with private and public partners, and promote institutional collaboration in integrated approaches at country and landscape level.

Programmatic Approach

FOLUR's programmatic approach recognizes that the environmental and sustainability challenges associated with food and commodity production systems require an integrated and multi-level approach working across local, national and global scale. Achieving this transition will require a holistic, system-wide approach integrating both horizontal (land and natural resources) and vertical (food value and supply chain) dimensions. Land degradation, declining agricultural productivity, malnutrition and rural poverty are interrelated problems that require a systems-level approach to planning, management, monitoring and decision making. The FOLUR IP will address this need to catalyze transformational shift through actions at priority landscape level, as well as at the national and regional levels through a combination of investments, policy and governance interventions, and convening coalitions of engaged partners globally or regionally working with value chain organizations and private sector actors to leverage new partnerships and investments toward transformative and sustainable outcomes.

The FOLUR IP is comprised of global partnerships, a knowledge to action platform, and country level project linked up as illustrated in Figure 1 and designed to advance substantially beyond ongoing efforts to achieve sustainability, meet global commitments and deliver global environmental benefits. The FOLUR IP will add value in several strategic ways through the integrated component structure illustrated below. First, Country projects will work in critical landscapes on key commodity and restoration challenges, generating results, and most importantly identifying, testing and verifying the efficacy of best practices and lessons for wider replication. Second, a global knowledge to action platform will integrate the projects, partners, policies and practices into a program that is greater than the sum of its parts through engagement with value chains, policy and advocacy and proactive knowledge management.; building on FOLUR country engagements and scaling up at global levels and working on demand side. Third, the overall IP will work closely with and bring together coalitions and partner

organizations selected based on their comparative advantages for strategic value and impact. The partners will be learning, leveraging and lifting the level of ambition and results – spreading through established platforms and knowledge networks to scale up, mainstream, and incentivize improved practices for better landscape level outcomes and greener commodity supply chains.

Figure 1 provides an overview of the FOLUR Program structure, illustrating the components of the Country Projects and the Global Platform Project and how they work together to achieve transformational impacts at the global level. More detail on the activities proposed under each Component is provided in Section 5 of this PFD.

Figure 1: FOLUR IP Program Overview

FOLUR's design provides a strong rationale for a programmatic approach, which through a series of individual investment projects, will adopt an approach that accounts for social, economic, institutional and policy needs for sustainable agricultural production value chains and resilient landscapes at scale. Key considerations for collective action include:

- Targeting key landscapes and commodities through selection of strategic CPs and linking them up for wider impact through knowledge sharing, advocacy, upgrading of standards and policy reforms. The platform will design and deliver strategic TA, policy advice, and training products specifically tailored to address issues and challenges that affect multiple countries and value chains. As further detailed in Section 7, the FOLUR CPs have substantial geographic and commodity coverage for key commodities and production landscapes. The spatial distribution of the IP seeks to cover globally important geographies for both the commercial agricultural commodities (e.g., soybeans, coffee, cocoa, palm oil and livestock) and food staples (e.g., rice, wheat and maize). The major commodity/food groups that are important for achieving the FOLUR outcomes at scale are well represented in the current set of countries and landscapes, and more will be encouraged to join in a subsequent round. For palm oil production and the potential for influence on the global food production system, FOLUR is well-positioned with the participation of the two largest palm oil producers, Indonesia and Malaysia. Of the top six global rice producers, China, Indonesia, Thailand, and Vietnam are FOLUR CPs. About 75% of the global cocoa bean production and value are accounted for by the three countries currently in the FOLUR IP – Cote D'Ivoire, Ghana and Indonesia. With the inclusion of Indonesia, Ethiopia, Columbia, Peru, Guatemala and Mexico, the FOLUR IP includes six of the top 10 coffee producers in terms of volume and value. Regarding wheat production, Kazakhstan is an important producer in central Asia. This first round of FOLUR countries does not include substantial investments in major beef production landscapes, but does include Ukraine an important dairy producer. The first round CPs did not include major interventions in soy, but these are expected to join in a later round.

- Partnering with coalitions of organizations globally – including partnerships with research, advocacy, civil society, government and private sector institutions - that are already engaged in the landscapes/commodities/sustainability space contributes to more efficient and collaborative efforts, while avoiding fragmentation of initiatives. This will add value by advancing dialogue on key issues, catalyzing partnerships, leveraging knowledge and bringing resources to bear to solve problems. The coalitions and their communities of practice are an active space for coordinated understanding and collective action on a scale beyond what CPs can accomplish individually. In the case that relevant global partnerships do not exist for a commodity or a theme, the FOLUR IP will work with existing partners to broaden their scope to also cover them.

- Engaging the private sector at multiple levels (in a coordinated and efficient manner) to develop systematic solutions, promote and strengthen sustainability standards and practices, form/catalyze partnerships at landscape, country and global level to increase action and investments that lower environmental impacts and increase sustainability at all levels. Platform partners will also assist countries to engage with global market actors for their specific targeted commodities and food crops.

- Integrating action of partners through FOLUR Global Platform, with the WBG as lead agency, which brings along convening power, high level country engagements, financing potential, global knowledge and long experience addressing cross-sectoral, multi-dimensional sustainable development challenges. The platform creates the venue for partner coalitions to jointly assess opportunities, prioritize interventions, and deploy the comparative advantage and expertise of the core partners to address key challenges, whether at landscape, country, or global level.

The coalition partnerships and private sector engagements under the Platform will help to scale up FOLUR successful approaches to more commodities, more countries, more producers, and more sustainable global supply chains than could be achieved by CPs independently.

Theory of Change

The FOLUR IP is designed to advance sustainable, integrated landscapes and efficient food supply chains at scale. The FOLUR IP will also enhance and support participating country projects to achieve Focal Area Objectives and to scale up innovation, financing, and impact. The Program will increase the momentum for integrated solutions toward the transformation of production systems, value chains and landscapes toward greater sustainability. The FOLUR design is built on the following theory of change, illustrated in Figure 2 below.

The IP aims to catalyze action by bringing governments, companies, NGOs, and smallholders together into partnerships to catalyze transformative improvements, particularly in large-scale food production landscapes and commodity value chains where there is potential to generate significant global environmental benefits. FOLUR Country Projects will engage in more participatory and comprehensive land use planning and mapping, promote better governance and aligned incentives, scale up improved practices and leverage investments. The FOLUR Global Platform Project (Knowledge to Action Platform) will provide additional value chain partnership strengthening, policy and advocacy support and strategic knowledge management and communications. The FOLUR Global Platform will build on ongoing partnerships and networks to advance the uptake and adoption of greener commodity value chains, improve enabling conditions for investment in sustainable land use practices and landscape restoration, improve collaboration and alignment among implementing and regulating authorities for more scaled up and integrated action.

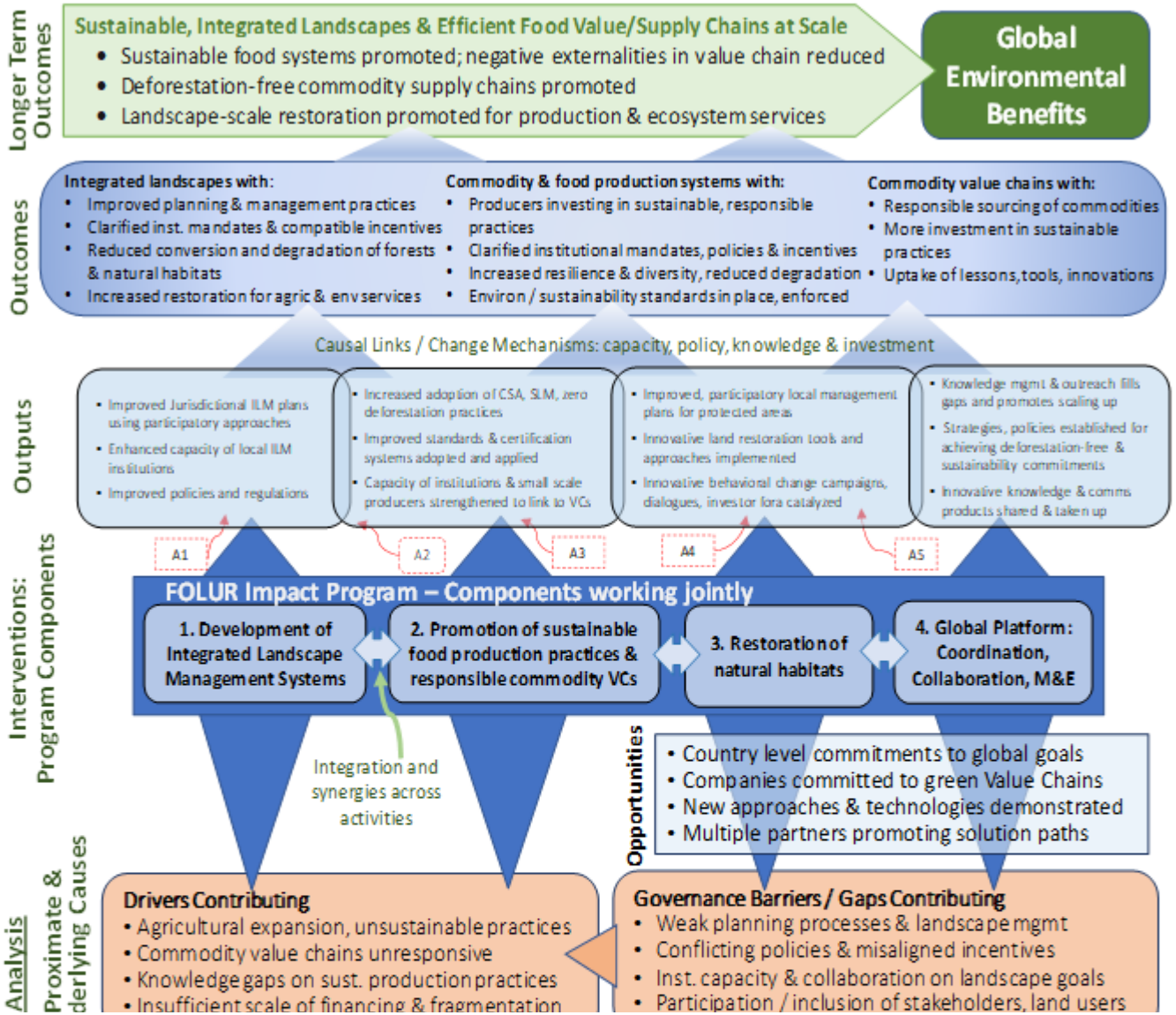
The components of the FOLUR Program are designed as key interventions at the center of the Theory of Change (see Figure 2). In the TOC, the FOLUR program components are shown at the center, with downward links showing how these strategies address the underlying drivers and governance gaps, while upward links show how the strategies contribute to producing key outputs that lead to desired outcomes. Activities needed to develop comprehensive land use plans as a basis for integrated land management (Component 1) are specifically tailored to address drivers of forest loss and environmental degradation that stem from weak governance and planning, weak coordination and collaboration, and weak inclusion of key stakeholders. Implementation of activities related to promoting more sustainable practices and more responsible value chains (Component 2) seek to address drivers related to agricultural expansion, poor practices, misaligned policies, and value chains with weak standards for assessing sustainability. Activities under restoration of natural habitats (component 3) provide demonstration value for addressing drivers and improving governance through collective action, learning by doing, and participation/ inclusion. Activities under the Global Platform (capacity, policy and knowledge management) are aimed at addressing knowledge gaps, weak technical capacity, and conflicting / misaligned policies.

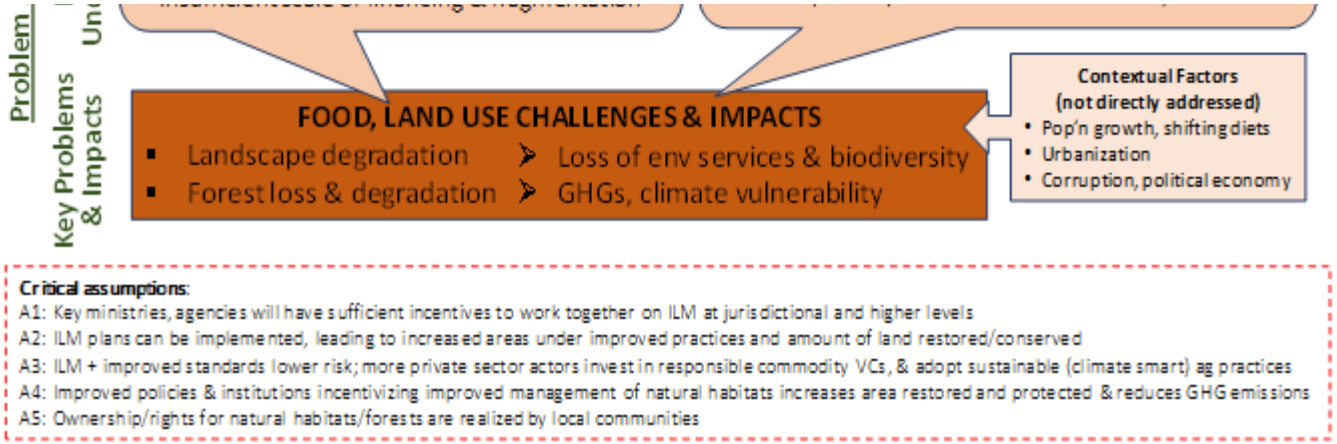
These actions and investments will be aimed at producing improved rules and practices for integrated landscape management and better protection of conservation areas; better aligned policies & incentives across sectors and commodities and capacity for their implementation; wider adoption of FOLUR-promoted technologies, practices, financing strategies, backed by harmonized plans, incentives and collaborative approaches; and scaled up investment through multilateral banks and development partners, including private sector investment, as well as farmer producers adopting more sustainable approaches.

These outputs will then lead to desired outcomes, including landscapes with improved, sustainable approaches, reduced conversion and degradation of forests / habitats, managed by stronger institutions with clearer mandates and harmonized incentive systems; improved management of commodity production systems, increasing resilience and diversity, and reducing threats, with greater investment in integrated landscape scale production systems, supported by all links in the supply chain.

These outcomes will advance more sustainable food systems, more deforestation-free commodity supply chains, and more large-scale restoration of degraded landscapes, while also reducing deforestation and negative externalities. These in turn will produce Global Environmental Benefits, including: biodiversity enhanced/protected; emissions reduced/avoided; climate resilience enhanced; and land degradation avoided/reversed. The theory of change (see Figure 1 below) is elaborated based on the GEF-7 Replenishment Programming Directions. Transforming food and agriculture landscapes and value chains will also contribute critically to achieving the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs, in particular SDG2, SDG13, SDG15 and SDG1.

Figure 2. FOLUR IP – Theory of Change





In addition to the TOC, the baseline scenario identified several key gaps and barriers that will have to be overcome to achieve deforestation free commodity value chains and restored landscapes and achieve scale (see Table 1). These gaps in planning, knowledge, policies and incentives, scale of action, financing, and collaboration among institutions and land users are addressed in this alternative scenario in the design of the key interventions and components as illustrated in the TOC and summarized in the table below.

Table 1. FOLUR Structure in Response to Key Gaps and Barriers	
Key Gaps (causes and barriers)	FOLUR Design (key intervention areas)
Planning & Knowledge. Gap between the knowledge / understanding of global processes and impacts and the practical knowledge need to improve sustainability at ground level	Comprehensive land use planning as a key part of integrated land management, coupled with partner engagement and advisory services, knowledge management and outreach, South-South learning
Integrating Policy / Incentives. Gap between the high value that society and consumers place on commodities and the low value placed on ecosystem services from sustainable landscapes	Better governance, better aligned incentives, internalizing externalities, coupled with policy analysis and advocacy support
Scale. Gap between deforestation-free commitments and the needed scale of action in production processes and the need for wide adoption of ILM practices at landscape level	Scaled up practical applications, coupled with commodity value chain partnerships
Financing. Gap between resources available and resources needed to implement integrated	Leveraged investments through linkage with private and public partners, knowledge sharing
Collaboration. Gap between government programs, private financing and the producers/ farmers/ households managing production systems (that affect landscapes)	Catalyze integrated approaches at country and landscape level, coupled with policy and advocacy support

The structure of the FOLUR IP is further described in Section 5 below.

With the GEF resources, Country Projects and the Global Platform Project under this FOLUR IP can help to close these gaps and remove the barriers identified in the baseline scenario and put resources and partnerships to work toward implementing actions needed to reach the global commitments for landscape restoration and deforestation-free commodities. The FOLUR IP, the basis for the alternative scenario, will include the following strategies and features. These strategies also build into the Theory of Change helping to address the required inputs and assumptions needed for success.

- **Collaboration and convening**. The FOLUR IP brings together an unparalleled suite of partners that have demonstrated the ability to address these types of issues and to move to global solutions. FAO, Good Growth Partnership (GGP), Food and Land Use Coalition (FOLU), Global Landscape Forum (GLF) and their member organizations, among other multi-stakeholder consortia, bring to this IP critical experience, lessons and networks to bridge knowledge gaps. These core partners are also networks of organizations that can help FOLUR to reach more institutions in more countries, more private sector players, thus globalizing the reach of the improvements that are being applied. More detailed information on the partner organizations is covered under the Global Platform Project in the Annex. This action addresses TOC assumptions A1, A2 in particular.

- **Landscape approach.** The IP will emphasize a landscape approach, an integrated approach to managing the food production systems and natural habitats to deliver multiple benefits across the interlinked challenges of food security, environmental sustainability and climate change, buidling on the work done within the countries. Landscape approaches have to be embedded in national level policies and guidance to ensure action across sectors and levels of government. TOC: A2, A5.

- **Jurisdictions and planning.** The IP will target promising jurisdictional approaches, where comprehensive planning on a sub-national level aligns incentives between actors and generates multiple benefits for companies, governments, and local communities. TOC; A1, A5.

- **Planning and knowledge.** Knowledge exchange and outreach efforts will disseminate good examples and demonstrations with the evidence that policymakers, investors and households need to improve their land management choices. TOC: A1, A2.

- **Restoration opportunities.** The IP will support restoration activities and leverage financing across a network of landscapes that span regions. To accomplish this, the IP will work to support, advance and replicate successful sustainable land management practices from the landscape to the national level, including incentives and standards in national policies. TOC: A4.

- **Value chain incentives.** Changing supply chains create a powerful incentive that restructures entire sectors of the production economy. The IP will work to strengthen links from consumers to producers by translating the demand for sustainable processes and practices down the production chain from the international buyers to global processors to the original producers who are critical to implementing sustainable practices on the ground. TOC: A3.

- **Technical assistance and analysis.** Analysis will help move upstream from the problems on the ground to address the policies and incentives systematically, removing barriers to address this incentive gap. This feature also allows the IP to achieve the two-way exchange of information and ideas among country projects and with the global actors and policies. TOC: A2, A4.

- **Capture and share innovations.** The IP will work to capture the innovative solutions and approaches that projects are developing in response to these challenges, and to share them widely for replication and scaling up. Delivering on commitments under the SDGs will require a significant increase of sharing relevant, practical, operational knowledge for the use of landscape and value chain practitioners. TOC: A3, A4.

- **Knowledge to action venues.** The FOLUR Global Platform Project will capitalize on existing global gatherings and deploy technology so that key actors from CPs, private sector, global value chains and partner organizations jurisdictions can exchange experiences, share successes, and inspire replication across countries and commodities. The IP will build on and make use of venues that are already emerging, such the GLF and, FOLU. TOC: A1, A4.

With these partners and features, the FOLUR IP alternative scenario will deliver enhanced and additional Global Environmental Benefits far beyond the baseline scenario. These include biodiversity enhanced/ protected, climate mitigation: emissions reduced/avoided, climate resilience enhanced, land degradation avoided/reversed. These GEBs are explained in further detail in Section E.

4) Alignment with GEF focal Area and/or Impact Program strategies

Following GEF-7 programming guidance the FOLUR IP, both Country Projects and Global Platform Project will align with and deliver on the following GEF-7 focal area objectives (Table 2), as illustrated in the theory of change.

Table 2: GEF Focal Areas		
Biodiversity	**Climate Change Mitigation**	**Land Degradation**
BD-1-1 Mainstream biodiversity across sectors as well as landscapes and seascapes through biodiversity mainstreaming in priority sectors BD-2-7 Address direct drivers to protect habitats and species and Improve financial sustainability, effective management, and ecosystem coverage of the global protected area estate	CCM-2-6 Demonstrate mitigation options with systemic impacts for food systems, land use and restoration impact program	LD-1-1 Maintain or improve flow of agro-ecosystem services to sustain food production and livelihoods through Sustainable Land Management (SLM) LD-1-2 Maintain or improve flow of ecosystem services, including sustaining livelihoods of forest-dependent people through Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) LD-1-3 Maintain or improve flows of ecosystem services, including sustaining livelihoods of forest-dependent people through Forest Landscape Restoration (FLR) LD-1-4 Reduce pressures on natural resources from competing land uses and increase resilience in the wider landscape

The FOLUR is also aligned with the World Bank Group's anti-poverty goals, International Development Association (IDA) 18 Policy Commitments (three of which relate to agriculture and climate change), and the United Nations (UN) Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which note that agriculture is the main interface between people and the environment and thus key to sustainability, including biodiversity and climate solutions. Agriculture and climate change are key to the World Bank's twin goals of ending extreme poverty and promoting shared prosperity. The agriculture sector contributes substantially to developing countries' GDP and is the direct source of food security and income for millions of smallholder farmers – threatened by climate change. By 2030, SDG2 "Zero Hunger" aims to "ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters." SDG2 specifically calls for doubling the productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, and of women farmers and other vulnerable groups as well as a transition to sustainable and productive agriculture. SDG13 "Climate Action" includes among its objectives to "promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries…including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities." SDG 15 aims to sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation, and halt biodiversity loss. Similarly, SDG1 "No Poverty" aims to "build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events." By aligning with these global frameworks and Bank strategic directions, the FOLUR IP maximizes efforts to influence policies, strategies, and financing at a higher level. As designed the IP also builds on efforts made under the Bonn Challenge, Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) targets.

5) INCREMENTAL REASONING AND EXPECTED CONTRIBUTIONS FROM THE BASELINE, THE GEF AND CO-FINANCING

The FOLUR IP, comprised of global partnerships, a knowledge to action platform, and country level projects, will advance substantially beyond ongoing efforts to achieve sustainability, meet global commitments and deliver global environmental benefits. In the absence of a strategic and programmatic approach, efforts will continue in a sectoral and fragmented manner without a focus on sustainability and long-term planning.

The FOLUR IP will add value in several strategic ways through an integrated component structure. First, Country projects will work in critical landscapes on key commodity and restoration challenges, generating results, and most importantly identifying, testing and verifying the efficacy of best practices and lessons for wider replication. Second, a global knowledge to action platform will integrate the projects, partners, policies and practices into a program that is greater than the sum of its parts through engagement with value chains, policy and advocacy and proactive knowledge management.; building on FOLUR country engagements and scaling up at global levels and working on demand side. Third, the overall IP will work closely with and bring together coalitions and partner organizations selected based on their comparative advantages for strategic value and impact. The partners will be learning, leveraging and lifting the level of ambition and results – spreading through established platforms and knowledge networks to scale up, mainstream, and incentivize improved practices for better landscape level outcomes and greener commodity supply chains.

FOLUR component 1 will focus on developing integrated landscape management (ILM) systems through incremental support for promoting participatory planning and monitoring for improved land use at landscape level; strengthening governance and institutional capacity and supporting policies and incentives at the national level for wider replication and scale up. Illustrative activities include the following which are further elaborated in the country project submissions.

- Promote participatory planning for improved land use & allocation at landscape level
- Strengthen governance and build capacity across landscape and land use management institutions
- Promote policies and incentives for innovation and scale up of action on the ground.

FOLUR component 2 will focus on promoting and investing in sustainable and climate-smart food production practices and responsibly sourced commodity value chains through incremental support for promoting and sharing knowledge and experience with proven climate-smart agricultural technologies and practices, improving restoration for production and land use practices in the specified ILM plans, governance structures and tools for sustainable productive use and restoration and policy advancements to support sustainable value chains, including certification systems and production standards. Illustrative activities include:

- Promote resilience and increased productivity through sustainable intensification
- Deploy improved land use practices and restoration activities
- Strengthen improved governance structures & deploy tools to shift stakeholder practices toward sustainable productive use and restoration
- Promote policies and incentives for innovation and scale up of sustainable value chains
- Convene partners, leverage finance to promote replication and scale up.

FOLUR component 3 will focus on restoration of natural habitats and avoiding forest loss through incremental support for biodiversity conservation, and sustainable land and forest management according to the ILM plan, promoting activities to strengthen governance, policies and regulations, and incentives for scale up of restoration activities for conservation in degraded habitats and high conservation value forests. Illustrative activities include:

- Deploy improved land use practices and restoration activities
- Strengthen governance across landscape and institutional capacity building
- Promote policies and incentives for innovation and scale up of restoration activities
- Convene partners, leverage finance to promote replication and scale up.

FOLUR component 4 will provide the overall support for Program Coordination, Collaboration, and Capacity Building at the CP level and at the global level under the Platform.

Country Level Engagements

As part of the IP design, country level work will emphasize the landscape approach which integrates planning and implementation across production areas and natural habitats and seeks to achieve multiple goals in different areas, not only sustainable production. The GEF Focal Area investments in the countries (the FOLUR country projects) will catalyze action on the ground, implement improved practices, harmonize policies, and build local partnerships that will deliver a significant share of the expected global environmental benefits. CPs will work toward transformative impacts domestically, but will also serve as demonstrations for practical innovations, laboratories for scaling up and generators of evidence about what works. CPs will also contribute to global efforts by contributing knowledge and lessons, by convening and collaborating in global gatherings and by engaging with private sector and financial interests at the global level.

In support of country-led efforts, the GEF implementing agencies will be sharing knowledge and experience needed to develop country level solutions, providing tailored technical inputs, and supporting policy reform so that successful practices can be replicated more widely, and incentives can be better aligned. The CPs will contribute to GEBs, land preservation, land restoration, and reducing deforestation and degradation as an element of local agricultural production practices. These country project investments, in aggregate, will also focus on sharing knowledge, experience and improvements needed to develop country level solutions, to expand the scope of its reach outside the participating countries and beyond the life of the projects.

Co-financing from Governments and private sector partners in the form of direct expenditure, grants, and in-kind activities will also support country projects. Given that the country projects are based on country priorities and aligned with international commitments, the program envisages additional resources to flow for parallel and associated activities that improve management of landscapes, agricultural systems and protected areas. These resources, enumerated in the CP annexes, include pipeline financing from MDBs, contributions from the UN Agencies' country programs, other IA programs, development agencies, and grants from other partners, besides government programs and projects. These synergies are critical to achieve scale in the transformation of food systems and value chains.

Global Engagements

To catalyze the broader transformation of the food system at global and national levels, the FOLUR Impact Program will bring together country decision makers, partners, value chain firms, potential financiers and civil society organizations regularly for knowledge exchange and lesson sharing on priority commodities and landscapes. For example, FOLUR can have important contributions in Ghana and Cote D'Ivoire by sharing experience across the border and helping to harmonize practices and incentives among smallholders in both countries. These lessons can be further shared with other cocoa value chain countries to help achieve increased productivity in resilient landscapes. This will contribute to GEBs, land conservation, land restoration, and reducing deforestation and degradation as an element of local agricultural production practices – the sum of which will be greater than the sum of these country projects. Significantly, the FOLUR program is expected to increase the global reach and impact of interventions by scaling up and out, by mainstreaming into improved policies and practices that become new business norms.

At the Global Platform level, the World Bank and FOLUR Partners will strive to reach broader objectives, scaled up impact, mainstreaming of improved practices, systematic uptake and policy changes that make sustainable approaches the new norm, not the exception. The platform will be creating momentum, leverage financing, influence policies, and engage the private sector at country and global levels (beyond project sites). The FOLUR partners expect to expand the impact of country level efforts by promoting learning and outreach, supporting policy and institutional changes towards more integrated sustainable development, demonstrating improved practices, and supporting and deepening corporate engagement on value chain partnerships.

FOLUR will build on the partnerships, networks and momentum toward collaboration and sustainability that have already been created (baseline scenario). The platform will collaborate with existing networks and coalitions of partners (GGP, FOLU, GLF, others) to go beyond global convening and commitments by helping to make these pledges operational in specific circumstances and to build upon efforts so far. The FOLUR partnership will contribute to the design and implementation of specific practical solutions and agreements that address specific issues/bottlenecks in specific landscapes or commodity value chains. Landscape restoration and deforestation-free initiatives need financing for specific investments, specific agreements on how to implement needed changes, and negotiation on how to share costs and benefits among stakeholders (i.e., small and large-scale producers, manufacturers, and governments). These initiatives that link countries and companies (e.g., CFI) also need space to be implemented in areas that are properly planned and zoned for that activity to take place, supported by appropriate government enabling conditions regulations and compliance authorities.

The FOLUR Global Platform Project will function as a knowledge to action platform deploying a range of communication, outreach and convening tools to ensure that project level innovations, improved practices and incentives are well documented and widely understood among relevant practitioners, policy makers, and financiers at the national and global level. Advocacy and outreach will aim at the organizations and institutions most able to adopt and replicate these lessons more widely across a region, sector or value chain, and to ensure that improved practices and incentives are adopted systemically, not isolated good examples. Partnerships with the Good Growth Partnership (and its green commodities community) and the Food and Land Use Coalition allow FOLUR, including the country projects, to immediately benefit from networks and relationships with private sector value chain actors, as well as financial institutions that can support scaled up implementation or wider investment in landscape restoration.

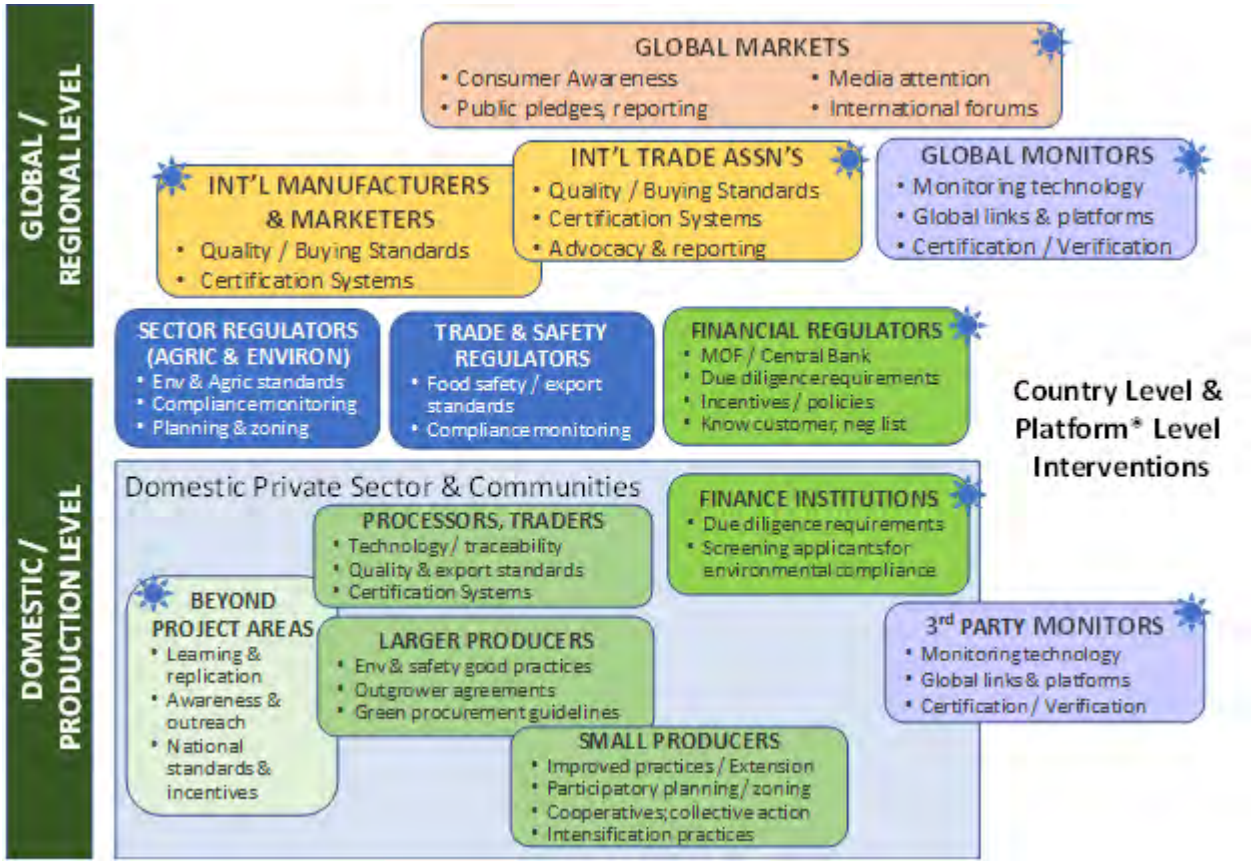
The Platform will enhance the impact of country projects' activities and investments through global and sectoral initiatives, working with international commodity buyers and manufacturers, commodity trade associations, and global markets. With the manufacturers and trade associations, the platform partners can assist to improve certification systems and ensure that quality standards are compatible with environmentally sustainable practices being developed at country level. FOLUR can also assist with guidelines or systems to ensure that international firms and trade associations are documenting and reporting on performance in consistent, credible ways, with transparency.

The Platform will assist and encourage project authorities and lead ministries to engage with commercial financial institutions (through diagnostics, convening, analytical support) on two sets of issues. First is increasing the availability or access to finance for landscape interventions and greener supply chains. This will involve streamlining procedures, risk analysis, removing barriers of access, or demonstrating the 'business case' for local lending for landscape or value chain improvements. Second, on the financial sector's environmental responsibilities, FOLUR can advance efforts to ensure that domestic banks and lenders exercise due diligence with respect to environmental rules and screening their clients for environmental compliance/sustainability issues. These types of engagements with commercial lenders can be supported across all country projects through training programs, guidance materials, fact sheets on successes from other countries and convening learning exchanges where practical and useful.

Moving upstream in the financial sector, the FOLUR Platform Partners will assist project authorities and lead ministries to engage with the country's financial sector regulators, usually the Ministry of Finance or the Central Bank – which are the primary partners of the World Bank. This engagement will increase understanding of the use and application of financial regulations to improve incentives, decrease barriers, and reinforce environmental rules (e.g., banks should know their customers, practice environmental due diligence, and not finance activities on a negative list). Ministries of Trade will also be a useful partner in terms of ensuring that export rules, safety standards, and other requirements are compatible with greening supply chains, reducing barriers and correcting the environmental degradation associated with poor practices. Ports and customs posts can also be enlisted as allies in checking compliance with environmentally sound standards of production and greening value chains. Platform partners will assist by analyzing gaps, providing sound examples, establishing networks, and engaging in high level policy dialogue with key authorities.

The platform (and the program as a whole) will add value beyond the country projects by engaging on more streamlined and cost-effective monitoring and performance measurement of sustainable agriculture and food systems, involving a range of organizations, both domestically and globally to improve the evidence base and the systematic collection of key data for management and governance. At the local and landscape level, FOLUR can help set up M&E frameworks to diagnose status of sustainability in the context of integrated landscape planning for FOLUR projects, using cost-effective technology. It can promote work with existing independent monitoring organizations or civil society organizations that can provide a further incentive (through transparency) for producers and buyers of commodities to improve practices. FOLUR partners will assist with training in and application of certification / verification standards and link local organizations to technologies and platforms for reporting on performance. At the country level FOLUR can assist in enhancing compatibility of landscape-level, project level or private sector data collection with national SDG indicators, building on related UN support (SDG tracker and data platforms). At the global level, FOLUR partners can work to ensure that appropriate standards and technologies are used to collect, compile and report on performance in meeting pledges, or meeting commitments. Figure 3 illustrates the types of actions and initiatives (described above) through which FOLUR's country level and global level efforts will deliver incremental benefits and GEBs beyond the business-as-usual baseline scenario.

Figure 3: FOLUR Intervention Structure



6) Global environmental benefits and/or adaptation benefits

The WB-led FOLUR IP will contribute measurable global environmental benefits by: a) sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity; b) increasing land area under sustainable practices (and reducing extensification practices); c) increasing carbon sequestration; and d) reducing greenhouse gas emissions (GHG). Because the IP will target specific geographies with a focus on a landscape approach during implementation, there is greater potential for economies of scale in achieving objectives of the Land Degradation, Biodiversity, and Climate Change focal areas (see Table 3 below). While the program will not utilize Chemicals and Waste Focal Area funds, as relevant within the agricultural landscapes, specific child projects will track the chemicals eliminated as co-benefits of the interventions.

Outcomes and GEBs for the impact program will be in line with the MEAs and the SDGs, as follows:

- Sustainable land and water management in existing production systems; (SDG 2.4, SDG 6.4, SDG 15.2 and 15.3)
- Mitigation of GHG emissions through improved crop and livestock management; (SDG 13, SDG 15.2 and 15.3)
- Conservation of agrobiodiversity by increasing on-farm diversification and managing genetic diversity of crops and livestock; (SDG 2.4 and 2.5)
- Reduced degradation of forest and natural habitats (SDG 15.2 and 15.3)
- Contributing to Land Degradation Neutrality; (SDG 15.3)
- Increasing sustainability and resilience of food value chains. (SDG 12)

Table 3. FOLUR Expected Global Environmental Benefits For Each Focal Area: Objectives and Priorities to be addressed through the IP
Biodiversity enhanced/protected
• Manage biodiversity in production landscapes, such as through on-farm diversification, management of riparian areas, better planning and demarcation of high value areas
• Maintain / improve habitat / forest connectivity in wider mosaic landscapes, areas buffering forested landscapes, through planning, policy, enforcement, improved practices
• Harness biodiversity for sustainable agriculture – safeguarding biodiversity supporting key agricultural ecosystems, such as through pollination, biological pest control, or genetic diversity
• Identification and set aside of high conservation value forest (HCVF) areas in commercial managed areas (e.g. concessions, plantations, farms, etc.) and in broader production landscape
Climate Mitigation: Emissions reduced/avoided
• Mitigation (Sequestration): Land-based and value chain GHG mitigation - climate smart agriculture, ERs from food systems and supply chains, improvements in soil quality improvement techniques that increase carbon storage in farmlands
• Mitigation (Sequestration): Land-based GHG mitigation - through improved planning / zoning plus rehabilitation / reclamation of forested, degraded, fragile landscapes through planting and protection measures, changed incentives
• Mitigation (Avoidance): Reduced forest loss through improved planning, better aligned policies and regulati

ons, reduced encroachment due to better livelihood alternatives
• Adaptation: Improved range of ecosystem services from protected / rehabilitated land: water and air purification services, soil retention and fertility
Land degradation avoided/reversed
• Reduced erosion, soil loss, sedimentation due to improved and scaled up application of sustainable land management approaches
• Reduced land degradation, land cover loss through improved management and diversification of crop and livestock systems
• Restoration of degraded production landscapes, natural habitats supplying environmental services needed for production (water, pollination, erosion control)

7) Innovation, sustainability and potential for scaling-up

The FOLUR IP features an innovative team with a strong collaborative approach. The FOLUR IP brings together a team of partners with demonstrated experience and expertise in addressing sustainability issues at a global scale. The World Bank brings to the IP a strong network of dialogue with countries on development priorities and financing needs, as well as opportunities to scale up and leverage financing for agriculture and sustainable land management investments. FAO, GGP, FOLU and others bring to this IP critical experience, lessons and networks to bridge knowledge gaps. These core partners are also networks of organizations that can help FOLUR to reach more institutions in more countries, more private sector players, thus globalizing the reach of the improved practices that are being applied. More detailed information on the partner organizations is presented in section 6 on coordination, below, and in the Annex for the Global Platform Project.

As noted earlier, the FOLUR design will work with landscape and jurisdictional level institutions and features a deep technical team to provide analysis on value chain incentives and production practices to country programs. The IP features strong knowledge exchange and outreach efforts to capture and share innovations and to translate knowledge into action through specific convening opportunities. The FOLUR IP will also develop, advance and implement the following types of actions:

- **Advancing policy:** Embedding more sustainable policies and incentives in national laws and institutions will build sustainability through both governmental processes and markets. Equally important for up-scaling of FOLUR efforts is to embed sustainable agriculture and food aspects better in countries' sustainable development agendas. To achieve this, the country projects will have components and activities focused on these issues. The Global Platform Project will supplement CP efforts through training, incentive analysis, and global engagement with corporate entities to improve the uptake and spread of good approaches.

- Engaging the financial sector. Identifying and designing innovative ways of financing the production and trading of sustainable commodities that reduce deforestation is challenging. Innovative financing has moved markets but sustainable commodity finance is still a new concept. New financing approaches are required, particularly in areas where plantations have to be replanted or rehabilitated or degraded lands have to be made more attractive to investors whether on a completely commercial basis or where blended finance can play a role (as in the case of smallholders). Working with regulators on environment, social and governance reporting and minimum standards will encourage and incentivize in-country banks that are often not signatories to voluntary agreements such as the Equator Principles or the Banking and Environment Initiative (BEI).
- Linking and leveraging with private sector. Multinationals, national companies and platforms will be stimulated to expand their commitments to other commodities and to other geographies, specifically those geographies which are new frontiers of deforestation. Changes in policies will move the demand for reduced deforestation commodities from voluntary actions towards an economic, compliance or market access motive, beyond the lifetime of the Program. This will embed reduced deforestation supply and demand into national and corporate policy and practices over the long term and help to expand to other geographies as well as to other commodities. The FOLUR approach will become increasingly accepted as business-as-usual in the food and agriculture sectors.
- Integrating across landscapes and institutions: While there have been some projects and initiatives aimed at landscapes or value chains, this IP will integrate and coordinate across both themes to achieve more lasting and widespread impact. Interventions will focus on the mechanisms and underlying enabling conditions that provide the opportunities to promote adoption, reduce constraints and scale up and out in the long-term.
- Promoting replication. The Program's initial target commodities and countries of action can be easily expanded. Replication potential is high because the project interventions will demonstrate proof of concept on key practices and approaches, while at the same time strengthening the enabling systems and reducing barriers to allow for faster and wider uptake in the future. Scaling up will be required into other geographies and countries that produce or demand the commodities of this Program, learning from both the successes and the gaps. The Global Platform Project will expand knowledge sharing and tracking global expansion of production and demand, determining the new frontiers and markets where the approach is needed.
- Demonstrating value: Demonstrating improved practices that benefit producers, consumers and environment creates a powerful narrative for changing approaches. Engaging actors and agents on the ground will demonstrate visible changes that will attract more attention and adoption. These demonstrations of improved practices will be actively disseminated to raise knowledge and awareness to change practices, thus influencing global value chains. The program will also collaborate with other emerging initiatives related to sustainable commodity production and commodity driven deforestation and offer opportunities to share knowledge, tools and techniques and allow for much wider reach for all involved initiatives, for example through FOLU, GGP and GLF.

Sustainability: Sustainability is central to the design of this program and continuation of results after Program completion comes from the change in business and market practices, strengthened enabling environment and most importantly from food system and environmental sustainability associated with the environment-agriculture nexus created through the program. This program will improve technology, finance and governance to address poor practices, governance and incentives to increase government ownership and commitment in integrated landscape management systems. The new market structure and business standard will maintain producers and buyers aligned with the new practices.

Geographic and commodity coverage contribute to both scale and sustainability. To achieve its goals, the FOLUR IP design targets large production landscapes that have the potential to deliver global environmental benefits at scale and to be sustained after the program finishes. Given the environmental footprint of the food system – directly and through induced land use change (e.g., deforestation, natural landscape degradation, GHG emissions, water depletion, air pollution) – the spatial distribution of the IP seeks to cover globally important geographies for both the commercial agricultural commodities

(e.g., soybeans, coffee, cocoa, palm oil and livestock) and food staples (e.g., rice, wheat and maize). While each individual project will deliver substantial benefits in its own right, the IP's potential for global transformation and sustainability will be realized by ensuring that the impact is significantly larger than the benefits aggregated across individual CPs. This will be achieved through scaling up the best practices, knowledge sharing, and influencing policy makers, financiers and private value chain actors to adopt policies, governance structures and practices that are demonstrably environmentally sustainable. This will also contribute to sustainability by influencing the major players and producers in each value chain to adopt better policies, standards and practices for the long term.

The major commodity/food groups that are important for achieving the FOLUR outcomes at scale are well represented in the current set of countries and landscapes, and more will be encouraged to join in a subsequent round:

For palm oil production and the potential for influence on the global food production system, FOLUR is well-positioned with the participation of the two largest palm oil producers, Indonesia and Malaysia. There is also substantial potential for replication and influence with the participation of Columbia and Papua New Guinea. Liberia is an important emerging frontier country for a range of commodities agricultural commodities, including palm oil. Thailand and Columbia, the third and eighth largest producers are also participating in the IP and will be engaged in the knowledge management and learning functions, as well as sharing of useful policies and best practices. Overall, the IP is well-positioned to make substantial shifts in the sustainability of palm production practices at the global level. The FOLUR platform partners will also catalyze wider impact through engagement with the global and regional platforms, especially the Roundtable for Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO).

The top six global rice producers in terms of area are India, China, Indonesia, Bangladesh, Thailand, and Vietnam, accounting for about 115 million ha, and over 370 million tons of milled rice. Because of their scale of production (relative to local consumption), India, Thailand and Vietnam are also the top three largest exporters, about 60% of overall export, while China and Indonesia are globally important in terms of sheer scale of production and as net importers. The country projects represented in the IP (China, Indonesia, Thailand and Vietnam) are thus substantial contributors to the global production and trade in this commodity. Working with producer organizations, export and import networks in the value chain to improve standards and practices will have substantial influence beyond the specific target landscapes in country projects.

About 75% of the global cocoa bean production and value are accounted for by the three countries currently in the FOLUR IP – Cote D'Ivoire, Ghana and Indonesia. Peru and Colombia are also participating in the IP and will benefit from knowledge sharing an up take through global convening and sharing of knowledge and practices. By engaging with the chocolate value chain multinational companies, through the platform, the IP also has good potential to influence sustainability standards more broadly and influence practices and policies in the emerging cocoa producing countries, for example in the New World. FOLUR lead agency and partners are already engaged with World Cocoa Foundation (WCF) in developing and implementing the Cocoa and Forests Initiative in West Africa and will further engage with other international groups and trade associations, including the Roundtable for Sustainable Cocoa Economy (RSCE) and the International Cocoa Organization (ICCO).

Regarding **coffee,** with the inclusion of Indonesia, Ethiopia, Columbia, Peru, Guatemala and Mexico, the FOLUR IP includes six of the top 10 coffee producers in terms of volume and value. Not all of these CPs are focused on coffee bean production in their investment target landscapes, but they will be participating in global knowledge networks, sharing of best practices, and policy reforms, along with Burundi, which has lessons to share on shade grown coffee. Through these important coffee producing countries, the FOLUR IP also has good potential to influence coffee buying companies and networks beginning with existing platforms, including through platform partners' engagement with the Global Coffee Platform (GCP), International Coffee Organization (ICO), and World Coffee Producer Forum (WCPF).

Regarding **wheat** production Kazakhstan is an important producer in central Asia. The country project aims to promote adoption of efficient SLM technologies and conservation approaches and to promote green value chains to shift the trajectory of degradation to sustainable management for multiple benefits. Lessons from these actions – and other countries potentially joining – can be taken up and promoted through the outreach and convening activities of the platform project'.

For **beef and cattle** production, the first round of FOLUR countries does not include substantial investments in major beef production landscapes. Ukraine provides an entry point on cattle production, mainly for dairy, and revising production practices in fragile landscapes. The FOLUR partner IAs are promoting further inclusion in the next round of countries for a more substantial impact on this important commodity value chain. Through the global platform, the IP partners will continue and expand engagement with global buyers and networks to improve sustainable standards and field-based practices, including through the Global Roundtable for Sustainable Beef (GRSB).

Regarding **soy** production landscapes, the first round of CPs did not include major interventions in these landscapes. In the second round of country admission, there are expectations that Brazil and Paraguay, and potentially Argentina would be interested to join. At the global level, FOLUR IP platform partners can continue to engage and advance action on these important commodity production value chains and impacted landscapes through engagement with global and regional platforms and round tables, particularly the Roundtable for Responsible Soy (RTRS).

Potential for scaling-up: The program will catalyze different innovations across the country projects and then coordinate learning that can be deployed at speed and scale across all sites. A focus on demonstrating and documenting success will allow for smarter investment going forward, which in turn can tap new streams of finance that are results based. The policy and coordination platforms will crowd-in investment going forward and ensure that future interventions can be more effective and accelerate delivery of results. They will also advocate for upscaling FOLUR and mainstreaming sustainable agriculture and food systems in national sustainable development agendas, including in the context of high-level policy fora on SDGs in national and global contexts.

The FOLUR Country Projects offer good opportunities for learning and potential for scaling-up based on their areas of focus and the proposed activies. In **East Asia**, the FOLUR IP has attracted significant investments in landscape management and value chain transformation in six countries. China, Thailand and Vietnam are large rice producers and exporters – that suffer from environmental degradation associated with rice production and expansion. Malaysia,

Indonesia and PNG are important palm oil exporters that suffer from forest loss and degradation. All can make important contributions to the FOLUR IP due to their prominence in production and export of these crops and commodities.

China is a key country based on the scale of its activities and impacts on the world. It is the largest producer of rice and wheat and second largest producer of maize, and the largest contributor of GHGs directly emitted from agriculture. China can play a leadership role in FOLUR based on its ambitious vision and priority for an Ecological Civilization and the transformation of its food and land management systems. The Country Project will provide a model for other regions in China, and countries throughout the world on how to pursue a more sustainable food system. Thailand is a global leader in rice production and exports. Increased rice production over the past decades through adoption of new technologies without a sustainable landscape approach has resulted in significant GHGs emissions and declines in biodiversity and ecosystem services. Thailand's participation in FOLUR will contribute to the development of sustainable rice landscapes that support deforestation-free and low-emission rice supply chains, with improved resilience and economic opportunities for all stakeholders of the rice value chain. Within the IP, Thailand's project will demonstrate the importance of integration between the agriculture, forestry, and conservation sectors to improve practices and promote replication for sustainable rice and other crops as well as market penetration for sustainably-sourced crops. Vietnam's vision and national strategies aim to transform rice and land use systems in the Mekong Delta. Vietnam's increasing rice production has come at the expense of human health issues, land degradation, water pollution, GHG emissions and loss of biodiversity. Vietnam notes that half of its rice producers are women, yet they have limited access to technical knowledge, investment sources, and access to export companies. Vietnam's FOLUR Country Project will incentivize scaling up of proven best practices and innovations for sustainable and inclusive rice-based production landscapes in the Mekong Delta, which produces half of the country's rice and 95 percent of its exported rice. The country project will demonstrate integrated, inclusive, and sustainable management approaches in a rapidly developing and trade-oriented economy that address the underlying drivers of environmental degradation, with good demonstration value to other countries.

Indonesia is one of the largest producers of palm oil, cocoa, coffee and rice. It suffers from high forest loss and environmental degradation due to the expansion of production of these commodities and crops. Indonesia's project is about strengthening sustainability in commodity and food-crop value chains, land restoration and land use governance through integrated landscape management for multiple benefits. The project aims for a transformational change in deforestation-free commodity and crop value chains as well as land governance by significantly reducing deforestation led by expansion of oil palm, coffee, cocoa and rice by strengthening sustainability in the value chains. It will foster collaborative actions between government, private sector and CSO actors, as well as local communities. This will yield successful models for replication at national scale and beyond. Malaysia is a megadiverse country, richly endowed with biological diversity. In recent decades, conversion and degradation of forest and peatland habitat have been driven by logging and expansion of oil palm and wood product plantations. Malaysia's project, ILM of Heart of Borneo landscapes in Sabah and Sarawak, aims to transform land use planning and management to contain the footprint of palm oil production and maintain high-value forest for environment and development benefits. The project is well aligned with the FOLUR impact program approach in working to promote sustainable integrated landscapes, address negative externalities in production landscapes, and promote deforestation-free supply chains for palm oil. Papua New Guinea's economy is primarily agricultural and 97 percent of the people are rural. Palm oil, coffee and cocoa are the country's three largest export crops. Current plans seek to double production, which could result in significant expansion of production area, as well as increased environmental impacts through increased use of agrichemicals, unless a more sustainable approach can be deployed. The project aims to reduce agriculture-driven deforestation and biodiversity loss and to establish a sustainable system of land-use planning to guide future development New Britain Island. The project will advance initiatives and coordinate action, deploy integrated land use planning and management systems, promote sustainable food and commodity production systems and conservation and restoration activities. PNG has relatively less developed national policies and guiding regulations, weaknesses in process of land allocation and limited environmental monitoring – all of which represent opportunities for exchange of knowledge and good practices across countries.

In Sub-Saharan Africa, the FOLUR IP currently includes six countries representing significant cocoa and coffee producing areas, important forest biodiversity and agrobiodiversity areas, and important food producers for the region. Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana are the two most important global cocoa producers and much of the production occurs in the Upper Guinea Forest Ecosystem, considered a key global biodiversity hotspot. Both countries are experiencing very high deforestation rates, with cocoa expansion as one of the key drivers of forest loss and degradation. The participation of these two countries in FOLUR – along with their private sector partners gathered in the Cocoa & Forest Initiative – provides great momentum to address this deforestation challenge and create a transformative dynamic in the sector, demonstrating models for production and collaboration with other cocoa producing countries in West and Central Africa and globally. The FOLUR IP is also an opportunity to promote forest restoration and protection and sustainable cocoa intensification in the targeted landscapes in the two countries while also supporting key priorities of the two CFI National Implementation Plans.

Ethiopia and Burundi are both important coffee producers but represent different landscapes and production systems. These two coffee projects help FOLUR to demonstrate coffee value chain improvements, involve the private sector and provide models and knowledge for replication in other coffee producing regions. Ethiopia, the epicenter of coffee agrobiodiversity, is a key FOLUR country because its iconic coffee brand is attracting substantial international private investment, from some of the biggest players (e.g., Starbucks, Illy, Jacob Douwe Egbert and Nespresso) focused on environmental and social sustainability initiatives, and in sourcing and marketing Ethiopia's indigenous 'forest coffee.' Ethiopia has substantial history and lessons to share with international commodities practitioners and the restoration communities through the FOLUR Global Platform Project. Burundi is an important producer of Arabica coffee (13th largest globally) and the crop represents 80 percent of the export values. Steep hillsides have increasingly been brought under cultivation without erosion control, and with significant land fragmentation, which affects soil fertility and integrity. Burundi is promoting investment in multi-cropping and shade-grown systems, with growing private sector interest.

Tanzania and Liberia represent countries interested and willing to adopt more sustainable food production systems and eager to attract private investment in agriclutural production systems, while also promoting livelilihoods, protecting forests and habitats and contributing to national sustainability goals. The fact that they are different stages of agriculture sector development and transformation provides opportunities to develop and test models that will have relevance for a large number of countries globally. Tanzania is an important food producer and its agricultural growth has outpaced most African countries. It is the 2nd largest rice producer in South-Eastern Africa and is expanding its production and export of soy and sugarcane. As a key agricultural frontier country, Tanzania will provide a useful model and lessons for the large scale food systems transformation in Africa that has begun to spread across the continent. Liberia is an important FOLUR contributor as a country case with high aspiration to learn and adopt new practices and attract investment that moves the country toward its sustainability objectives. The country expects to work with industry bodies, such as the HCSA, the RSPO and the World Cocoa Foundation to promote a model of sustainability for heavily forested countries globally through identifying practical and locally appropriate ways to conserve forest while supporting sustainable livelihoods.

In Europe and Central Asia, Ukraine and Kazakhstan propose FOLUR projects focused on improving production practices in large scale degraded landscapes of peat and steppe. The projects expect to engage communities, agribusiness, policy makers and food industry partners to trigger sustainability improvements in wheat and beef production systems that can be replicated in other countries. Ukraine's Polissia region is an important temperate peatland area and a major center of crop farming and cattle breeding. Past practices drained the peatlands, which resulted in some early productivity gains, but by 1980, productivity dropped dramatically, due to drying of the peat. Ukraine's FOLUR Project aims to trigger large-scale transformative change of agriculture and

food systems on peatlands to achieve land degradation neutrality, climate, biodiversity, and economic benefits. The project aims to shift producers to sustainable uses including cattle breeding, perennial feed crops, berries and potentially fishponds. The approach engages communities, agribusiness, and food industry partners, and can be replicated in other parts of Ukraine and other countries for creating sustainable agriculture value chains. The Northern Kazakhstan Landscape (NKL) is a major production center of cereal crops (wheat, as well as barley and maize) and cattle (beef) in Central Asia. The area produces 80 percent of the country's grain and 70 percent of Kazakh grain is exported. NKL is home to unique wetlands, forest steppe and steppe species, including numerous threatened species. Yet the area has high risk of desertification. Kazakhstan's project aims to trigger wide-scale adoption of efficient land management technologies and conservation approaches and promote green value chains to change the trajectory from cropland, pasture, forest and wetland degradation to sustainable management for multiple benefits. The project can trigger a change in the way Central Asia governments approach landscape planning, finance agriculture, enabling replacement of inefficient wheat crop production by sustainable livestock management, improved soil and pasture maintenance, better forest and wetland management.

In Latin America, countries have proposed projects addressing deforestation threats and sustainability needs in coffee, cocoa and palm oil production, as well as beef production. Guatemala is the 6th largest producer of palm oil in the world and the 11th largest producer of green coffee. The Motagua River Watershed (MRW) faces multiple threats including habitat loss through deforestation (1.5 percent per year) primarily due to oil palm and coffee expansion, water pollution from agrochemicals, erosion, and climate change effects. The Guatemala project aims to contribute to transformational change in the FOLUR program by promoting sustainable food systems for coffee, palm oil and maize, peas, and bananas, catalyzing investment to scale-up production, and promoting deforestation-free commodities through incentives and certification, while preventing encroachment and restoring degraded lands through financial incentives and market mechanisms for producers to support implementation of landscape management tools. Colombia is increasing its ambition to become an exporter to global commodity markets, while pro-actively generating programs and incentives to generate productive and licit economic activities in rural areas previously affected by conflict. Deforestation rates have been increasing since 2016, livestock continues to drive deforestation, and there is a significant risk that palm oil and cacao may contribute to agricultural expansion into the forest frontier if not developed sustainably. The country's FOLUR project will work in strategic post-conflict areas subject to biodiversity loss, deforestation and targeted for restoration. The project aims to support farmers, communities, producer associations and private companies in implementing sustainable agricultural practices and promoting capacity building and knowledge exchange. The project focuses on participatory planning, integration of biodiversity ecosystem service criteria into policies and incentives, scaled up innovation of sustainable production approaches and value chain partnerships, and leveraging private and public investments. Mexico is the seventh producer of beef worldwide and devotes 54 percent of its territory to livestock, with estimates that this activity generates 10.3 percent of GHG emissions. Ranching is the main driver of deforestation in the targeted geographies of the project. High use of agrochemicals and unsustainable practices have resulted in land degradation, and loss of ecosystems services. Using a landscape perspective through focusing on nine critical watersheds, the Mexico CONECTA project will implement 'regenerative ranching' as a tool to support integrated watershed management, including holistic management, rotational grazing, and silvopastoral systems. To assist with the adoption of these practices, the project will support alignment of policies, capacity development, improved governance, access to credit and improved business plans for ranchers, support to associations of producers, and implementation of a solid monitoring system. The nine target watersheds cover 1.8mn ha in the two primary beef producing states, have high biodiversity and forest cover, and are highly impacted by climate change. In Peru, production of coffee, cocoa and palm oil faces significant challenges, particularly in the Amazon landscape, leading to increased GHG emissions, deforestation and decline in provision of ecosystem services. Unsustainable practices have led to around 15.4 million ha of land degraded. Most of the country's deforestation (78 percent) occurs in land uses for crop expansion such as coffee and cocoa. The project aims to improve commodity value chains for coffee, cocoa and palm to avoid deforestation and degradation in important economic-ecological jurisdictions by increasing production and recovering

degraded areas. The project will address improved land use planning and enforcement capacity, mobilize -technology and finance, increase capacity of small holders and their associations, introduce profitable sustainable production models in partnership with the private sector, improve access to credit, and improve monitoring of sourcing and traceability standards.

[1] The Food System, as defined by the High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE) of FAO, “gathers all the elements (environment, people, inputs, processes, infrastructures, institutions, etc.) and activities that relate to the production, processing, distribution, preparation and consumption of food, and the output of these activities, including socio-economic and environmental outcomes” (HLPE 2017).

1b. Program Map and Coordinates

Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the program interventions will take place.

2. Stakeholders

Select the stakeholders that have participated in consultations during the program identification phase:

Civil Society Organizations Yes

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Yes

Private Sector Entities Yes

If none,please explain why:

Early stage consultations with key stakeholders.

In addition, provide indicative information on how stakeholders, including civil society and indigenous peoples, will be engaged in the program preparation, and their respective roles and means of engagement.

The FOLUR design builds on a network of stakeholders ranging from government ministries and their local counterparts, civil society and non-government actors, research institutions, private sector companies, to regional bodies, multilateral institutions and partner organization. The Program features opportunities for inclusion and participation of relevant stakeholders both during design and during implementation phases, and at both the program and country project levels.

At the Program level, design elements are bolstered by several consultative processes emerging from multiple climate change, REDD+, SLM and rural development priority setting processes, which have been promoted and financed by GEF, the Adaptation Fund, FCPF, FIP, GCF, UNREDD and other processes. In most FOLUR countries, earlier efforts on landscape and production system improvements have been defined through national consultations with communities, beneficiaries, land users etc. and, as a result several key stakeholder groups are already sensitized on natural resource and landscape management issues considered under this IP. Further, the Program offers collaborative opportunities for national and international NGOs and private actors who will be partners in delivery of technical inputs, services, knowledge, outreach and advocacy. These entities include traditional environmental and conservation organizations, business leaders, marketing firms and advocacy organizations with established expertise in the Program focus areas.

In addition, the Program components are designed to focus upon stakeholder inclusiveness and engagement. For example, the first component promotes participatory planning processes, including mapping, which will allow stakeholders to provide input on the locations of activities, the key policies and bottlenecks to be addressed, and the innovations and incentives needed to accelerate and scale up actions on the ground. Governance improvements should help to remove barriers and increase incentives – including potentially sources of financing or income (e.g., PES) – so that local producers and forest users in the rural landscape have increased opportunities. The second and third program components, during implementation, will focus on delivering services to and improving the livelihoods of users of the landscape, including vulnerable and indigenous groups. And lastly, the Global Platform Project will disseminate information, guidance and provide TA to ensure that consultation processes are robust, inclusive and well documented.

At the national level, government commitment is key to the success and sustainability of the Program. As a result, the Program will provide a platform to allow for both national and local levels of government engagement and participation project target areas and where rural communities depend on natural resources for their livelihoods.

The country projects will work in specific production landscapes, thus working closely with community-based organizations and local communities, who are invested in sustainable management of natural resources. During design phase, country projects will define key intervention areas and modalities, in consultation with local communities and land users. Special attention will be given to ensure the participation of marginalized stakeholders, including women, at the site level. Lessons learned from similar programs operating at the community level will be incorporated into country project design. Importantly, in addition to women (see section 3 on Gender Considerations) and indigenous or vulnerable groups (e.g. pastoralists), youth are a key stakeholder group, as they often tend to migrate to urban areas in search for better livelihoods. Country projects will ensure targeted awareness activities to encourage youth engagement in rural landscape productivity activities.

Other Stakeholder Groups

Globally significant coalitions of partners are represented in the Program to both contribute to and benefit from its transformative impacts. This will include GEF Agencies and others that WBG works with regularly, including UN Agencies, NGOs and Development Finance Institutions (DFIs). The WBG already partners with GEF Implementing Agencies on multiple issues, including: (i) FAO: agriculture and food systems space, food waste, and global hunger; (ii) UNDP: SDGs, REDD+ space; (iii) UNEP: Road map for sustainable financing; (iv) WWF, CI: multiple country-level engagements.

In addition, there are several ongoing and emerging initiatives in the FOLUR space by actors including: FAO, FABLE, FOLU (with key partners AGRA, EAT, GAIN, IIASA, SDSN, SYSTEMIQ, WBCSD, WRI), IDH, IUCN, IFAD, UNDP, UNEP, WWF (see Annex E for background information on these groups and other global coalitions). The Program will tap into existing platforms and coalitions to create opportunities to feed innovations in policy and practice from the Country projects into the regional and global bodies working on key issues, and to transfer knowledge from these bodies to the country projects. Two important forums for these kinds of exchanges are the Global Landscapes Forum, led by CGIAR, and the Good Growth Partnership, led by UNDP. Another important platform will be the Sustainable Food Systems Programme of the One Planet Network (www.oneplanetnetwork.org/sustainable-food-system) – a coalition of over 150 partners including businesses, governments, research institutions, CSOs and NGOs, catalyzing more sustainable food consumption and production patterns. The FOLUR global work will offer the space for child projects to advance on these priority actions.

Outreach, dissemination and knowledge management will be part of the strategy for reaching to a wide community of stakeholders. The Program will seek to support action with four different sets of actors: (i) Governments – through developing the enabling conditions for sustainable practices; (ii) Financial institutions providing financial transactions and services to commodity supply chains at national, regional, and global levels and private sector (see section 4); (iii) Buyers (e.g. traders, processors, brands, and retailers) and; (iv) Producers – at a range of scales from smallholders (particularly women and indigenous groups), local communities, SMEs and multinational companies (see Table 4 below).

Table 4: Potential key actors

Government Institutions	Sustainable Productions Systems	Sustainable supply chains
· Land use planning agencies · Relevant ministries and governance agencies in concerned geographies · Formal and informal associations · Key high level partnerships and initiatives	· Producer organizations (country and regional) · SMEs · Community level organizations, small holders, farmers · Other private sector · Financial sector (lenders, standard setters) · Extension agents and service providers	• Certification bodies • Relevant private sector • Key high level partnerships and initiatives • Financial regulators • Trade regulators • Sector regulators • International NGOs, forums, coalitions

Additional stakeholders and potential partners of FOLUR are the range of organizations and institutions working on sustainable landscapes, food systems and commodity value chains. FOLUR will engage with these organizations through the Platform and the partner coalitions. Table 5 below describes a range of organizations working in the FOLUR space and their links to the FOLUR Platform partner coalitions.

Table 5. Global Collaborations & Initiatives Relevant to FOLUR IP – and links to Platform Partners

Collaboration Description	Sustainable Food Systems	Deforestation free Commodities	Landscape Restoration	FOLUR IP Platform Partner Link(s)
Global Agribusiness Alliance. Private sector agribusiness alliance covering entire value chains of food and non-food crops, focused on sustainability and SDG's, including New York Declaration on Forests: a call to eliminate deforestation caused by agricultural commodi	X	X		PS Opportunity; GLF, FOLU, GGP

ties by 2020 and to restore 350 M ha of degraded land by 2030				
Food Reform for Sustainability and Health (FReSH) and EAT (science-based global platform on food systems). Projects of the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) bringing together 30+ private agribusinesses and scientists to accelerate change in food systems to achieve healthy diets within planetary boundaries (incl. EAT-Lancet Commission landmark report: Our Food in the Anthropocene: Healthy diets from sustainable food systems)	X	X	X	PS Opportunity, FOLU, GLF
Consultative Group on Int'l Agricultural Research. Scientific research network assessing, among other things, ecosystem services and GHG mitigation in crop/livestock systems	X		X	GLF
Global Alliance for Climate Smart Agriculture. Alliance seeking to catalyze transformational partnerships to advance climate-smart agriculture practices	X			FOLUR WB & IFC
GROW Africa & Asia. African Union, NEPAD & World Economic Forum founded network to increase private sector investment in agriculture, especially with smallholder farmers; implementing country agribusiness partnership frameworks in 15 African countries and digital solutions for smallholder value chains in ASEAN countries.	X			FOLUR Global K2A Platform
10-Year Framework Program on Sustainable Food Systems. UNEP-led initiative to raise awareness and build capacity to shift to more sustainable food systems from farm to fork	X			FOLUR UNEP
YieldWise. USD 130 million Rockefeller Foundation grant program to tackle food loss and waste in Africa (Kenya, Tanzania, Nigeria), North America, and Europe	X			FOLUR Global K2A Platform
Tropical Forest Alliance 2020. Partnership dedicated to achieving zero deforestation supply chains for palm oil, beef, soy, and more.		X		FOLU, GLF, FOLUR-UNDP
Consumer Goods Forum's Zero Deforestation Resolution. Commitment by world's largest retailers and manufacturers to source 100% deforestation-free soft commodities by 2020		X		GGP
Cocoa & Forests Initiative. Commitment by world's top cocoa and chocolate producers to achieve zero deforestation in cocoa supply		X		WB/IFC Partner
Tropical Forest and Agriculture Fund. Public-private financing vehic		X		FOLUR-UNEP

le that invests in agricultural productivity improvements linked to z ero deforestation				
Governors' Climate and Forests Task Force. Coalition of 30+ gover nors dedicated to reducing emissions from deforestation and fores t degradation		X		FOLU WRI
Global Forest Watch and TRASE. Online tools that monitor forest c hange (loss, gain) and trade flows of soft commodities		X		FOLU WRI
Conservation and Financial Markets Initiative. Moore Foundation in itiative to improve production practices and financing in order to st op deforestation in Argentina, Brazil and Paraguay, and halt mangr ove loss from shrimp production in Southeast Asia.		X		GGP
Supply Change. Online platform that tracks corporate commitment s to remove deforestation from their production and supply chains		X		PS Opportunity; FOLUR Global K 2A Platform
The Bonn Challenge. Calls on nations to restore 150 M ha of degra ded forest landscapes by 2020, and a further 200 M ha by 2030			X	GLF, FAO
Global Partnership on Forest Landscape Restoration. Network of pr actitioners, scientists, and policy-makers dedicated to supporting T he Bonn Challenge			X	GLF, FAO
Global Restoration Council. Coalition of public/private sector leade rs (including the GEF CEO) dedicated to inspiring ambition and cat alyzing action to achieve The Bonn Challenge			X	PS Opportunity, GLF
Initiative 20x20. Country-led effort to bring 20 M ha of land in Latin America and the Caribbean into process of restoration by 2020			X	FOLU WRI, GLF
AFR100. Country-led effort to bring 100 M ha of land in Africa into process of restoration by 2030			X	FOLU WRI, WB G, GLF
4 per 1000 Initiative. Initiative seeking to advance carbon sequestr ation in soils via farming methods (e.g., agroforestry, conservation agriculture)	X		X	GLF
Fostering Sustainability and Resilience for Food Security in Sub-Sa haran Africa. Operated by IFAD, under GEF-6 IAP, this program supp orts countries in target geographies for integrating priorities to saf eguard and maintain ecosystem services into investments improvi	X	X		FOLUR Global K 2A Platform

eguard and maintain ecosystem services into investments improvi ng smallholder agriculture and food value chains				

3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Are gender dimensions relevant to the success of program. Yes

If yes, please provide indicative information on these dimensions and how these will be addressed in the program. If no, please explain why

The FOLUR program is aligned with both the WBG Gender Equality strategy and the GEF Policy on Gender Mainstreaming and is designed to build on the premise of gender equality to emphasize that agricultural growth is enhanced if both women and men are equally enabled to participate fully as economic actors. In particular, women make crucial contributions in agriculture and rural sectors as farmers, workers and entrepreneurs, making up 43 percent of the agricultural labor force on average. At the same time, women possess fewer assets for agriculture (land, livestock, and human capital), have less access to agricultural inputs (seed, fertilizer, labor, and finance), and have less access to agricultural services (extension and insurance) than men (FAO 2011). Forests are important for supporting food security and 'safety nets' in times of hardship, and there are major differences in how, why, and where men and women access, use, manage and benefit from forests (Kristjanson et al. 2019).

Women potentially represent a large share of the beneficiaries, directly or indirectly benefitting from FOLUR and Platform actions, particularly around support towards improved natural resources management. They also are major actors in restoration work on common lands, but too often their roles in restoring and creating added value are not acknowledged formally, and they have insecure rights and benefits from the restored resources. Mainstreaming gender considerations in landscape development approaches will be key to achieving global environmental benefits and meet the challenge of reducing deforestation. For example, improving women's income diversification and levels through targeted FOLUR actions that move them 'up the value chain' in cocoa, coffee, and food staples, or through improved access to restoration activities and related benefits, will greatly enhance the impact of the program.

One of the principles of the Global Platform will be to ensure that CP's and the Program as a whole have specified gender outcomes, with targeted activities that address project-specific gender gaps, and indicators to monitor progress towards gender outcomes. This will be done in collaboration with partners experienced in implementing participatory gender action planning approaches (e.g. developing project and program-specific gender 'roadmaps', as IUCN has done with WBG support in relation to forest landscapes).

These FOLUR gender action plans developed during the project preparation stage will support opportunities to include women in design and implementation activities with an aim to: (a) strengthen access to and control of land, forests, water, and other productive assets and resources for women; (b) increase their participation and leadership in decision-making processes relating to the environment; (c) ensure economic benefits coming from the sustainable use of forest resources and restoration efforts are shared equitably between men and women (i.e. they will go beyond activities only aimed at enhancing women's, and other marginalized people's, participation; they will need to think about actions aimed at more equitable benefits, and activities that empower women and men). Illustrative gender outcome indicators will include things like: (i) percentage of project beneficiaries that are women at landscape, national and value chain levels; (ii) number of women receiving training in leadership, negotiation, business skills related to FOLUR; (iii) number of women in leadership roles in groups supported by FOLUR; (iv) percentage of new FOLUR-supported plans, strategies, policies incorporating gender considerations , among other indicators.

Monitoring of progress in mainstreaming gender will be done at both Project and Program levels and the knowledge management component of the Program will ensure consistency in data collection and reporting. The M&E plan will allow the Program to assess and respond to ensure equitable representation and benefit sharing for women and any potentially marginalized groups.

At the Program and global level, a gender strategy will be developed as well (that is not just an aggregation of the CP's gender activities). This could include Platform support (e.g. trainings, knowledge products, communication efforts) towards increasing the number of commitments and initiatives aimed at promoting gender equality linked to particular commodity value chains, for example. It could also include actions aimed at filling information gaps related to gender-related challenges and opportunities facing smallholders across the wide range of environments covered by the FOLUR global partnership. FAO, GLF/CGIAR and other strategic partners in FOLUR have considerable gender experience in relation to food systems and restoration, and their involvement in FOLUR's gender strategy development will add considerable value.

In addition, please also indicate whether the program the program will include gender sensitive indicators in its result framework

TBD

4. Private sector engagement

Will there be private sector engagement in the program?

Yes

Please briefly explain the rationale behind your answer.

Private sector engagement will be critical to attuning policies and practice necessary to achieve the transformational change in land use sought by the FOLUR. The focus would be on the major global buyers or their respective buyers' networks/ associations, which can help create a positive global momentum towards responsible production system due their large participation in the value chain.

Potential engagement by private sector under the FOLUR will be in areas related to: (i) strengthening corporate governance and sourcing policies; (ii) Targeting sourcing policies on regions and countries that are putting in place interventions to improve land management; (iii) increasing commitments for zero deforestation and sustainability standards in supply chains for both direct and indirect suppliers and; (iv) including gender and equity aspects in purchasing / sourcing policies and in engagements with producer organizations and cooperatives etc. The partners will also engage where feasible to encourage and leverage additional financing and investment by private sector actors.

Several key initiatives for private sector engagement build on the ongoing work of FOLUR partner organizations, which are further described in Section 6 on coordination.

· Participation in Commodity Roundtables to generate and share knowledge about successful applications of sustainability standards and technologies and to provide evidence for the business case for sustainability.

· Promote responsible financial sector standards with financing institutions to operationalize sustainability and due diligence standards, through frameworks such as the Equator Principles - a global benchmark for sustainable project finance.

· Work with trade associations or firms to operationalize corporate sustainability standards by providing knowledge products, technical tools, and partner collaborations. This an involve improved extension systems, monitoring systems, upstream assessments, etc.

· Assist with developing and rolling out traceability systems and geographic assessments as the technical basis for sustainable sourcing commitments.

· Developing and deploying new financing models that provide incentives for continuous sustainability improvements.

As noted in Section 2, describing the baseline scenario, the private sector is already engaged in a number of initiatives to improve sustainability, attending global gathering and participating in coalitions or trade associations. The RSPO and the CFI (described in text boxes in Section 2), for example, began as private sector initiatives with encouragement from conservation organizations. Now, roundtable organizations exist for beef, soy and other commodities. FOLUR platform partners (more fully described in Annex D) are members of the commodity roundtables (e.g., IFC in RSPO) and are regularly working with firms, industries, and trade associations to develop and deploy improved sustainability standards and policies. The specific firms associated with RSPO

https://rspo.org/members/all; CFI https://www.worldcocoafoundation.org/initiative/cocoa-forests-initiative/; the Global Roundtable on Sustainable Beef (GRSB) https://grsbeef.org/page-1861857 and the other initiatives are included in the websites of those organizations and additional links can be found in the text boxes. At this conceptual stage, it is not possible to detail specific working arrangements with individual firms.

At the platform level, during PPG phase, the FOLUR partners will utilize existing venues, such as the roundtable gatherings and annual meetings of the GLF, CCP and other coalitions, as opportunities to consult with key associations and leading firms on the FOLUR design and operating modalities. Feedback from the private sector will be incorporated into the FOLUR design to strengthen the planned activities, making them more tailored and responsive to the expressed needs of the producers and value chain actors. At the CP level, engagement with specific firms and value chain actors is already contemplated and will be further developed, including with consultation, during PPG phase.

Private sector involvement in the sustainable production of commercial commodities will be important to improve smallholder yields and reduce pressure to expand into natural forest areas, and to link their products to markets; ensure that actors across the supply chain are compelled to meet their zero-deforestation commitments; encourage sustainable sourcing by traders and retailers; and ensure that financing into the sector by domestic and international banks and other financiers not only recognizes the importance of forest protection and sustainability but that these become a financing precondition. Sustainability within commodities will only be achieved by linking long-term national sustainable development plans with day-to-day value chain management. Voluntary market-based certification and standards are key for getting trade and industry involved in creating initial market dynamics (see Box 6)

Box 6

Global Roundtables and Initiatives

- Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)
- Tropical Forest Alliance (TFA)
- Roundtable for Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO)
- Global Roundtable for Sustainable Beef (GRSB)
- Roundtable for Responsible Soy (RTRS)
- International Coffee Organization (ICO)
- World Coffee Producer Forum (WCPF)
- Roundtable for Sustainable Cocoa Economy (RSCE)
- International Cocoa Organization (ICCO)
- Cocoa and Forests Initiative
- Consumer Goods Forum

National industry-led initiatives

- National Commodity Platforms

Finance Sector (and Voluntary Standards for Investment)

- Equator Principles
- Banking and Environment Initiative (BEI)

The FOLUR will also apply the Maximizing Finance for Development (MFD) approach to optimize use of public resources and promote private solutions and crowding-in of private sector investments in land use systems using financial incentives including non-grant financial instruments that can reduce the risk of investors and helping to create the economic underpinning of required system changes to sustain impact in the long-run. The Program will partner with the financial sector to explore innovative financing schemes, e.g. facilitation of credit/insurance schemes with sustainability criteria (including zero-deforestation), blended financing and others. Access to finance for smallholders and small businesses is also an important challenge. In this context, the Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) fund and other private sector funds, which will invest in profit-generating sustainable land management and restoration projects worldwide, will be explored.

The FOLUR supported investments will incentivize actions by national governments to promote private sector investment, such as through policy options for scaling-up existing technologies and good practices that reduce negative externalities along food value chains, and for promoting access by land users to input and markets for products that drive sustainable production at scale. Governments and companies can collaborate in identifying policies and regulations for review to remove market barriers or other distortions, for example, those related to food storage and distribution which do not provide incentives to shift to sustainable farming practices; inadequate implementation of existing regulations; risks of investing in sustainable land management and lack of capacity with small-holders who are critical to the supply chain.

At the country and commodity levels, different sizes and types of companies will be engaged, from international companies which can help improve sustainable practices; to community level and small/medium scale private sector producers and (agricultural and rural) producer associations, including marginalized micro-entrepreneurs, that may be involved in the development of sustainable products and better practices. Small and medium-sized enterprises are critical contributors to the supply chain and are often at the leading edge of both environmental threats and solutions to mitigate them. This includes technologies and practices for sustainable intensification on-farm (e.g., improving land and water management, harnessing biodiversity and ecosystem services, such as pollination and biological pest control); improved use of agricultural inputs (e.g., feedstocks and manure management systems that reduce livestock greenhouse gas emissions and recapture and recycle valuable inputs such as energy, organic matter, better fertilizer technologies/practices, efficient irrigation practices); and for reducing food loss and waste (e.g., energy efficient storage).

5. Risks

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

The overall risk rating is Substantial. The complexity of the Program components, the envisioned number of countries and challenge of coordinating multiple key local and international partners and at the same time delivering effective results in a timely manner makes the overall risk substantial. Lowering this risk will require that the Program define realistic activities and interventions that can be implemented within the project lifetime, and be measured through concrete indicators that can be monitored easily.

The FOLUR design and approach have been structured to address identified risks laid out in Table 6 below. Further efforts to mitigate risks at program and project level will be made during the development phase.

Table 6. Risk Management and Mitigation

Risks	Risk Management and Mitigation
Coordination of outcomes and inter connected of activities between co mponents fails during implementati on.	Efforts towards sustained synchronization and technical alignm ent by Program partners and the coordination component of the Global Platform Project. The Program will convene project part ners regularly and deploy active knowledge management appro aches toward improving communication and coordination.
Competing priorities may place con straints on the extent to which the Program objectives can be fully me t.	Through detailed Project designs and ensuring coherence amon g Projects the likelihood of unrealistic designs which could affe ct the Program outcomes will be minimized. The Global Platfor m Project will also seek to leverage new resources to reduce thi s resource shortfall risk.
Large number of Country Projects a nd stakeholder challenges affect co ordination and collaboration.	The Program will strengthen the well-functioning coordination a nd collaboration mechanisms, including expanding the member ship of the Project Steering Committee and maintaining the reg ular virtual and annual face-to-face meetings, as well as bringin g together and supporting regular exchanges and learning event s for stakeholders.
Country Projects might pose signifi cant social and environmental risk s.	In terms of social and environmental risks, all Projects will go th rough quality control processes related to safeguards employed by each of the GEF accredited implementation agencies for the respective Country Projects. The Global Coordination Project ca

	n provide some risk assessment and mitigation advisory servic es and assistance.
Climate change may affect target ar eas, alter growing conditions, or ch ange country development prioritie s	FOLUR aims to improve both productivity and resilience in rural l andscapes, so contributes to the country-level response to clim ate change. CPs are aligned with Countries' national climate ch ange priorities and action plans, as discussed in the CP annexe s.
Government counterpart and/or co-financing funds do not materialize a s planned.	During Program and Country Project preparation, letters of endo rsement and letters detailing co-financing commitments will be secured to further confirm that strong commitment is in place. Otherwise, other sources of co-financing may be explored and t he Country Projects would be reorganized to focus on most imp ortant actions that are feasible within the envelope provided.
Government and stakeholders' buy-i n and willingness to commit to long -term policy changes and improvem ents.	As it is with most transformative projects, this Program will requ ire the on-going commitment of governments and stakeholders to transform practices and adapt to new improved systems. An nual meetings and reviews of performance with all Country Proj ects and IAs will help to focus attention on the need to maintain high commitment and focus on results. The Program will provid e TA, policy support, and outreach/KM to support Country Proje cts in their implementation efforts.
Program and Country Project effort s undermined by policies contrary t o Program goals.	The FOLUR will build country-level and regional constituencies t o promote a long-term vision with national and local governmen ts. Inter-institutional coordination within participatory forums wi th diverse sectors, promotion of sub-national, national, regional and global mainstreaming of Program recommendations in sect oral policies and programs will help align development with a lo ng-term vision and ensure sustainability. Program goals might a lso be bolstered by external stakeholders with international visi bility and support for sustainable actions. The Global Platform P roject design responds directly to this need by providing assess ments, diagnostics, TA and policy suport to identify, target and r evise misaligned policies and incentives.
Buyers/traders that make commitm ents are not able to implement thes e commitments.	The FOLUR will invest in partnering with committed buyers on d evelopment and roll out of responsible purchasing policies. Stra tegy will be developed for reduced deforestation sourcing and c

High-level commitments that have been brokered (e.g. large-scale corporate commitments) fail to make progress or follow through on commitments.	onnections to producers committed to reduced deforestation production. Progress of commitments will be closely monitored, any failings will be flagged, and transparent reporting will be promoted. As above, the Program will seek additional support and resources that can help to target gaps and bolster the level of achievement. The convening aspects of the project will help to focus international attention on performance and achievement across the different value chains.
Demand for reduced deforestation commodities grows in advanced economies but remains low in emerging economies, due to concerns on the impact of sustainability on price in price-sensitive markets. This will have the effect that more sustainable production is reserved for export to advanced markets while emerging economies continue to have a higher risk supply base.	Working through partners, FOLUR will raise awareness and help to develop an enabling environment. Large buyers and traders in emerging markets will be engaged, business cases will be built for emerging economy buyers and policymakers that demonstrate that sustainability is cost effective.
Prolonged Commodity Downturn – the cyclical nature of commodities will often result in periods where commodity pricing/margins are low and investments from corporates in sustainably sourced commodities are reduced.	Improving the business case for adoption of best practices will often lead to cost savings and productivity improvements that in turn make producers more resilient to price fluctuations and more bankable. Proactive knowledge management and outreach will help to spread these messages and successful demonstrations.
Capacity limits in implementing countries especially institutional and human resources needs.	FOLUR design recognizes the need for capacity strengthening and builds in TA and policy support components. In addition, there are several innovative approaches to promote rapid learning. An entire component of the Global Platform Project is dedicated to Knowledge Management, which will assist and mentor national counterparts when necessary. The respective Country Project PIUs will be also expected to provide capacity building.
Measurement of some indicators may be too costly to conduct and potentially require additional time to show progress	The Program will closely monitor outputs and outcomes. Indicators will be selected to be S.M.A.R.T., meaning Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Relevant, and Timely. Some countries, that have conducted recent quality surveys, and have good dataset and a

ow progress.	conducted recent quality surveys, and have good dataset and c apacity, may be able to provide data that shows that the outcom e indicator has improved. In other countries, Program may only be able to increase the capacity to monitor or must rely on best data available or proxies.
Governmental agencies / private co mpanies unwilling to share informa tion / data.	Information and knowledge generation, management and disse mination are key components of this Program. Open-access an d the mutual benefits of information sharing will be included in all agreements for databases, websites, etc. sponsored by the P rogram.

6. Coordination

Outline the institutional structure of the program including monitoring and evaluation coordination at the program level. Describe possible coordination with other relevant GEF-financed programs and other initiatives.

As the lead agency, the World Bank will be responsible to ensure coherence and coordination of the Program. The World Bank will liaise with the participating Agencies, the countries and the GEF Secretariat on a regular basis and be responsible for Program implementation progress and Program-level reporting, mid-term evaluation and the final Program completion. In close communication with the other agencies it will make use of the Global Coordination Grant, to invest financial and technical resources in achieving coordination and exchange of experiences, especially when regional and global activities complement the investments at the national level.

The World Bank is well placed to advance transformational change in agriculture and land use systems in ways that maintain or restore ecosystem function and generate biodiversity, sustainable land management, and climate change mitigation benefits. This Program draws from the WB's vast experience in developing sustainable agriculture, commodities, and restoration programs, and ensures that the approach is integrated to enable the tackling of drivers of environmental degradation in a synergistic way. This will build on the experience of the IAP on Food Security in Africa, and the IAP on Commodities which have already put in place collaborations and networks that can continue to expand in this Program. The WB will play a catalytic role in leveraging private sector engagement and co-financing while generating GEBs across different focal areas.

The World Bank Group, including IFC, brings a wide range of expertise and experience that will advance and accelerate the mission/vision of the FOLUR Global Platform. Working under the FOLUR platform, the WBG will expand and replicate these successes, working with existing clients and developing new ones through active engagement in targeted sectors and regions. FOLUR assistance will help to expand, accelerate and spread these efforts through global convening, knowledge management and policy advocacy.

Coordination between WBG, other IAs and stakeholders will be carried out on a regular basis at the biannual meetings of the Program Steering Committee (PSC). A PSC chaired by the WB as lead agency and comprising the Global Environmental Facility Secretariat (GEFSEC) and relevant Implementing/Project Agencies and key partners who are leaders in the field will be set up. The PSC will be an advisory mechanism to maximize synergies and support the successful design and implementation of the Program. The main role of the PSC is to provide a coordination forum and a monitoring platform during the preparation and implementation phases of the FOLUR. It will also provide an overall, high-level, coordination of the technical alignment and synergy between the Program's components. It will meet virtually every quarter to track progress and provide opportunities for cross-fertilization. It will meet face-to-face once a year in a different project site to increase uptake of lessons and build synergies. The PSC will play an important role in ensuring that the Country Projects align with the Program's objectives, theory of change, and leverage opportunities to enhance capacity and project quality. Figure 4 below illustrates the structure of the Global Platform Project, its relationships to the Country Projects, and to the larger global aims of the FOLUR IP. The Global Platform Project aims at strengthening collaboration among the implementation agencies, participating countries, global coalition partners and the international investment community. Figure 4 shows how the FOLUR program components (platform and country projects) connect with each other and with partners and institutions outside of FOLUR to influence global food and commodity system actors. Through this structure, the Program will be able to connect, engage, strengthen and expand a community that can deliver on project and Program goals. Figure 5 below names partners that are gathered in the FOLUR Global Platform Project and briefly describes there area of expertise and contribution to the global program.

Figure 4. FOLUR Global Platform Project Structure: A Knowledge to Action Platform

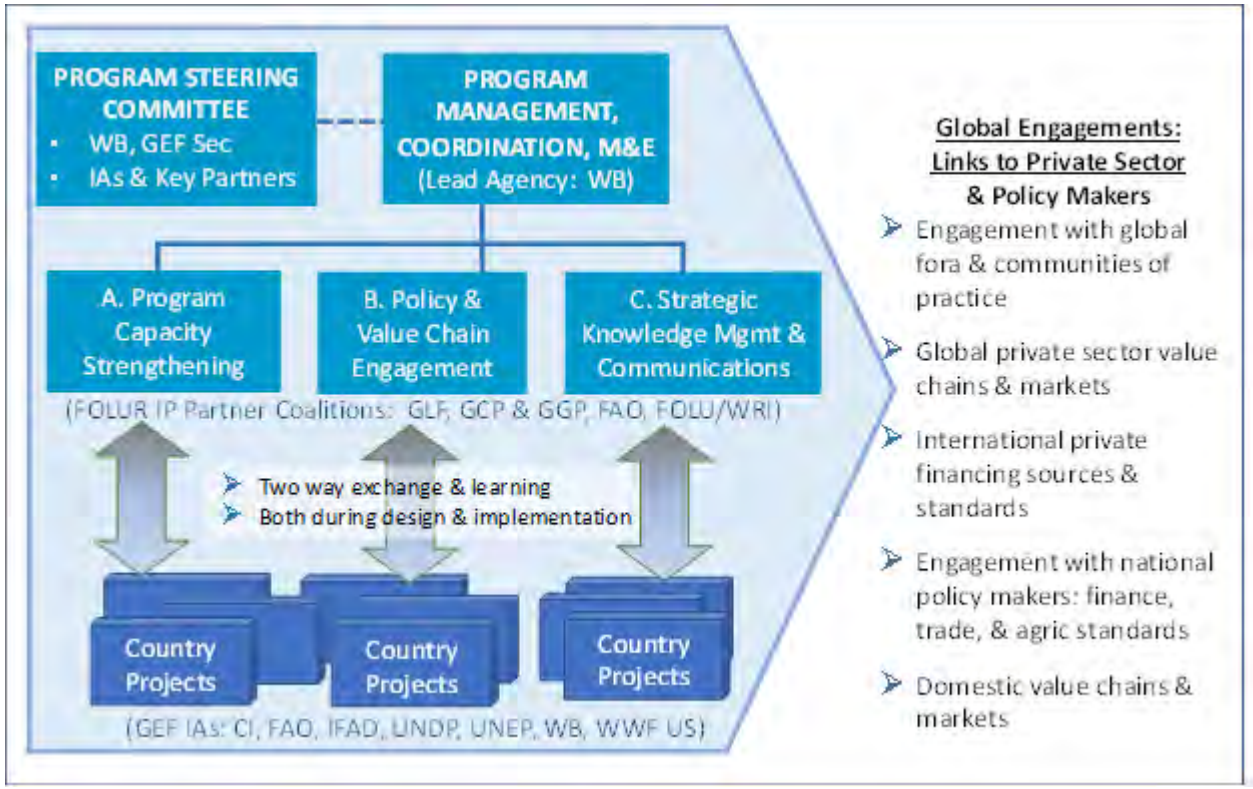
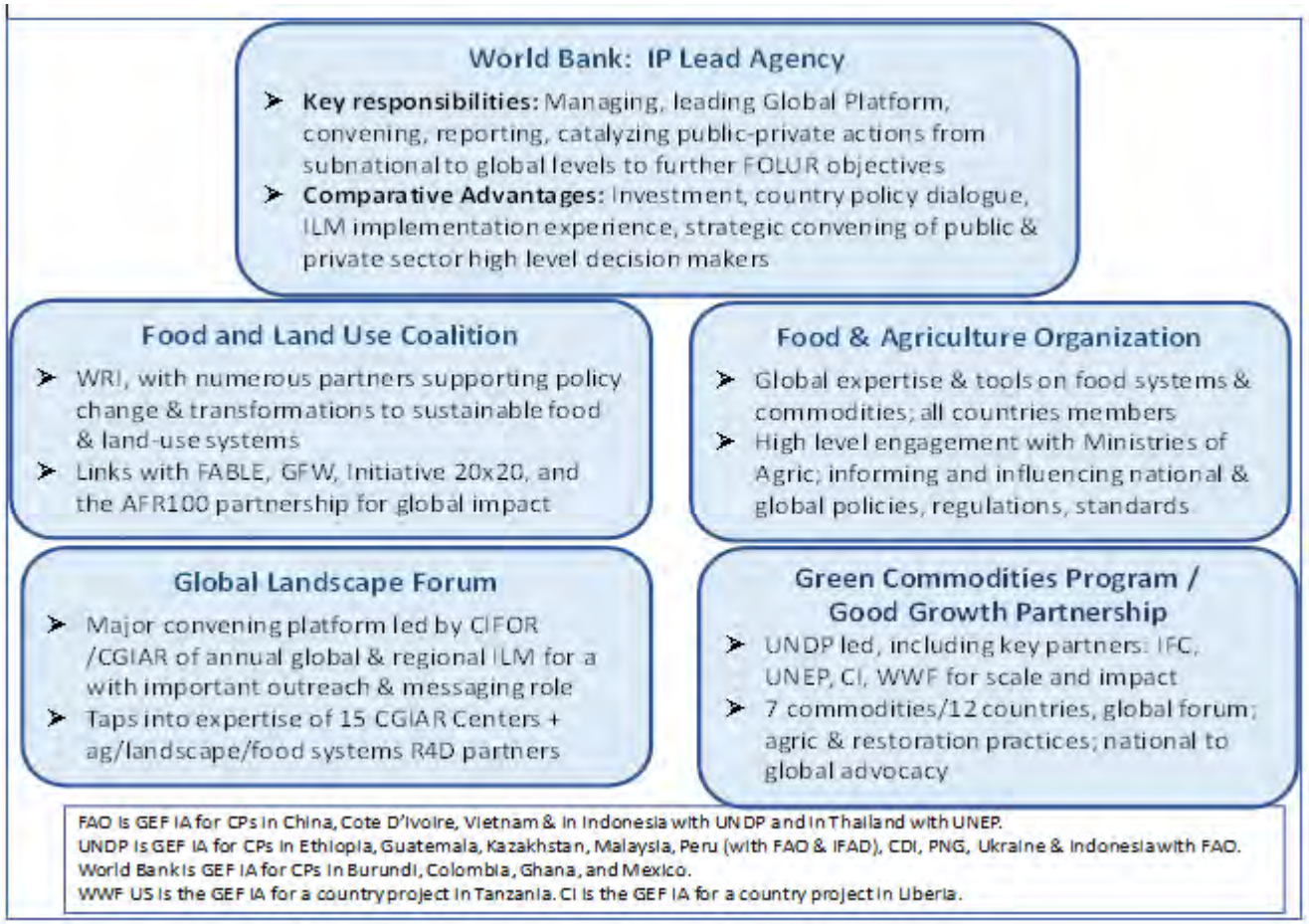


Figure 5. Partnership Structure for FOLUR IP Global Platform Project



These globally significant partners have been invited to contribute to and benefit from the Program taking into consideration respective comparative advantages. The expected contributions of the several coalitions and the WBG are discussed in terms of their contributions by component of the Platform Project. These activities are based on the needs of the FOLUR design, the ongoing engagements of the coalition partners, and their comparative advantages with respect to the key components. The specific activities and assignments of the FOLUR partners will be further developed, specified, and budgeted during project development. Until then, particularly budgeting, these statements remain illustrative.

The Global Platform will be coordinating with and working through other multi-stakeholder initiatives and international agencies as needed based on their comparative advantage and expertise in relation to the challenges that FOLUR and the CPs face. FOLU, GLF, and GGP are core FOLUR partners as coalitions of organizations that deal with sustainable landscapes, production practices and food/commodity value chains. The FAO serves 176 member nations helping to raise the levels of nutrition and the standards of living, improve the production and distribution of food and agricultural products, and improve the condition of the rural population. In accordance with its mandate, FAO provides policy and technical advice to member countries in the fields of agriculture, livestock, fisheries,

forestry and nutrition. Through its role and mandate, FAO brings to FOLUR this network of developing countries aiming to promote rural development and strengthen food security, raise agricultural production, improve efficiency in land and water use, and achieve optimum utilization of forestry resources. FAO's engagement as a FOLUR partner is also a means to expand and sustain the global dialogue on food system sustainability, well beyond the life of the FOLUR IP.

The FOLUR platform lead agency will regularly convene the partner coalitions in work planning, performance reviews and policy fora. Each coalition has a lead agency who will act as the focal point within FOLUR. When the partners determine to engage a specific group or initiative, that contact will be made through the key focal point organization. For example, the GLF representative would serve as the gateway for a request to commission a special study from a CGIAR center. Similarly, WRI would be the first point of contact for proposing knowledge and outreach through the FOLU coalition partners.

Also during the PPG phase, the FOLUR partners will utilize existing venues, such as the roundtable gatherings and annual meetings of the GLF, CCP and other coalitions, as opportunities to consult with key associations and leading firms on the FOLUR design and operating modalities. Feedback from the private sector will be incorporated into the FOLUR design to strengthen the planned activities, making them more tailored and responsive to the expressed needs of the producers and value chain actors. At the CP level, engagement with specific firms and value chain actors is already contemplated and will be further developed, including with consultation, during PPG phase.

For work that contributes to **Pillar A: Program Capacity Strengthening**, the FOLUR partner organizations can contribute as follows:

- **Assessment.** At the global level, the FOLU coalition (particularly the FABLE partners) can assess and rank priority food system landscapes based on their transformative potential in terms of global impacts (forest loss, GHGs). Such analytical work could lay the foundation for engagement of specific value chains actors and governments. These analytical partners could also help to model / project the cumulative impact of FOLUR interventions on similar indicators.
- **Technical Assistance.** At country level, the FOLU partners have a role to play in providing expertise to countries seeking to extend/apply FOLUR-related interventions in new landscapes and value chains (within and beyond CPs). FOLU could help in documenting success stories and methods, developing training materials, and providing training with other coalition partners in a range of venues.
- **Global Synthesis.** An example of an influential global synthesis report that FOLUR could promote, update and insert into country and company policy dialogues is WRI's World Resources Report: Creating a Sustainable Food Future, a landmark paper developed with contributions from the World Bank, UNEP, and UNDP. The paper's "menu of solutions" offers strategies that can be further operationalized under FOLUR sponsored activities (e.g., how to boost agricultural yields on existing land, improving efficiency of the food system, promoting deforestation-free agriculture commodities, restoring degraded lands back to productivity, and restoring natural forests).
- **Capacity Building.** At country level, WBG and other partners will strengthen landscape management and food/commodity production systems through initiatives (training, evidence, KM, policy engagement, financing) to improve yields and decrease land use requirements; restore forest to rehab crop and rangelands to productive use; train smallholder farmers/extension service in CSA practices; and conserve agrobiodiversity through increased on-farm diversification.

- **Convening.** At the global level, FAO will contribute to the FOLUR mission through its regular global convening of senior agriculture policy makers, its role in the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, as well as its global advocacy work with the One Planet Sustainable Food Systems Program (SFS). In these venues, FAO can showcase FOLUR related analysis, successes, evidence – and invite FOLUR coalition partners to analyze or present on key issues relevant to their comparative advantage. The WBG will also use convening, analysis, policy engagement, demonstration and advocacy to engage with agribusinesses and the food industry to scale best practices and standards in targeted landscapes/food systems. This will build on existing client relationships, global platforms and dissemination of analytical products and tools.
- **Policy Engagement.** GGP will support policy advocacy through its national and subnational partnerships with governments in the key commodity sectors where it is specialized. FAO will engage with ministerial counterparts and other local stakeholders to assess and improve policy enabling environments for sustainable food production through policy reform, development of regulations and standards, testing of economic incentives, and other interventions based on their long experience and country knowledge. FAO can also work with countries to convene multi-stakeholder dialogues on issues of land use, policy, incentives, as well as governance issues related to inclusion and rights of local communities, indigenous peoples, and women.
- **Food System Standards.** Building on experience with Codex Alimentarius (with FAO's Biodiversity Platform, WWF, etc), FAO could support a consultative process to initiate a 'Codex Planetarius,' a proposed set of minimum environmental standards to inform global food trade.

For work that contributes to **Pillar B: Policy and Value Chain Engagement**, the FOLUR partner organizations can contribute as follows:

- **Sustainability Commitments.** The Good Growth Platform will contribute to the FOLUR mission by continuing its ongoing support for dialogue on sustainability commitments from multinational companies and major government procurers and working with partners on the approaches needed to operationalize these commitments through standards and practices at the production level. This will involve demonstrating the value proposition for sustainability standards based on case studies and demonstrations from existing engagements on palm, beef and soy.
- **Build Evidence / Business Case.** GGP, WBG, FOLU members and others can develop lessons and evidence (analyze, synthesize, and disseminate) from specific practices and commodities on the ground and contribute these to global fora and public-private sector dialogues (for example, including TFA 2020, Consumer Goods Forum and NYDF) where major traders, processors, and retailers of commodities convene to address challenges in meeting deforestation-free pledges and other sustainability commitments. This will help to spread awareness to other landscapes and commodities, going beyond the current GGP and FOLUR set of countries and commodities.
- **Mobilize Private Finance.** FOLU and its lead, WRI, can also leverage relationships with impact investors, banks, companies to promote the deployment of private capital into FOLUR IP landscapes and beyond, building on existing success in bringing impact investors to restoration and sustainable land-use projects. Activities could include working with FOLUR partners to identify new investors, developing outreach strategies to commodity supply chain actors and existing lenders, convening restoration investment roundtables and matching investors with financing opportunities in FOLUR landscapes.
- **Global synthesis and advocacy.** The WBG will convene global business leaders and commodity sector trade associations. WBG will develop and target information on the business case for sustainable production practices at farm, country, firm, and commodity level. These engagements can be mediated directly with countries and companies and highlighted through other global platforms such as GLF and GGP. Another potential added value is to analyze and report on sustainable commodity trade flows and trends in a regular global 'flagship report' on the sustainable commodity trade and deforestation free commitments (see also Pillar 1 discussion).

- Regional / commodity engagement. The WBG and other partners will convene regional gatherings of countries around specific commodity / landscape themes to showcase success stories to encourage replication of good practices, uptake of policy reforms, and wider spread of sustainability standards by buying and processing firms. This type of engagement can also be amplified by working with CGIAR centers focused on rice, wheat, corn, livestock, forests and agroforests to ensure that best research on sustainable production practices, including the economic/financial rationale for adoption. FOLUR will work through GLF and commission specific synthesis efforts to consolidate and disseminate learning for delivery into global dialogue processes through the platform partners, particularly FOLUR, GLF, and GCP.

- Commodity Roundtables. The WBG, FOLU, FAO and other partners will contribute as members of sustainability roundtables for beef, soy, palm, and rice (SRP), generating and sharing knowledge about successful applications of sustainability standards and technologies.

- Operationalizing corporate sustainability standards. The WBG brings to the FOLUR platform deep expertise and practical experience in operationalizing sustainability standards and criteria into production systems, working with both producers and purchasing companies. Cocoa producing companies and countries have made “deforestation free” commitments, for example, but these commitments can only be realized by developing standards and criteria for assessing production practices and then rolling these out in cocoa production landscapes, providing extension and technical assistance to farmers. The Government and the Companies have developed CFI Implementation Plans with help from WCF, IDH, Climate Focus, FCPF and the World Bank.

- Traceability systems / Geographic assessments. Companies and countries that adopt standards or make pledges to protect biodiversity or reduce deforestation also need a range of technical products and technologies to monitor and report on their performance. The WBG and FOLU partners have capacity to work with producer organizations to improve understanding of the geographic distribution of their members, producing from different landscapes and habitats, some with higher risk of deforestation. To achieve certification or to meet buyers’ sustainability standards, producer organizations may need HCVF/biodiversity mapping, registration of farmers, and product traceability systems to identify sourcing from different landscapes or high-risk areas.

- Leveraging WBG financing and financing models. Building on the WBG’s commitments to increase financing for climate smart and forest smart investments, under FOLUR, experts can provide technical support and analysis to encourage the uptake and deployment of commodity sustainability standards and best practices in WBG lending projects (in and beyond FOLUR countries). For best impact, teams will engage in upstream agriculture / landscape development dialogue in selected countries to accelerate uptake of key policies and production standards (replicating horizontally across countries). In this way, FOLUR could focus on key commodities and countries and accelerate the leveraging of investment (consistent with WBG priorities and strategies). The WBG will also work to apply and spread the use of innovative models that can be advocated and replicated through FOLUR engagements, where conditions are right. For example, IFC’s Global Trade Supplier Finance (GTSF) Program provides short-term financing to suppliers selling to large domestic buyers or exporting to international buyers, by discounting invoices once they are approved by the buyer. GTSF financing can be linked to suppliers’ environmental and social scorings, as determined by the buyer, and provide financial incentives to suppliers for improvement by implementing differentiated pricing based on the level of ESG achievement.

- Policy Reform Support. The FOLUR platform will identify and pursue opportunities for national government reforms of policy and regulation that facilitate uptake of sustainable practices, sustainable sourcing. Both WBG and FAO are well equipped to play key roles in targeting policy reforms that can be focused in areas where there are opportunities and bottlenecks. FAO is well placed to share lessons across countries through its regular dialogue with Agriculture ministers. It can also help mainstream FOLUR goals and approaches into the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) voluntary guidelines for food systems and nutrition and FAO policy support to member countries and assist them in implementing the CFS Principles for Responsible

Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems (CFS-RAI). The WBG is well placed to identify and target specific policy reform needs in key countries through Systematic Country Diagnostics and its Country Partnership Frameworks. Target countries will be identified in consultation among the partners to ensure prioritization and harmonized approaches across each partner's expertise.

For work that contributes to **Pillar C: Strategic Knowledge Management and Communications**, the FOLUR partner organizations can contribute as follows:

- **Sharing of lessons and best practices**. The platform will promote sharing of lessons, successes and best practices – both from CPs and from IA partners. This knowledge will be available on a website maintained by an appropriate FOLUR partner, or several through mirrored websites. Both FAO and GLF (through the CGIAR network) have strong capabilities in knowledge management and dissemination. All FOLUR partners will be tasked with regularly producing knowledge products (analyses, syntheses, guidelines) in their areas of expertise.
- **Strategic knowledge products.** The Platform (in consultation with partners) will commission global and regional flagship reports on key topics identified through the dialogue processes and annual gatherings. These KM studies will be commissioned primarily from within the FOLUR partner organizations, according to their expertise and comparative advantage. For example, FAO and WRI could produce an analysis of forest cover change based on its FRA, disaggregated regionally and by commodity group. GGP could, for example, produce a global report on financing needs for improved practices or certification in key commodity landscapes, based on its engagements with value chain actors.
- **Partnership Broker/Clearinghouse.** The platform will serve as a conduit for linking child projects to strategic partnerships with global initiatives to access knowledge, tools and resources by facilitating participation in sector roundtables, industry associations conferences, and partner events. This will be managed through a calendar of events and a clearinghouse of country requests and partner capacities. The brokering will work both from the countries (their requests) and to the countries (identifying opportunities and invitations). It will also identify buyers committed to sustainable sourcing of ag/commodities and link them to countries /landscapes that are working to reduce production footprints and protecting natural habitats and HCV areas. In addition to the WBG, GGP and the FOLU network of partners will play a strong role in this brokering function. This could be developed into an online platform where requests and opportunities are lodged, and matches are developed and facilitated. This will require strong coordination among all FOLUR partners to ensure that matches are supported with the right expertise and resources.
- **Platform of Coalitions.** The FOLUR platform creates a space to engage and support existing partnerships and coalitions working on landscape and food system sustainability issues. The FOLU Coalition is a key FOLUR partner and, through WRI, brings with it connections to a range of other partnerships and links to the work of Initiative 20x20, and initiative of countries, technical and financial partners working on landscape restoration and degradation issues and mobilizing financing in Latin America; AFR100, which similarly convenes 28 countries in Africa, with technical and financial partners to mobilize private equity for investment into restoration activities. The Food, Agriculture, Biodiversity, Land, and Energy (FABLE) Network is also part of the FOLU Coalition and can be engaged strategically on developing pathways towards sustainable land use and food systems. Activities could include bringing these partners together in support of FOLUR objectives, fostering learning exchanges in FOLUR IP project landscapes, leveraging the annual partner meetings of these platforms, and facilitating private sector involvement by engaging impact investors of Initiative 20x20 and AFR100, large commodity producers and others to engage with FOLUR countries and commodities and beyond.
- **Scale up and replication:** The engagement approaches of GGP will be replicated and scaled out to address additional target commodity /landscape building on the skills and partnerships of other FOLUR coalition partners. Convening and KM. GGP will promote FOLUR results and successes in its annual partnership meeting and make space for presentation by country programs on results and successes of their FOLUR related results and successes.

- Annual FOLUR Gathering. The World Bank as lead agency will oversee KM activities and support partner organizations' efforts. The WB will convene regular SC meetings and knowledge sharing events. We propose to bring FOLUR partner countries together annually in an event linked to ongoing global partners' platforms, such as the GLF or GGP, which would enable wider engagement and learning among countries and partners. This event would be scheduled in different commodity /regions over the years, with a concrete plan developed during PPG.

As detailed in the Global Platform Project Concept, the Program will also provide a single-platform to feed innovations and policy developed under its Country Projects into the regional and global bodies working on Program issue, and to transfer knowledge from these bodies to the Country Projects. One important forum for such exchange is the Good Growth Partnership, led by UNDP and already supported through GEF6. GGP supports the green commodities community and the good growth conference, which can be important venues for sharing knowledge and building partnerships. Many of the lessons learned, tools developed, and other knowledge generated through these platforms will be of great value to Program wider community. Additionally, deepened collaboration with key strategic partners is also likely to greatly benefit the Bank's ability to deliver cutting edge knowledge on key Program focus areas relevant to clients.

During implementation, the World Bank will work with countries' GEF Implementing Agencies and partners that can support the transformation agenda in key countries, ensuring that the work of others is not duplicated. The Program will realize synergies with other ongoing Programs (GEF 9072 Taking Deforestation out of Commodity Supply Chains, GEF 9070 Fostering Sustainability and Resilience for Food Security in Sub-Saharan Africa) and incorporate lessons learned from closed Programs.

7. Consistency with National Priorities

Yes

Is the Program consistent with the National strategies and plans or reports and assesments under relevant conventions

The FOLUR IP aims to catalyze a shift toward more sustainable food systems and value chains, where externalities are reduced, practices that cause deforestation are removed from supply chains, and landscapes are better managed and restored to ensure their long-term ability to produce food and ecosystem services. The FOLUR program will also enhance and support participating country projects to achieve GEF-7 Focal Area Objectives and to scale up innovation, financing, and impact. The Program will increase the momentum for integrated solutions toward the transformation of production systems, value chains and landscapes toward greater sustainability.

Sustainable landscapes and sustainable food systems are central to achieving both global development goals such as the Sustainable Development Goals, the Paris Agreement and the Aichi Targets. All participating countries are parties to the UNFCCC, the Paris Agreement and the Convention on Biological Diversity. In addition to signing on to these global agreements, the countries have translated these commitments into national development strategies, laws and action plans. This encodes the global commitments discussed in this section into national priorities, strategies laws and budgets. FOLUR will support national priorities through the country projects, which are aligned toward achieving global goals. Examples of countries' plans, strategies and commitments are discussed at the end of this section.

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The objectives of the Program are fully in line with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) now being integrated in many countries' national development strategies. In particular, Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 15 aims to conserve and restore terrestrial ecosystems through actions that include halting deforestation and restoring degraded forests. The IP will contribute to a wide range of targets under this SDG pertaining to reduction of desertification and land degradation as well as biodiversity loss, and sustainable use and management of ecosystems. Improving the protection and management of forests is also crucial for achieving SDG1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere; SDG2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture; SDG6 (clean water and sanitation), SDG8 (decent work and economic growth), SDG12 (responsible consumption and production), and SDG13 (climate action). Through its approach of using multi-stakeholder platforms to strengthen policy and institutional frameworks and to scale up good practices in integrated management of ecosystems, it will also contribute to SDG17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.

UNFCCC. The 2015 Paris Agreement on climate change strongly encourages parties to act by supporting activities that reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation through results-based payments and other sustainable forest management approaches. More than 100 countries identified the need to address forest and land use changes in their Nationally Determined Contributions to address climate change. The 2017 IPCC Special Report brings new urgency to reducing GHG emissions to cap global warming at 1.5 degree Celsius. The report indicates maintaining and increasing natural carbon sinks through better land use approaches and changes in agriculture practices that slow deforestation as a reliable and cost-effective means to adaptation with mitigation benefits.

CBD. The Convention of Biological Diversity has a set of 20 targets for 2020 (Aichi targets) including several related to forest loss, degradation and conservation. In 2020, the Parties to the Convention are expected to adopt a new Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2021-2030 with ambitious action-oriented targets that address the drivers of biodiversity loss.

Aichi Biodiversity Targets (CBD decision X/2)

· Target 5. By 2020, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced.

· Target 7 By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.

LDN. GEF and others have noted that a more sustainable supply chain with regard to production, processing, and demand for key agricultural commodities is vital for achieving Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) under the UNCD. The FOLUR IP will contribute to achieving these objectives based on its focus on arresting and reversing land degradation and by engaging with the private sector at national and global level. FAO http://www.fao.org/land-water/land/ldn/en/.

UNFF, NYDF, Bonn Challenge. The Program also contributes to the UNFF Global Objectives on Forests (E/2006/42 E/CN.18/2006/18), which calls to reverse the loss of forest cover worldwide through SFM, including protection, restoration, afforestation, and reforestation, and increase efforts to prevent forest degradation. The Bonn Challenge, launched in 2011, calls for the restoration of 150 million hectares of the world's deforested and degraded lands by 2020; and 350 million hectares by 2030. The 2014 New York Declaration on Forests issued a widely backed call to cut natural forest loss in half by 2020 and end it by 2030. The FOLUR Program is aligned with these global initiatives through the focus on landscape level improvements, reducing degradation, increasing restoration, and increasing commitment to deforestation free commodity value chains.

TFA. The Tropical Forest Alliance (TFA) is a global public private partnership driven by an external consortium aiming to enable zero net deforestation in four global commodity supply chains (palm oil, beef, soy, and pulp and paper), while improving livelihoods of smallholder farmers. It fosters cross-sector collaboration and engages over 150 partners working across Latin America, Africa, and Southeast Asia. The WB GEF and many of the coalition partners are members of the TFA and will support this initiative at the global level through implementation of the FOLUR Program. www.tfa2020.org.

The IP will contribute to the Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs):

· UN Convention on Combating Desertification – The UNCCD text explicitly mentions links between desertification, drought, and lack of food security.

· Convention on Biological Diversity – The CBD recognizes the critical importance of conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity for agriculture, food and nutritional security.

· UN Framework Convention on Climate Change – The IP will directly contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation and responds in an integrated way to the Paris Agreement.

As finance mechanism to the UNFCCC, UNCBD, and UNCCD, the GEF plays an important role in supporting global forest management and conservation. The three Rio Conventions have made clear the importance of forests to achieving their individual objectives. The FOLUR program will be able to address the common goal of reducing and avoiding the loss of forest resources, and will support the following objectives:

REDD-plus activities (UNFCCC decision 1/CP.16): (i) Reducing emissions from deforestation and (ii) Conservation of forest carbon stocks.

DLDD and sustainable forest management (SFM) (UNCC D decision 4/CO P.8): Reinforce SFM as a means of preventing soil erosion and flooding, thus increasing the size of atmospheric carbon sinks and conserving ecosystems and biodiversity.

The Program also contributes to the UNFF Global Objectives on Forests (E/2006/42 E/CN.18/2006/18): Reverse the loss of forest cover worldwide through SFM, including protection, restoration, afforestation, and reforestation, and increase efforts to prevent forest degradation.

There are several other initiatives relevant to sustainable landscapes. The Bonn Challenge, launched in 2011, calls for the restoration of 150 million hectares of the world's deforested and degraded lands by 2020; and 350 million hectares by 2030. The 2014 New York Declaration on Forests issued a widely backed call to cut natural forest loss in half by 2020 and end it by 2030.

Some examples of FOLUR Countries' national plans, strategies and commitments are noted here.

· China notes that its 13th Five-Year Plan (2016-2020) and its No. 1 Central Document 2018 include clear commitments to sustainable agricultural development to enhance productivity while preserving important ecosystem functions. China's National Plan for Sustainable Development of Agriculture (2015-2030) includes commitments on making agriculture more sustainable and to promote low-carbon development in agriculture.

· At UNFCCC COP23, Côte d'Ivoire signed the Cocoa and Forest Initiative with leading private sector chocolate companies to eliminate deforestation due to cocoa production. Côte d'Ivoire adopted its National REDD+ Strategy in 2016, with strategic options aiming to reduce by 80 percent deforestation due to agricultural production and to restore 3.2 million ha of degraded forests and lands by 2030.

· Ethiopia names several key national planning and strategy documents, including the Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP II 2016-2020); the Climate Resilient Green Economy (CRGE) strategy; Ethiopia's Programme of Adaptation to Climate Change; the National Adaptation Programme of Action and the Nationally Determined Contribution. GTP II calls for integrating environmental sustainability into agricultural programmes, and rehabilitating degraded land (GTP II target of 22.5 Mil ha), watershed development (target of 41.35 Mil ha), and forest cover (target of 20 percent).

· Indonesia's Presidential Instruction No.8/2018 confirms the intention to halt ongoing deforestation by oil palm on palm oil, while Presidential Instruction No.6/2017 declares a moratorium on license granting on primary forest and peatland. The commitment is backed by sector specific regulations and initiatives including the National Action Plan on Sustainable Palm Oil, Government Reg. No.76/2008 on Forest Rehabilitation & Reclamation, and Presidential Reg. No.88/2017 on Land Conflict Resolution, and Government Reg. No.57/2016 on protection and management of peatland ecosystems.

· Burundi's National Development Plan (2018-2027) and National Agricultural Strategy prioritize coffee landscape restoration and forest/protected area (PA) sustainable management Development partners recognize these needs. The country's private sector value chain (VC) organization (Intercafé) and its Coffee Industry Regulatory Authority (ARFIC) are promoting ecofriendly coffee production and certification.

· Columbia refers to its National Development Plan for 2018 to 2022 and the Integrated Strategy for Deforestation Control in Forest Management (2018) which promotes an integrated landscape management approach to reach the country's zero deforestation go by 2030. The government has created an Intersectoral Commission to Control Deforestation and is in the process of creating regional centers for the prevention and governance socio-ecological conflicts.

· Ghana notes several key policies and commitments, including the Low Carbon Development Strategy (2016); National CSA & Food Security Action Plan (2016-2020); Ghana Cocoa Forest REDD+ Program (GCFRP); Strategic Investment Framework (GSIF 2025) for SLM; Ghana Forest Plantation Strategy 2016-2040. Demonstrating strong public-private collaboration GoG has signed the Cocoa and Forest Initiative (CFI) to join commitment with thirty-one leading cocoa and chocolate companies to end deforestation and degradation.

· Guatemala notes its National Policy for Conservation Improvement of Environment and Natural Resources 2007, its National Policy for Biological Diversity and Action Plan for 2011 to 2020, as well as its Forest Landscape Restoration Strategy for 2015 to 2045 and its National Climate Change Policy and Framework Law.

· Kazakhstan refers to its National Concept and Action Plan for Transition of Kazakhstan to Green Economy as a set of key national commitments. Goal 2 provides for innovative mechanisms for a more sustainable and productive agriculture; Goal 1 - for better use of water resources and Goal 7 for conservation and efficient management of natural ecosystems.

The FOLUR IP will also contribute to these country specific priorities, through specific activities that will be further developed during discussion, analysis and preparation of the country projects during PPG phase. The FOLUR Impact Program is expected to support governments at the national and/or sub-national level to implement system-wide approaches that integrate both horizontally (land and natural resources) and vertically (food value and supply chain).

8. Knowledge Management

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

Knowledge management is a critical element of the FOLUR Program design. Significantly, the Program will provide a single-platform under the Global coordination grant to feed innovations and policy developed under its Country Projects into relevant national, regional and global bodies, and to transfer knowledge from these bodies to the country projects. Through this platform the Program will take a multi-pronged approach to knowledge management as follows:

· A focus on testing approaches against clear impact criteria and a well-defined and agreed theory of change. This will involve building infrastructure upstream during project design to capture lessons across the portfolio and ensure take-up. The best initiatives will be scaled up.

· A focus on capturing and sharing lessons across the portfolio through formal knowledge management platforms that will occur annually and will include representatives from each Country project and producing knowledge management products that will be disseminated through formal (e.g. Program website) and informal (e.g. At international for a etc.). The FOLUR website will serve as the premiere archive and data collection service for the IP and will host targeted knowledge-sharing tools for practitioners and the wider public, including project-related information, contacts, and documents.

· A focus on learning lessons from outside the Program will involve working with external partners to capture their lessons, creating the infrastructure to feed these lessons into project design and implementation, and incentivizing Country Projects to replicate and scale up best practice.

· A community of practice and knowledge and learning platform will promote experience sharing and learning (e.g. Good practice approaches, lessons learned, and innovative solutions to common problems) globally among GEF-financed IP projects, country officials, implementing agencies, and other partners. It will also strengthen the IP portfolio as a whole by promoting dialogue, knowledge sharing, and replication among projects. It will facilitate experiential learning and address issues faced by one project that might have been resolved by another GEF project (or outside the GEF community).

The key objective of the Global Platform Project will be to provide high-level technical support and advisory services to:

- · Build robust global partnerships to drive the agenda forward with all key actors in this space, under the global coordination hub project
- · Support robust national institutions and programs, under component 1
- · Strengthen investment/build a robust pipeline of investable project, under component 2
- · Green the supply chain which cuts across national space, under component 3
- · Manage the overall program, support knowledge management and learning and strengthen and manage the partnership, under the global coordination hub project.

Overall, the platform process is intended to help countries develop a common understanding and vision, build commitment across a diverse range of partners, stakeholders and agencies, streamline effort, and inform M&E of the impact of focal areas sustainability interventions in moving countries toward desired sustainability outcomes. The Global Platform Project does not provide a prescriptive, step-by step methodology but instead sets out a flexible process through which countries can advance sustainability in a way that meets their own needs and priorities. It includes considerations for how countries can identify interventions to enhance existing processes, strategies, plans, and initiatives and thus leverage the most value from work already undertaken and by addressing gaps (e.g. in planning, sustainability governance).

9. Child Program Selection Criteria

Outline the criteria used or to be used for child program selection and the contribution of each child program to program impact.

Country projects were selected into the FOLUR program based on their importance for global and regional value chains and production landscapes for the target commodities and food systems. Country projects were expected to adopt holistic approaches to demonstrate integration across the objective of the FOLUR Impact Program. And importantly, expected to participate in the global aspects of the program, particularly adding value through the incentive portion of the GEF allocations. More specifically, going forward the selected country projects are expected to:

· Focus on designing and implementing national strategies and approaches to improve landscape management, food production systems and commodity value chains.

· Demonstrate high potential/ability to generate multiple Global Environment Benefits, such as improved food production systems, biodiversity conservation and sustainable use, GHG emissions avoided and/or carbon sequestered.

· Adopt, promote, and deploy landscape approaches at national or jurisdictional level

· Demonstrate scale, additionality and specific, verifiable co-financing to apply the GEF incremental funding as a push to their investments towards environmental sustainability. Co-financing will also include all grants and investments made by other donors, including bilateral, foundations, NGOs and CSOs that together strengthen the effectiveness, breadth and sustainability of the GEF investment.

· Demonstrate integration and collaboration across ministries and secure support of key government actors beyond the environment sector (finance, development, energy, infrastructure, water, mining, etc.), ensure private sector engagement as well as gain support of local communities, including indigenous peoples, acting or living in the targeted landscapes

· Establish operational links to the Global Platform Project and participate in sharing lessons and testing approaches for replication based on learning in other Projects.

· Apply indicators from an agreed suite of indicators against which the Program will be measured as a whole. Country Projects will include explicit linkages to the Program's Theory of Change.

In addition, the GEF implementing agencies leading the country projects are expected to work through the Program Steering Committee of the Global Platform Project to share lessons and coordinate reporting.

Part III: Approval/Endorsement By GEF Operational Focal Point(S) And Gef Agency(ies)

A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT (S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S): (Please attach the Operational Focal Point endorsement letter with this template).

Name	Position	Ministry	Date
Mr. Emmanuel Ndorimana	Permanent Secretary	Ministry of Environment, Agriculture and Livestock, Burundi	5/2/2019
Ms. Jing Fu	Director	Ministry of Finance, International Financial Institution Division III, Department of International Economic and Financial Cooperation, China	4/23/2019
Mr. David Felipe Olarte Amaya	Head of the International Affairs Office	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, Colombia	4/5/2019
Mrs. Alimata Kone-Bakayoko	Permanent Secretary	Ministry of Economy and Finance, Côte d'Ivoire	3/22/2019
Mr. Wordy Hashim Abdullahi	Director General	Resource Mobilization and Projects Administration, Ethiopia	3/21/2019
Mr. Fredua Agyeman	Director of Environment	Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology & Innovation, Ghana	3/21/2019
Eng. Carlos Walberto Ramos Salguero	Vice Minister	Natural Resources and Climate Change, Guatemala	3/18/2019
Ms. Ibu Laksmi Dhewanthi	Senior Advisor to the Minister on Industry and International Trade,	Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Indonesia	4/5/2019
Mr. Sabit Nurlybay	Vice Minister	Ministry of Energy, Kazakhstan	3/19/2019
Dr. Nathaniel T. Blama, Sr.	Executive Director/CEO	Environmental Protection Agency, Liberia	5/2/2019
Mr. Jaya Simgam Rajoo	Undersecretary, Environmental Management and Climate Change Division	Ministry of Energy, Science, Technology, Environment and Climate Change, Malaysia	3/22/2019

Mrs. Karina Ramirez Arras	Deputy Director General for Sustainable Finance and Financial Innovation	Ministry of Finance and Public Credit, Mexico	3/29/2019
Mrs. Martha Cuba Villafuerte de Cronkleton	Director of Cooperation and International Affairs Office	Ministry of the Environment, Peru	3/21/2019
Mr. Gunther Joku	Managing Director	Conservation & Environment Protection Authority, Papua New Guinea	3/22/2019
Prof. William J. S. Mwegoha	Director of Environment	Vice President's Office, Tanzania	3/22/2019
Dr. Wijarn Simachaya	Permanent Secretary	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Thailand	4/5/2019
Mr. Vladyslav Marushevskyi	Head of International Project Coordination Division	Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Ukraine, Ukraine	3/28/2019
Mr. Nguyen Duc Thuan	Director General	Vietnam Environment Protection Fund, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Vietnam	3/29/2019

ANNEX A: LIST OF CHILD PROJECTS UNDER THE PROGRAM

Child Projects under the Program[a/]									
Country	Project Title	GEF Agency	GEF Amount ($)					Agency Fee ($)	Total ($)
			Focal Area 1	Focal Area 2	Focal Area 3	IP FOLU	TOTAL		
			Project	Project	Project	Project	Project		
	FSPs								
Global	FOLUR Global Knowledge to Action Platform to Support Transformational Shifts In Food and Land Use Systems	WB				29,128,440	29,128,440	2,621,560	31,750,000
Republic of Burundi	Burundi Coffee Landscape Restoration and Resilience Project	WB	394,495	3,211,010	394,495	2,000,000	6,000,000	540,000	6,540,000
China	Innovative transformation of China's food production systems and agro-ecological landscapes	FAO, WB	3,589,725	897,431	4,487,156	4,487,156	13,461,468	1,211,532	14,673,000
Colombia	Promoting Sustainable value chains in deforestation hot-spots in Northern Colombia	WB	3,577,982	894,495	2,683,486	3,669,725	10,825,688	974,312	11,800,000
Cote d'Ivo	Scaling up Cocoa base	UNDP F	446,215	3,123,509		1,784,863	5,354,587	481,913	5,836,500

Cote d'Ivoire	Scaling up Cocoa-based Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration Transformative Innovations in Côte d'Ivoire (SCOLUR-CI)	UNDP, FAO, UNIDO	446,215	3,123,509		1,784,863	5,354,587	481,913	5,836,500
Ethiopia	Preventing forest loss, promoting restoration and integrating sustainability into Ethiopia's coffee value chains and food system	UNDP	8,974,312	4,487,156		6,880,734	20,342,202	1,830,798	22,173,000
Ghana	Landscape Restoration and Ecosystem Management for Sustainable Food Systems	WB	3,830,275	3,766,055	880,734	4,279,817	12,756,881	1,148,119	13,905,000
Guatemala	Promoting sustainable landscapes in the Motagua River Watershed	UNDP	5,640,339	867,431	867,431	3,787,601	11,162,802	1,004,653	12,167,455
Indonesia	Strengthening sustainability in commodity and food-crop value chains, land restoration and land use governance through integrated landscape management for multiple benefits in Indonesia	UNDP, FAO	8,056,881	1,784,863	867,431	5,504,587	16,213,762	1,459,238	17,673,000
Kazakhstan	Conservation and sustainable use of natural resources in Northern Kazakhstan Landscape for land degradation neutrality, food security and improved status o	UNDP	2,940,000	4,038,000		3,489,000	10,467,000	942,030	11,409,030

	and improved status o f dryland forests and w etland ecosystems								
Liberia	Reducing deforestatio n from palm oil and co coa value chains	CI	3,162,763	1,647,180		2,329,507	7,139,450	642,551	7,782,001
Malaysia	Integrated Landscape Management of Heart of Borneo landscapes i n Sabah and Sarawak	UNDP	3,569,725	817,431	458,716	2,522,935	7,368,807	663,193	8,032,000
Mexico	Connecting watershed health with beef produ ction (CONECTA)	WB	4,587,156	1,834,862	2,752,294	4,587,156	13,761,468	1,238,532	15,000,000
Papua Ne w Guinea	Establishing systems f or sustainable integrat ed land-use planning a cross New-Britain Isla nd in Papua New Guin ea	UNDP	5,354,587	842,431	842,431	3,669,725	10,709,174	963,826	11,673,000
Peru	Deforestation-free Co mmodity Supply Chain s in Peruvian Amazon	UNDP, I FAD, FA O	8,056,881	917,431		4,587,155	13,561,467	1,220,533	14,782,000
Tanzania	Integrated Land Use a nd Restoration Progra m for Tanzania's Produ ctive Forest Landscap es	WWF-U S	3,572,755	1,339,784		2,456,269	7,368,808	663,192	8,032,000

Thailand	Inclusive Sustainable Rice Landscapes in Thailand	UNEP	1,799,862	1,447,064	443,716	1,845,321	5,535,963	498,237	6,034,200
Ukraine	Promoting sustainable food production, land degradation neutrality, enhancement of carbon stocks and conservation of biodiversity through integrated peatlands management in Polissia Landscape	UNDP	1,356,000	2,694,000	454,000	2,252,000	6,756,000	608,040	7,364,040
Vietnam	Food System, Land Use and Restoration Impact Program in Vietnam	FAO	1,338,647	1,240,479	990,599	1,784,862	5,354,587	481,913	5,836,500
-	Total		70,248,600	35,850,612	16,122,489	91,046,853	213,268,554	19,194,172	232,462,726

a/ Total amount of child project concepts should equal the GEF program financing requested and consistent with Tables A, B and D.

Focal Area 1: BD / Focal Area 2: LD /Focal Area 3: CC

ANNEX A1: Project Map and Geographic Coordinates

Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project intervention takes place


AGENCIES:
UNDP UNIDO
CONSERVATION INTERNATIONAL CI
FAO
IFAD IFAD
WWF WWF
UNDP
UNEP
WORLD BANK
PROJECT COUNTRIES
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARIES
CROPS:
PALM
COFFEE
RICE
LIVESTOCK
WHEAT
CORN
COCOA
Ukraine
Kazakhstan
China
Mexico
Guatemala
Colombia
Peru
Ghana
Liberia
Cote d'Ivoire
Togo
Ethiopia
Burundi
Tanzania
Thailand
Vietnam
Malaysia
Indonesia
Papua New Guinea
ATLANTIC OCEAN
PACIFIC OCEAN
INDIAN OCEAN
IBRD 44394 | MAY 2019
This map was produced by the Cartography Unit of the World Bank Group. The boundaries, colors, denominations and any other information shown on this map do not imply, on the part of the World Bank Group, any judgment on the legal status of any territory, or any endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries.