GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY
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Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration (FOLUR) Impact Program Addendum

Part I: Program Information

GEF ID
10397

Program Type
PFD

Type of Trust Fund
GET

CBIT/NGI
☐ CBIT
☐ NGI

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

Countries
Global, Brazil, India, Nigeria, Paraguay, Uganda

Agency(ies)
World Bank, UNEP, FAO

Other Executing Partner(s)	Executing Partner Type
Government of Participating countries	Government
Other Institutions	Others

GEF Focal Area
Multi Focal Area

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

Rio Markers
Climate Change Mitigation
Climate Change Mitigation 1

Climate Change Adaptation
Climate Change Adaptation 0

Duration
84 In Months

Agency Fee($)
6,112,978

Program Commitment Deadline   Submission Date
6/19/2021   11/11/2019

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	67,922,022	768,939,498
		Total Program Cost ($)	**67,922,022**	**768,939,498**

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($)	Co-Fin Amount($)
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	10,488,585	80,469,488
2. Promotion of sustainable food production practices	Investment	· Improved land use practices and restoration activities in major production landscapes adopted and scaled up	GET	28,576,131	411,282,531

& responsible
commodity value
chains

· 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

- Public and private investments leveraged in support of
sustainable commodity value chains through PPP or
adoption of sustainability standards and practices

3. Restoration of natural habitats	Investment	· Sustainable land use practices and restoration activities scaled up in target landscapes and beyond	GET	20,804,240	201,037,747
		· 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			

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	4,818,685	48,758,327
		Sub Total ($)		64,687,641	741,548,093

Program Management Cost (PMC)

		GET	3,234,381	27,391,405

Sub Total($)	3,234,381	27,391,405
Total Program Cost($)	67,922,022	768,939,498

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	FAO	Grant	Investment mobilized	2,200,000
GEF Agency	United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)	Grant	Investment mobilized	5,000,000
Donor Agency	UNEP-REDD GCF project, KfW funded project for protected areas, PROEZA project (STP/FAO/GCF), Climate Change Fund (UNEP-GCF), Adaptation Fund/FAO Project	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	77,798,450
Donor Agency	IDB/IFC FIP-BIP	Grant	Investment mobilized	50,000,000
Donor Agency	IDH (Sustainable Trade Initiative)	Grant	Investment mobilized	2,000,000
GEF Agency	World Bank	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	59,639,393
Government	ABC Program, Central Bank of Nigeria	Loans	Investment mobilized	84,000,000
Government	MAPA, MMA	Public Investment	Recurrent expenditures	5,000,000
Government	Federal Government; State Governments of Ondo and CRS	Grant	Investment mobilized	10,000,000
Government	Government of India, Government of Chhattisgarh, Government of Haryana, Government of Odisha, Government of Punjab	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	280,644,799

Government	MADES, Uganda Coffee Development Authority, National Environment Management Authority, Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA), National Forestry Authority (NFA), Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries, Ministry of Water and Environment, Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development, District Local Governments	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	26,700,000
Government	Uganda Coffee Development Authority, National Environment Management Authority, Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA), National Forestry Authority (NFA), Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries, Ministry of Water and Environment, District Local Governments	Grant	Investment mobilized	45,492,000
Private Sector	Bugisu and Sebei Cooperative Unions, National Union of Coffee Agribusinesses & Farm Enterprises (NUCAFE)	Grant	Investment mobilized	2,334,000
Private Sector	Supply chain partners (TBD) Grupo Favero, Desarrollo Agrícola del Paraguay, Agropecuaria Faro Norte, Ganadera el Fogón, Frigorífico Chorti, Frigorífico Guaraní, Frigorífica Neuland, Frigonorte, Producers, Various private sector players, Bugisu and Sebei Cooperative Unions, National Union of Coffee Agribusinesses & Farm Enterprises (NUCAFE)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	98,428,571
Private Sector	World Cocoa Foundation	Grant	Investment mobilized	15,000,000
CSO	International Union for Conservation of Nature, World Agroforestry Research center / ICRAF	Grant	Investment mobilized	1,300,000
CSO	International Union for Conservation of Nature, World Agroforestry Research center / ICRAF	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	2,688,000
Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries contribution	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	714,285

	Total Program Cost($)	768,939,498

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 and public investments, 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	Brazil	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	9,981,651	898,349	10,880,000
World Bank	GET	Brazil	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	6,403,670	576,330	6,980,000
World Bank	GET	Brazil	Multi Focal Area	IP FOLU Set-Aside	8,192,661	737,339	8,930,000
FAO	GET	India	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	1,810,398	162,935	1,973,333
FAO	GET	India	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	9,051,988	814,679	9,866,667
FAO	GET	India	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	2,715,596	244,404	2,960,000
FAO	GET	India	Multi Focal Area	IP FOLU Set-Aside	6,788,991	611,009	7,400,000
FAO	GET	Nigeria	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	408,716	36,784	445,500
FAO	GET	Nigeria	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	1,784,863	160,637	1,945,500
FAO	GET	Nigeria	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	1,326,147	119,353	1,445,500
FAO	GET	Nigeria	Multi Focal Area	IP FOLU Set-Aside	1,834,864	165,136	2,000,000
UNEP	GET	Paraguay	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	2,408,716	216,784	2,625,500
UNEP	GET	Paraguay	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	3,050,917	274,583	3,325,500
UNEP	GET	Paraguay	Multi Focal Area	IP FOLU Set-Aside	2,729,817	245,683	2,975,500
UNEP	GET	Uganda	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	3,161,009	284,491	3,445,500

UNEP	GET	Uganda	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	1,784,862	160,638	1,945,500
UNEP	GET	Uganda	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	1,326,147	119,353	1,445,500
UNEP	GET	Uganda	Multi Focal Area	IP FOLU Set-Aside	3,161,009	284,491	3,445,500
				Total GEF Resources($)	**67,922,022**	**6,112,978**	**74,035,000**

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)
0.00	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)
0.00	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)	
			0.00				🗑

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)
493317.00	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)

493,317.00

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)
2850798.00	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)
2,850,798.00			

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)	78156625	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)	78,156,625			
Expected metric tons of CO_2e (indirect)				
Anticipated start year of accounting	2021			
Duration of accounting	20			

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

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

Expected metric tons of 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)

33.00	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)	
	33.00				🗑

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	1,055,610			
Male	1,034,275			
Total	2089885	0	0	0

Provide additional explanation on targets, other methodologies used, and other focal area specifics (i.e., Aichi targets in BD) including justification where core indicator targets are not provided

FOLUR IP will support Aichi Biodiversity Target by 2020, targets 5 and 7 (details in section 7 consistency with national priorities). Preliminary estimates for Green GasEmissions are mainly based on the country level use of Ex-Ante Carbon-balance Tool (EX-ACT) and others. The methodology measures carbon-balance defined as the net balance from all greenhouse gases (GHGs) expressed in CO2equivalent emitted or sequestered due to potential project implementation vis-à-vis the business-as-usual scenario. Reduction in use of chemical inputs under SLM and CSA is estimated based on FOLUR IP interventions, particularly in key target areas and crops as these are not provided in the CP Concept Notes. More precise estimates will be provided by CPs during PPG stage. The current estimate is very conservative and based on an anticipated 5 percent reduction in use of chemicals (both pesticide and fertilizer use) over 10 percent of the targeted area for rice production in India (targeting 49,690 ha). Applying this methodology, and the global average estimators and caveats, the expected reduction in average fertilizer use for these rice production landscapes is estimated to be 32.56 metric tons per year, or 162.8 metric tons over a five-year implementation period.

Part II. Programmatic Justification

1a. Program Description

- *Addendum Context*

This addendum updates the information provided in the FOLUR Program Framework Document (PFD) approved by the GEF Council in June 2019. The supplemental PFD is requesting approval of the additional Country Child Projects selected for the FOLUR Program following the second call for proposals. The addendum reflects the increase in GEF-7 resources to be programmed and, reports on incremental information (financial and core indicator targets) in the context of the new participating countries. No additional resources are being requested for the Global Platform Child project. The design, component structure and the objective of FOLUR in this addendum remains the same as that of the approved PFD. The objective is "to promote sustainable, integrated landscapes and efficient food value and supply chains at scale".

1. **New Countries and Region**

Five new country EOIs were selected to join the IP based on the same set of criteria used in the earlier selection, with an emphasis on alignment with the approved PFD results framework. The EOIs from the following countries as below were selected: Brazil, India, Nigeria, Paraguay and Uganda. Following selection, countries have developed concept notes that are attached to this submission.

Country	Commodity/ Landscapes	Project and Objective
Brazil	Beef, Soy	Sustainable Multiple Use Landscape Consortia - Vertentes Project Objective: *To promote sustainable value chains and land restoration and management in selected landscapes in Brazil*
India	Rice, Wheat	Transforming Rice-Wheat Food Systems in India Objective: *To ensure the sustainability of the rice-wheat food system in four states of India and deliver multiple global environmental benefits*
Nigeria	Cocoa, Palm Oil	Promoting Integrated Landscape Management and Sustainable Food Systems in the Niger Delta Region in Nigeria Objective: *To promote sustainable cocoa and palm oil systems and landscape restoration in order to deliver multiple ecosystem services*
Paraguay	Beef, Soy	Paraguay FOLUR Objective: *Promoting Landscape Integrity in two Key Biomes of Paraguay*
Uganda	Coffee, Maize	Promoting Integrated Landscape Management Approach for Conservation of The Mount Elgon Ecosystem in Eastern Uganda Objective: *To transition the Mt. Elgon region to a sustainable, integrated landscape with efficient coffee and staple crops (maize, banana and Irish potato) value and supply chain.*

Criteria for Selection of new countries: projects in this second round were selected into the FOLUR IP 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 in alignment with the approved PFD results framework. And importantly, 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 and coordinate reporting, particularly adding value through the incentive portion of the GEF-7 allocations. More specifically, going forward as before 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.

2. Contribution of the new Child Projects to the Program's objective and results

The five new countries represent important expansion in the coverage of globally important geographies and commodities building upon the 18 countries in the first-round selection, and contributing to both scale and sustainability. Importantly, with India joining the IP, the geographic coverage of the program has been extended to include South Asia Region, and with Brazil and Paraguay joining, the IP coverage is better representative of the soy and beef landscapes and value chains in Latin America. The addition of the new countries also capture the proposed potential private sector engagements, which will contribute to the FOLUR IP's reach and impact, with a notable addition of proposed engagements with soy focused initiatives. In total, the FOLUR IP now includes 23 participating countries. Map highlighting the new countries is available in Annex A1 of the Addendum.

India

India's entry into the FOLUR IP expands engagement on rice production to include five of the world's top six producers in terms of area. Addition of India also increases the representation of wheat in the IP, as an important producing and consuming country. India accounts for 23% of global rice (largest exporter) and 13% of global wheat production – a significant contribution to the global food supply. India's rice and wheat food systems, as currently managed, have significant environmental impacts, including soil/water pollution, depleting groundwater resources, health impacts from crop residue burning, GHG emissions, and fragmented unsustainable land use. The project is focused on two areas: the northern states of Punjab and Haryana, which account for over 11% of national production; and the eastern states of Chhattisgarh and Odisha, which are major rice producers with potential to sustainably increase production. Under FOLUR, India will accelerate effort to evolve a new model of sustainable agriculture to transition toward ecologically functioning and healthy landscapes and ecosystems, providing for the needs of multiple user groups, and resulting in multiple global environmental benefits – as well as learning opportunities for all FOLUR countries.

India's CP includes engagement with the private sector as a crucial element of the project, and will include: developing partnerships with consortia such as WBCSD for promoting industry standards for sustainable production (e.g., the Sustainable Rice Standard of the Sustainable Rice Platform, supported by FAO); and enabling efficiencies along the supply chain by strengthening conventional and alternative marketing channels and working with private sector actors

such as millers and modern trade (including supermarkets). In addition to enhancing farmer/community capacities to apply sustainable production and to engage with value chains/ markets, the project will also facilitate linkages between sustainable producers and value chain actors committed to sustainable sourcing; develop and disseminate branding/certification schemes based on sustainability standards; and raise awareness on sustainability

Brazil:

Brazil is the world's largest beef exporter (20 percent of global beef exports) and soybean producer (83 million metric tonnes exported in 2018). Brazil's project targets the Cerrado biome, a strategic landscape for economic and environmental reasons as well as for food security - containing nearly a third of the national cattle herd and more than half of soybean production. Expansion of agricultural production systems has reshaped the Cerrado landscapes with environmental costs, including significant loss of native vegetation and environmental and land degradation. The Cerrado has an estimated 50 million head of cattle, nearly 33% of national herd, on 54 million hectares of grassland. In addition, in recent years Brazil has merged as a major player in the global market for soybean. In this context, the main development challenge for Brazil is to find the best way to sustainably manage those natural and productive landscapes, increasing food production while restoring degraded land and conserving natural characteristics of the Cerrado for its biodiversity and ecosystem services. An integrated landscape management (ILM) approach presents an alternative where production areas can occur without additional clearing and in compliance with Brazilian Forest policies. Moreover, the market has even been stricter than the national law, pointing to low carbon agriculture requirements. Coordinated deployment of agricultural low carbon emission practices and good technologies will increase commodities productivity without pressing on land use change, soil degradation and biodiversity loss. Significantly, Brazil is strategically positioned to contribute to the transformational change proposed by the FOLUR IP by: promoting sustainable soy and beef value-chains, catalyzing investment opportunities, promoting low-carbon commodity production through incentives and market mechanisms, ensuring the legal protection of natural ecosystems on private lands, and restoring degraded lands in selected areas of the Cerrado.

In terms of private sector opportunities, Brazil's FOLUR investment specifically intends to engage with national representatives of productive sector (on TA, mobilization, and community capacity building and dissemination of CSA); agroindustry, traders and exporters (on mainstreaming sustainable practices along the value-chain and improve traceability and security throughout the value-chain); and financial institutions (on preparing on-farm investments proposals for access to credit). Brazil is also engaged in such multilateral sustainability initiatives as Tropical Forest Alliance, Consumer Goods Forum, Food and Land Use Coalition and relevant rountables. Overall supported by leading Government agencies and key state actors, the engagement with the private sector will play a key role in implementing and consolidating a socio-environmental business model conducive to environmental traceability and mainstream sustainable efforts made by farmers in their production systems, such as applying standards enabling them to meet the Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation meat carbon neutral protocol. The private sector will act as an important catalyst for the Project's approach to be scaled-up. Moreover, the Project will connect to global level commodity and food supply chain initiatives and networks, through the FOLUR platform and the UNDP's Good Growth Partnership to tap into potential linkages to global buyers interested in sourcing from jurisdictions advancing towards sustainable commodity production and to learn latest best practice and policy of the global markets.

Paraguay:

Paraguay is also a leading producer of **soybeans** (4th largest) and **beef** (6th largest) worldwide, commodities that represent 65% of exports and 25% of GDP respectively. The country has expanded production to meet global demand for soy and beef. For soy, growth in production has followed an extensive model with rapid land use change that has come at the expense of forests, particularly in the Atlantic Forest, which accounts for nearly 100% of national production. For beef/livestock, production initially developed on natural pastures and then expanded to areas dedicated to agriculture and native forests, particularly in the Chaco (2nd largest forest in South America), accounting for 60% of the country's beef production and where deforestation rates have caused global alarm. Under FOLUR, Paraguay aims to continue production of commodities increasing efficiency and environmental sustainability, which implies controlling the use of natural resources, reducing the loss of natural heritage and biodiversity and encouraging the protection and recovery of ecosystems, including nationally funded compensation mechanisms. These additions will strengthen the FOLUR IP platform partners' entry points and knowledge base to engage and advance action on these important commodity production value chains and impacted landscapes. This will include engagement with global buyers and networks to improve sustainable standards and field-based practices, as well as engagement through the global and regional platforms and round tables, particularly the Global Roundtable for Sustainable Beef (GRSB) and the Roundtable for Responsible Soy (RTRS).

Paraguay's CP will work with the private sector through the Sustainable Beef and Soy Roundtables, which were under-represented in the approved PFD. GEF resources will enable the country to promote multi-stakeholder dialogue, convening private sector agents along both commodities' supply chains, building on best agricultural practices (BAP) that are already in place. The project will help to disseminate these standards and strengthen capacities to apply them systematically, including authorities and land users, taking into account differentiated gender requirements. With UNEP FI, the project will also work with the local financial sector to enhance their environmental and social risk management practices in commodity financing and on developing models for integrating deforestation risk networking with banks that will promote sustainability protocols in the supply chains.

Nigeria

The addition of Nigeria, a significant and growing producer in Africa, provides greater scope for engagement with sustainable policies and practices in the **palm, cocoa, soy** and **maize** sectors and for sharing lessons with other FOLUR country projects working on these commodity production systems. Nigeria is the third largest producer of **cocoa** in Africa and fourth largest producer globally; a significant producer of palm oil; and the largest producer of soybeans and maize in sub-Saharan Africa. Cocoa and palm oil value chains are significant also for providing employment and livelihood opportunities for millions of small holders, a significant share of whom are women. However, the production of these commodities has led to serious environmental degradation. Nigeria's FOLUR project focuses in the Niger Delta region on Cross River State and Ondo State, which is home to n around 7 million people, and more than half of the country's remaining tropical forests and significant biodiversity. These natural forests are threatened by fragmentation and loss due to expansion and extensification of smallholder and commercial production of cocoa and oil palm production. For both products, declining productivity is pushing farmers to expand into natural forest ecosystems. Nigeria can make important contributions under the FOLUR IP based on its position in Africa as a leading producer of multiple commodities, as well as the country's engagement with international markets and private sector actors along the value chains of these commodities. Inclusion of Nigeria also increases the opportunity to engage constructively with the Africa Palm Oil Initiative (APOI), which aims to "help transition the palm oil sector in West and Central Africa to become a sustainable driver of long-term, low-carbon development in a way that is socially beneficial and protects the tropical forests of the region." Liberia, Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana are also APOI members creating opportunities to share best practices on production practices and small holder needs across the cocoa and palm oil sectors. APOI also conducts wider outreach to other palm producing countries in Africa.

Nigeria's CP features engagement with the private sector through financial institutions and major commodity-based initiatives. The project expects to capitalize on the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) Anchor Borrowers' Programme (ABP) and Commercial Agriculture Credit Scheme (CACS). These programs are linking over 600,000 smallholder farmers with reputable large-scale processors with a view to increasing production, creating a new generation of farmers and entrepreneurs, and enhancing financial inclusion. The World Cocoa Foundation's African Cocoa Initiative is working in four West African countries (Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, and Nigeria) to sustainably increase cocoa productivity among smallholder farmers. The project also will pursue opportunities to exchange and learn with other FOLUR countries engaged in cocoa value chains, particularly West African neighboring countries as well as Colombia. The National Initiative for Sustainable and Climate Smart Oil Palm Smallholders aims to contribute to climate policy objectives and market access through testing and scaling sustainable and climate-smart oil palm cultivation by smallholders

Uganda

With the inclusion of Uganda, the FOLUR IP includes seven of the top 10 coffee producers in terms of volume and value. Uganda is the world's 8th largest coffee producer and an important addition to the East African complex of coffee producing countries under FOLUR. Uganda's FOLUR country project focuses on Mt. Elgon in eastern Uganda, an area that has important remaining forests and biodiversity next to 500,000 hectares of agricultural land where coffee is the main cash crop. Under FOLUR, Uganda aims to strengthen integrated land use planning in this area, with lessons applicable across East Africa. The project seeks to address unsustainable expansion of coffee that is resulting in landscape degradation by improving coordination, enforcement, incentives and market instruments, and greater involvement of international value chain actors. Uganda will also contribute to regional and Africa-wide policy platforms and the Sustainable Coffee Challenge global partnership to scale out learning and link many smallholders to global markets.

Uganda's CP emphasizes strengthening smallholder farmers' capacity and their links and partnerships with private sector actors. The country expects to improve access international coffee markets through a public-private partnership arrangement with Bugisu & Sebei cooperative unions and NUCAFE. These investments will spur investment in coffee and food crop value chains resulting in enhanced community resilience to climate vulnerabilities

3. Alignment with National Priorities

 The five selected countries demonstrated alignment of their national programs and commitments with the FOLUR objectives highlighting ownership and sustainability in the long term. Overall the participating child projects under the FOLUR IP will contribute to achieving Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) objectives based on its focus on arresting and reversing land degradation and by engaging as relevant with the private sector at national and global levels.

 Brazil's country project builds on a strong legal framework put in place to change the trajectory of forest loss in the past. Brazil has historically developed a strong policy framework to foster sustainable agriculture and forest-protection, including the 2009 National Policy on Climate Change, the 2018 ABC plan for a Low Carbon Economy in Agriculture, the 2009 National Plan for the Promotion of Socio-Biodiversity Value Chains among others. Brazil is signatory to the three "Rio Conventions" and more the Soil Degradation Neutrality Strategy - LDN during UNCCD COP 13. Through its NDC, the country is committing to reducing GHG emissions by 37 percent below 2005 levels by 2025. The proposed project also builds on the Brazil Investment Plan, which seeks to improve sustainable land use and forest management in the Cerrado to contribute toward reducing pressure on the remaining forests, reducing GHG emissions, and increasing carbon dioxide (CO_2) sequestration.

In **Paraguay,** the country project investment builds on a solid legal framework, including the 2004 Zero Deforestation Law, the 2006 Payment for Environmental Services Law, and the earlier EIA Law, Environmental Crimes Law and Forestation and Reforestation Laws – which together incentivize conservation of remaining forest within a productive landscape. This legal framework is reinforced by more recent prioritization of these issues in national planning and budgeting priorities. National Development Plan 2030 refocuses attention on environmental issues and aims to increase efficiency and environmental sustainability of commodity production. The National Reforestation Plan, since 2012, finances tree planting efforts through the Development Finance Agency (AFD). This legal framework, goals and financing strategies reinforce Paraguay's commitments to the UNFCCC, CBD and UNCCD. In this context, the FOLUR IP can contribute strategically in reducing the overall environmental impact of soybean and meat production.

Nigeria, recognizing the effect of agricultural production on its forests and environment, has initiated several programs and commitments to address forest loss, land degradation and transformation of food systems. As stipulated in its REDD+ strategy, Nigeria aims to achieve by 2030 sustainable management of its forests and ecosystems and a 20% reduction in emissions. The country's NDC foresees large investments in sustainable forest and land management and landscape restoration over the 2020-2030 period. Nigeria's Agriculture Promotion Policy (APP: 2016-2020) aims to improve food security and boost export earnings, while recognizing the critical need for sustainable agricultural production through investment in climate smart agriculture and sustainable land management. Nigeria has joined the African Forest Landscape Restoration Initiative (AFR100) and is committed to restoring 4 million hectares of degraded land. Given Nigeria's important position in the production of many agricultural commodities, as well as the country's engagement with international markets and private sector actors along the value chains of these commodities, joining the FOLUR IP offers an enormous potential to transform agricultural commodity systems.

Uganda has prioritized inclusive access to productive land, sustainable natural resources and integrated landscape planning and management as critical pathways in achieving the National Development Plan, Vision 2040 and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The National Environment Management Policy's overall goal is sustainable social and economic development that maintains/enhances environmental quality and resource productivity on a long term-basis in order to meet the needs of the present and future generations. The National Programme on Sustainable Consumption and Production aims to transform conventional agricultural production to overcome sector challenges to promote green agriculture include enhancing Sustainable Land Management Practices and promoting commercialization of agriculture particularly among small holder farmers. The National Agricultural Policy aims to facilitate farmers to organize themselves into production & marketing groups or cooperatives to increase their bargaining power and improve service delivery, standards, quality assurance for domestic, regional & international markets. Uganda is committed to The Bonn Challenge, pledging to restore 2.5 million hectares of deforested and degraded land by 2030. Uganda's Vision 2040 also focuses on the restoration of degraded ecosystems & increasing their productivity & building their resilience.

India's country project outlines a wide range of national policies, programs and institutions that are aligned in agriculture sector as well as farmers' welfare. The FOLUR CP will build on a range of Government investments in agricultural production and productivity, while recognizing the need to address land degradation, produce multiple co-benefits, and address issues operating across landscapes, between sectors and among diverse stakeholders. The project will capitalize on national programs that include comprehensive agriculture development planning, the National Food Security Mission (NFSM), the Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India program and the National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA), which is aimed at promoting sustainable agriculture

through a series of adaptation measures. These programs are also consistent with India's NDC commitments to adopt a climate-friendly and cleaner path, reducing emissions intensity, and creating an additional carbon sink of 2.5 to 3 billion tonnes of CO_2 equivalent through additional forest and tree cover by 2030.

The FOLUR Impact Program overall will 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).

4. Revised Program Targets

The proposed five new child projects are expected to increase the Program's core indicator targets for (i) Area of land restored (493,317 Ha), (ii) Area of landscapes under improved practices (2,850,798 Ha); (iii) Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated (78,156,625 metric tons of CO2e) and, positively impact an additional 2,089,885 direct beneficiaries. See Table E of the PFD Addendum for further details.

5. Revised GEF-7 Financing

This supplemental PFD is requesting additional and incremental GEF-7 resources estimated at **US$ 74,035,000** (GEF grant amount: US$ 67,922,022 and Agency fee: US$ 6,112,978).

Cumulatively the total GEF financing for the overall FOLUR IP including the new financing is estimated to be: **US$ 306,497,726** (GEF grant amount: US$ 281,190,576 and Agency fee: US$ 25,307,150)

6. Cofinancing Leveraged

Additional cofinancing resources, in support of the Program objectives, proposed to be mobilized are estimated at **US$ 768,939,498.**

Cumulatively, the total cofinancing leveraged for the FOLUR IP including the potential new resources is estimated at: **US$ 2,515,392,390**

7. FOLUR Partnership

The overall agency partnership remains the same with new country Child Projects proposed through UNEP (Paraguay, Uganda), FAO (India, Nigeria) and the WB (Brazil).

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:

Consistent with the narrative description of the approved PFD

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.

Consistent with the narrative description of the approved PFD

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

Consistent with the narrative description of the approved PFD

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

4. Private sector engagement

Will there be private sector engagement in the program?

Yes

Please briefly explain the rationale behind your answer.

Consistent with the narrative description of the approved PFD

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)

Consistent with the narrative description of the approved PFD

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.

Consistent with the narrative description of the approved PFD

7. Consistency with National Priorities

Yes

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

Consistent with the narrative description of the approved PFD

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.

Consistent with the narrative description of the approved PFD

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.

Consistent with the narrative description of the approved PFD.

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. Marcus Cesar Ribeiro Barretto	General Coordinator of External Financing of the Secretariat for International Economic Affairs	Ministry of Economy, Brazil	10/9/2019
Ms. Richa Sharma	Joint Director	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, India	11/11/2019
Dr. Princess Bolatito Obisesan	Director	Federal Ministry of Environment, Nigeria	10/7/2019
Mrs. Graciela Soledad Miret Martinez	Director of Strategic Planning	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, Paraguay	9/30/2019
Mr. Patrick Ocailap	Acting Deputy Secretary to the Treasury	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, Uganda	10/29/2019

ANNEX A: LIST OF CHILD PROJECTS UNDER THE PROGRAM

Child Projects under the Program<u>a/</u>									
<u>Country</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>GEF Agency</u>	GEF Amount ($)					<u>Agency Fee ($)</u>	<u>Total ($)</u>
			<u>Focal Area 1</u>	<u>Focal Area 2</u>	<u>Focal Area 3</u>	<u>IP FOLU</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>		
			<u>Project</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Project</u>		
	<u>FSPs</u>								
Brazil	Sustainable Multiple Use Landscape Consortia - Vertentes Project	WB	9,981,651	6,403,670	0	8,192,661	24,577,982	2,212,018	26,790,000
India	Transforming Rice-Wheat Food Systems In India	FAO	9,051,988	1,810,398	2,715,596	6,788,991	20,366,973	1,833,027	22,200,000
Nigeria	Promoting Integrated Landscape Management And Sustainable Food Systems In The Niger Delta Region In Nigeria	FAO	408,716	1,784,863	1,326,147	1,834,864	5,354,590	481,910	5,836,500
Paraguay	Paraguay Folur	UNEP	2,408,716	3,050,917	0	2,729,817	8,189,450	737,050	8,926,500
Uganda	Promoting Integrated Landscape Management Approach For Conservation Of The Mount Elgon Ecosystem In Eastern Uganda	UNEP	3,161,009	1,784,862	1,326,147	3,161,009	9,433,027	848,973	10,282,000
	<u>Subtotal</u>		25,012,080	14,834,710	5,367,890	22,707,342	67,922,022	6,112,978	74,035,000
	<u>Total</u>		25,012,080	14,834,710	5,367,890	22,707,342	67,922,022	6,112,978	74,035,000

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