



## Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration (FOLUR) Impact Program- Addendum II

### Part I: Program Information

GEF ID

10576

Program Type

PFD

Type of Trust Fund

GET

CBIT/NGI

CBIT

NGI

Program Title

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

Countries

Global, Guinea, Nicaragua, Uzbekistan, Kenya

Agency(ies)

World Bank, FAO

Other Executing Partner(s)

Government of Participating countries and Other Institutions

Executing Partner Type

Government

**GEF Focal Area**

Multi Focal Area

**Taxonomy**

Influencing models, Demonstrate innovative approach, Deploy innovative financial instruments, Transform policy and regulatory environments, Convene multi-stakeholder alliances, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Stakeholders, Local Communities, Communications, Strategic Communications, Awareness Raising, Private Sector, Financial intermediaries and market facilitators, SMEs, Capital providers, Large corporations, Individuals/Entrepreneurs, Type of Engagement, Information Dissemination, Participation, Partnership, Consultation, Civil Society, Community Based Organization, Non-Governmental Organization, Academia, Indigenous Peoples, Beneficiaries, Gender Equality, Gender results areas, Participation and leadership, Access to benefits and services, Capacity Development, Access and control over natural resources, Gender Mainstreaming, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Gender-sensitive indicators, Integrated Programs, Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration, Integrated Landscapes, Smallholder Farming, Food Value Chains, Deforestation-free Sourcing, Landscape Restoration, Comprehensive Land Use Planning, Sustainable Food Systems, Sustainable Commodity Production, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Knowledge Exchange, South-South, North-South, Conference, Innovation, Enabling Activities, Knowledge Generation, Training, Workshop, Learning, Indicators to measure change, Adaptive management, Focal Areas, Sustainable Development Goals, Land Degradation, Sustainable Land Management, Sustainable Forest, Sustainable Livelihoods, Restoration and Rehabilitation of Degraded Lands, Land Degradation Neutrality, Land Cover and Land cover change, Carbon stocks above or below ground

**Rio Markers****Climate Change Mitigation**

Climate Change Mitigation 1

**Climate Change Adaptation**

Climate Change Adaptation 0

**Duration**

84 In Months

**Agency Fee(\$)**

2,358,000

**Program Commitment DeadlineSubmission Date**

6/4/2021

4/15/2020

**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	26,200,000	213,685,000
<b>Total Program Cost (\$)</b>			<b>26,200,000</b>	<b>213,685,000</b>

## 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participatory planning and mapping for improved land use &amp; management at landscape level promoted</li> <li>• National land use plans and policies on land use planning and management influenced</li> <li>• Governance systems strengthened and capacity built across landscape and land use management institutions and at national level</li> <li>• Policies and incentives promoted for innovation &amp; scale up of sustainable practices at national scale</li> </ul> <p><i>Indicators:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of landscapes or jurisdictions with improved planning &amp; management practices to foster sustainable food systems</li> <li>• Number of countries with improved enabling conditions, institutional mandates, and incentives for ILM</li> <li>• Number of landscapes or jurisdictions with environmental / sustainability standards in place, enforced</li> <li>• Number of national multi-stakeholder dialogue mechanisms/platforms effectively operated for integrated landscape management</li> </ul>	GET	3,295,468	40,000,000
2. Promotion of	Investment		GET	9,385,572	61,500,000

sustainable food  
production practices &  
responsible commodity  
value chains

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- 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

- 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sustainable land use practices and restoration activities scaled up in target landscapes and beyond</li> <li>• Governance strengthened and institutional capacity built for landscape restoration</li> <li>• Policies and incentives improved at national level to contain expansion, increase productivity, promote &amp; scale up restoration actions</li> <li>• Partners, value chain actors, financiers and investors regularly convened, motivated and influenced to encourage responsible &amp; sustainable production, sourcing &amp; marketing</li> </ul>	GET	10,049,806	89,285,000
		<u>Indicators:</u>			
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Area or number of jurisdictions with improved and participatory approaches for restoration adopted</li> <li>• Area of landscapes with clarified boundaries and allowable land uses in protected and production systems</li> <li>• Area of land where degradation is avoided in degraded landscapes / habitats</li> <li>• Area of degraded land restored for conservation and environmental services</li> <li>• Tons of GHG avoided/sequestered</li> </ul>			

4. Program Coordination, Collaboration, and Capacity Building	Technical Assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Management, coordination &amp; M&amp;E effectively implemented</li> <li>• Program Capacity Strengthening effectively delivered</li> <li>• Policy &amp; Value Chain actors effectively and regularly engaged</li> <li>• Strategic Knowledge Management &amp; Communications effectively implemented</li> <li>• 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</li> </ul> <p><u>Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Integrated, efficient and effective child projects working toward common global FOLUR goals</li> <li>• Number of global, regional, national commodity platforms strengthened through adoption of sustainability standards, traceability mechanisms, or increased stakeholder representation</li> <li>• Strengthened policies of buyers (retail, consumer, traders) for deforestation free commodities and connections and benefits to FOLUR landscapes</li> <li>• Number of events &amp; documents disseminated to share knowledge beyond FOLUR countries through S-S exchanges, conferences, and global events, including community of practice</li> </ul>	GET	2,221,535	18,300,000
<b>Sub Total (\$)</b>				<b>24,952,381</b>	<b>209,085,000</b>

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**Program Management Cost (PMC)**


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GET	1,247,619	4,600,000
<b>Sub Total(\$)</b>	<b>1,247,619</b>	<b>4,600,000</b>
<b>Total Program Cost(\$)</b>	<b>26,200,000</b>	<b>213,685,000</b>

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## 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	2,000,000
GEF Agency	FAO	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	300,000
Donor Agency	World Bank, IFAD, BCIE/GCF	Grant	Investment mobilized	60,000,000
Donor Agency	BCIE/GCF	Loans	Investment mobilized	25,000,000
Government	Bungoma County, Trans Nzoia County	Public Investment	Recurrent expenditures	30,000,000
Government	ANAFIC, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MARENA)	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	7,500,000
Government	KWTA, KFS, KWS, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MARENA), State Committee on Ecology and Environmental Protection, Ministry of Agriculture, Local Government Authority of the Autonomic Republic of Karakalpakstan, Local Government authority of the Khoresm Region, Local Government authority of the Kashkadarya Region	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	47,400,000
Private Sector	Coffee Cooperatives, Wheat Clusters in the Karakalpakstan, Wheat Clusters in Khoresm Region, Wheat Clusters in Kashkadarya Region, Farmers Council of Uzbekistan	Grant	Investment mobilized	28,500,000
Private Sector	Cacao Producers Cooperatives; Cattle Raising Producers, Koson Flour Milling Plant, Tortkol Flour Milling Plant	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	5,985,000

CSO	Vi-Agroforestry, Solaridad	Grant	Investment mobilized	6,000,000
GEF Agency	IUCN	Grant	Investment mobilized	1,000,000
			<b>Total Program Cost(\$)</b>	<b>213,685,000</b>

**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(\$)
FAO	GET	Guinea	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	3,290,564	296,151	3,586,715
FAO	GET	Guinea	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	1,334,011	120,061	1,454,072
FAO	GET	Guinea	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	1,707,535	153,678	1,861,213
FAO	GET	Guinea	Multi Focal Area	IP FOLU Set-Aside	3,166,055	284,945	3,451,000
FAO	GET	Nicaragua	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	1,784,862	160,638	1,945,500
FAO	GET	Nicaragua	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	892,431	80,319	972,750
FAO	GET	Nicaragua	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	892,431	80,319	972,750
FAO	GET	Nicaragua	Multi Focal Area	IP FOLU Set-Aside	1,784,863	160,637	1,945,500
FAO	GET	Uzbekistan	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	443,901	39,951	483,852
FAO	GET	Uzbekistan	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	443,901	39,951	483,852
FAO	GET	Uzbekistan	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	3,107,305	279,657	3,386,962
FAO	GET	Uzbekistan	Multi Focal Area	IP FOLU Set-Aside	1,997,554	179,780	2,177,334
FAO	GET	Kenya	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	2,181,078	196,297	2,377,375
FAO	GET	Kenya	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	1,338,647	120,478	1,459,125
FAO	GET	Kenya	Multi Focal Area	IP FOLU Set-Aside	1,834,862	165,138	2,000,000
<b>Total GEF Resources(\$)</b>					<b>26,200,000</b>	<b>2,358,000</b>	<b>28,558,000</b>



## Core Indicators

### Indicator 3 Area of land restored

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
83027.00	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)
83,027.00			

### 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)
1134442.00	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)
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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)
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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)
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1,134,442.00			
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## 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 <sub>2</sub> e (direct)	16748246	0	0	0
Expected metric tons of CO <sub>2</sub> e (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 <sub>2</sub> e (direct)	16,748,246			

<b>Expected metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e (indirect)</b>	
<b>Anticipated start year of accounting</b>	2021
<b>Duration of accounting</b>	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)

<b>Expected metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e (direct)</b>
<b>Expected metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e (indirect)</b>
<b>Anticipated start year of accounting</b>
<b>Duration of accounting</b>

**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)

<b>Target Energy Saved (MJ)</b>
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**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)
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**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)
<b>Female</b>	51,500			
<b>Male</b>	53,500			
<b>Total</b>	105000	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 Gas Emissions 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 CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent 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. There is no change in the core indicator numbers for reduction in use of chemicals as a result of the addition of the new countries.

## 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 and the supplemental PFD approved by the GEF Council in December 2019. This supplemental PFD is requesting approval of four additional Country Child Projects selected for the FOLUR Program following the third call for expressions of interest. 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 Regions

Four additional countries are recommended to participate in the FOLUR Impact Program. Based on the set of criteria used in the earlier selection, with an emphasis on alignment with the approved PFD results framework and complementing the existing portfolio of 23 country projects and 8 commodities, EOIs from the following countries were recommended: Guinea, Kenya, Nicaragua, and Uzbekistan. Following selection, countries have developed concept notes that are attached to this submission. The following table summarizes the new set of country projects.

Country	Commodity/ Landscapes	Project Title
Guinea	Palm Oil	Integrated management of degraded landscapes for sustainable food systems and livelihoods in Guinea Forest Region and Upper Guinea
Kenya	Coffee	Integrated Landscape Management for Conservation and Restoration of the Mt. Elgon Ecosystem in Western Kenya
Nicaragua	Cocoa, Livestock	Nicaragua FOLUR Country Project
Uzbekistan	Wheat	Uzbekistan FOLUR Country Project

Criteria for Selection of new countries: Country Projects in this third 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 coordinate reporting, particularly adding value through the incentive portion of the GEF-7 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.

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

**The four new countries represent an important expansion in the coverage of globally important geographies and commodities building upon the 23 countries in the first and second round selection and contributing to both scale and sustainability.** Importantly, with Uzbekistan joining the IP, the geographic coverage of wheat production landscapes in Central Asia is improved with the linkage to neighboring Kazakhstan. Thus expanding the scope for transboundary collaboration. With Nicaragua joining Mexico, Guatemala, Peru, Colombia as an IP country in LAC, the representative coverage of the mixed crop landscape of commodities and countries in Central America is more complete and stronger. Inclusion of Guinea as a frontier palm country in West Africa complements the strong representation of countries in the region, including Liberia, Ghana and Nigeria. Adding Kenya in East Africa strengthens the program's representation in that region with coffee and maize as key commodities. The Kenya and Uganda CPs also now form the a unique transboundary landscape (around Mt Elgon) in the portfolio. The addition of the new countries also captures additional potential for private sector engagements, which will contribute to the FOLUR IP's reach and impact. With these additions, the FOLUR IP will include 27 participating countries. A map highlighting the geographic spread of the FOLUR Country Projects in the 3 rounds is available in Annex A1 of the Addendum.

### Guinea

**Guinea's Country Project** aims to take on the deforestation and land degradation threats that are impacting the country's soil fertility and biodiversity – linked to the production of staple crops and export commodities, including palm oil. **Palm oil** is the second staple crop after rice and the country is gearing up to increase production for export and to professionalize practices along the value chain. Guinea is now among the top-20 world exporters of palm oil fruit, and increasingly linked to the emerging regional market. More land is expected to fall under palm oil cultivation, putting more forest at risk. Guinea's project is one of the few in the FOLUR IP that focuses on a "frontier" landscape where opportunity exists to pre-empt expansion and get ahead of commercial commodity-driven forest loss. For this reason, it provides a useful learning model for other similar landscapes. There is a secondary focus on rice, to meet the challenge of satisfying the growing local food needs without further encroaching on natural areas.

The project focuses on a mosaic of ecosystems from Upper Guinea and Guinea Forest region, where the growing population cultivate food crops (rice, maize, cassava) for local consumption, but the land is also suitable for cash commodities (palm oil, rubber and cocoa, mango and cashew). The project fits well into the West Africa Palm oil landscape and has opportunities to produce and share lessons with other countries in the region. Participation in the FOLUR IP increases the potential to transform the agriculture commodity system in the region, particularly through clustering and cross learning with other CPs in West Africa, such as Liberia and Nigeria - both focusing on palm oil among other commodities.

The project will adopt an integrated landscape management approach for economic, social and environmental benefits that will directly contribute to the 3 IP objectives. The project is addressing palm oil and will promote a more efficient value chain and deforestation free commodity production and restoration. The project also proposes to work on key issues of primary importance in frontier landscapes, including work on land concession policy, high conservation value areas, and harmonization of national policies. The region has key BD hotspots and 3 biosphere reserves with clear evidence of environmental threats. The project's aims and activities are well aligned with national policies and commitments toward sustainability and climate change. The project has good links to the private sector, proposing to work with AgriFARM to promote sustainable food systems by empowering farmers and producers' organizations, work with partnerships with palm oil companies, on land productivity and transformation efficiency. The project will promote deforestation-free palm oil supply chains through partnerships with private companies, while also reducing agricultural encroachment through improvements in land productivity and production efficiency. The project will promote restoration together with key actors that drive degradation, including mining companies, in buffer zones of several biosphere reserves. The project will support a transformational shift to more productive and sustainable food and land use systems at national level, and integration into emerging regional markets, as it will directly impact the productive capacity of large agricultural areas, while restoring ecosystems and ensuring a sustainable use of land and natural resources.

## Kenya

Agriculture is key to **Kenya's** economy, contributing 26 percent of its GDP and employing more than 70 percent of its rural people. Kenya is among the leading producers in Africa and the world in several commodities, including **Coffee**, where it is 4th in Africa and 6th in the world. However, this production system has led to encroachment on natural ecosystems, loss of biodiversity and reduced ecosystem services. By joining the FOLUR IP, Kenya intends to address the drivers of these negative outcomes and governance barriers to achieve secure ecosystems and livelihoods. The project will build a foundation for an integrated, sustainable agricultural production system with multiple socioeconomic and broader benefits.

Kenya's project has a transnational link to the work proposed by the Uganda CP, targeting the landscapes and counties around the Mount Elgon region, where coffee, sugar cane and tea are the main cash crops in a wider landscape that produces 40 percent of the country's maize. This transboundary collaboration between the two countries is a unique feature within the FOLUR IP, and an area where lessons can be learned and shared. The main focus will be unsustainable coffee value chains and maize production systems, which leads to opportunities to share lessons and learning across CPs in East Africa. Learning opportunities include approaches for inclusive market development, ILM and best agricultural practices. It also fits well into the East Africa portfolio of FOLUR CPs and articulates with the connected Mt Elgon landscape in Uganda CP. Currently, degradation and encroachment result from unsustainable agriculture practices, small land holdings, lack of financial market instruments to promote sustainable practices and weak extension services. All of these factors mean that applying a landscape and integrated landscape approach across actors and counties will have benefits in reducing the pressures and encroachment on critical landscapes. The project will focus on ensuring deforestation free coffee production as well as enhancing sustainability in the production of maize so that smallholders will have reduced incentive to encroach on the natural forest areas. Linking with the private sector, the project will build on the system of farmer cooperatives that have set up and provide them with capacity and knowledge to improve management of the cooperatives as well as the landscape, including SMEs involved in enhancing waste management at coffee mills. Project components are aligned with the main objectives of the IP including comprehensive landscape planning, sustainable actions at producer level and along the value chain, restoration and conservation.

Project interventions focus on development of an ILM approach building on county integrated area development plans and the environmental action plans for forests and protected areas. The project will improve the capacity for improved planning and monitoring for restoration, including use of the latest technologies. The project will promote sustainable coffee and maize food production systems and inclusive value chains by adopting the agricultural product value chain to strengthen farmer linkages to agriculture input and output markets, especially including coffee farm cooperatives, which need to be strengthened in terms of management and business development. Private sector support will also be brought to bear through existing relationships with Solidaridad, Nestle and farmers cooperatives in nearby countries. These efforts will support the capacity of smallholder certification of coffee and their capacity to promote good agricultural practices and standards. SMEs will be engaged for enhanced waste management at pilot coffee mills. Thirdly the project will facilitate conservation and restoration (improved soil conservation and addition of fruit trees on farms) of degraded forests in agricultural landscapes to ensure the provision of environmental services to the surrounding production landscapes.

## Nicaragua

Agriculture is **Nicaragua's** largest employer and a key pillar of national development and jobs. At the same time, the expansion of the agricultural sector is driving forest loss and declines in key ecosystem services which ultimately impact the resilience of production systems. Nicaragua's focus on **Cocoa and Beef** the project fits well into the cluster of Latin American multi-crop countries (Mexico, Colombia, Peru, Guatemala). The country has a small level of production, but the global links to value chains are well-articulated. Nicaragua is the thirteenth largest producer of fine cocoa in the world and production is growing. It is also the leading exporter of beef in Central America, with export value equivalent to 82 percent of the total in the region. Cocoa and livestock production contribute to the economy and jobs, but also environmental degradation and forest loss. The project targets 3 regions most suitable for expansion of cocoa production, including conservation areas and connectivity zones of the Mesoamerican Biological Corridor which has endemic and endangered species, high carbon stocks, and high potential for avoidance of GHG emissions.

The CP aims to align and harmonize national policies and improve landscape production practices, through incentives for ecosystem services and support for comprehensive Sustainable Landscape Management practices - including degraded landscape restoration. The project's production and value chain approach aims for landscape level impact by improving incomes, reducing extensive practices, driving more benefits and value for agro-ecological practices back to farmers, and establishing public-private partnerships. The project will work with small farmers and the private sector on shifting to more intensive and sustainable production systems. The project will secure public-private collaboration through CANICARNE (beef), CANISLAC (milk) and national and international (Ritter Sport, Zotter and Equitable) cocoa processing companies. The project will promote innovative approaches, including packages of economic incentives such as trust funds and improved access to markets and green investment funds, aiming to transition to more intensive and sustainable production systems, genetic improvements, and lower emissions. The project will work on agriculture traceability as a tool to manage sanitary risk, avoid deforestation and market access. The project intends important public-private collaboration links with beef, milk and cocoa processors and exporters.

## Uzbekistan

**Uzbekistan** is Central Asia's largest importer and second largest **wheat** producer after neighboring Kazakhstan, which is part of the FOLUR IP, also with a focus on wheat. Wheat is crucial for food security and for local livelihoods. Production has increased by more than 700 percent in the last 20 years. This project as well situated with the government's effort to restructure the wheat sector and create opportunities for transformational change that reduce the cost of environmental externalities in this production system. These include severe ground water depletion, watershed degradation, leaching of salt and salinization of soil and reduction of other ecosystem services, which are particularly important for the rural communities. The target landscape accounts for 27 percent of wheat production area in the country, hosts 3 PAs, 1 Ramsar site and is in close proximity to 15 KBAs. There is potential to deliver GEBs and elements of the proposal are aligned with the FOLUR IP in terms restoration and integrated LM and sustainable production at the producer level of the value chain. Uzbekistan's participation in the FOLUR IP presents a strategic opportunity to harness the government's drive toward a market-oriented economy for wheat, along with a strategic engagement with the Kazakhstan FOLUR CP.

The project will directly benefit small farmers to grow wheat and other communities in the landscape that are vulnerable to negative impacts from degradation and climate change. The project will engage both public and private stakeholders to address underlying drivers of unsustainable production including, scaling up green value chains, smart farming practices that lead to significantly reduced environmental impacts. The project will engage with private investors in several key wheat clusters on adoption of agricultural and environmental reforms. The project will enable smolders to adopt alternatives to intensive monoculture including diversification, rotation, restoration and reduced pollution. The project will facilitate restoration of degraded ecosystems and their services by promoting improved water management, reduced pollution and conservation of watersheds in key biodiversity areas.

### 3. Alignment with national Priorities

The four 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.

**Guinea's** country project is well aligned with the country's strategic vision and long-term development plans, as articulated in Guinea's Vision 2040 urging to stop deforestation and the overarching National Plan for Economic and Social Development aimed at sustainably managing Guinea's natural capital while transitioning towards an economy based on high value agricultural products. The project's focus on palm oil is in line with Guinea's Agricultural Development National Policy and the National Agriculture and Food Security Investment Plan, commit to unlock palm oil's potential as major cash crop by increasing production and professionalization, while also promoting food security and sustainable agricultural production with diversification. The National Environment Policy and the National Investment Plan for Environment also promote restoration and environmentally sound agriculture. The project will also support Guinea's Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (2016), which focuses on reversing land degradation, sustainable forest management, and sustainable agriculture. The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (2016) aims to halt further degradation, through SFM and restoration activities. In 2017, Guinea has set its UNCCD Land Degradation Neutrality targets to increase forested areas by 150,000 ha and to cut down land productivity decrease. In 2016, Guinea pledged to restore 2 million hectares by 2030 as part of the Bonn Challenge, and joined the African Forest Landscape Restoration Initiative (AFR100). Guinea also endorsed the New York Declaration on Forests. The country has officially launched in 2017 the REDD + process and is currently defining its REDD+ preparation plan. Guinea is part of the West Africa CSA Alliance (WACSAA) and Global Alliance for Climate Smart Agriculture (GACSA). It supports the Initiative "African Adaptation of Agriculture" launched in 2016.

**Kenya's** project (TBC) is aligned with the county's Vision 2030 and the Presidents Big Four Priority Agenda 2017 to 2022. The Agricultural Sector Transformation and Growth Strategy (ASTGS) for the decade to 2029 aims to address the challenges that constrain agricultural productivity, natural resources management, and the effects of land degradation and climate change on the country. The ASTGS is linked to and aligned with the National Adaptation Plan, the National Forest Program, the National Biodiversity Strategic Action Plan, the Green Economy Strategy and Implementation Plan, the Strategic Investment Framework on Sustainable Land Management and the country's REDD+ Strategy – as well as its commitments under the UNFCCC Nationally Determined Contribution. The project is also well aligned with the government's commitments for restoration of degraded landscapes under the Bonn Challenge and the Land Degradation Neutrality Initiative. The project builds on the government's recognition of the role of the private sector and establishment of the Kenya Coffee Platform in 2018. The government is also now establishing a Coffee Cherry Advance Fund to allow coffee farmers to access finance for investments in the value chain. Kenya is signatory to the UNCBD, UNCCD, UNFCCC, CITES, and other international environmental conventions. The country has developed national action plans for these conventions and incorporated them into the national policy and institutional frameworks for implementation.

**Nicaragua's** project is aligned with the Government's commitment to transforming food systems to address the main drivers of biodiversity loss, land degradation and GHG emissions. The 2018-2021 National Human Development Program embodies these commitments and aims to strengthen the agricultural sector (Pillar VII-C) and protection of the environment (Pillar X), among other priorities. Other policies and strategies that ensure success of the project are: Development Strategy for the Caribbean coast and the Alto Wangki Bocay; National Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Policy. Presidential Decree No. 07-2019; National Strategy for the Development of Nicaraguan Cocoa Culture, 2018; and the National Strategy for the Development of Cattle Farming, 2019. The project will work within the coordination framework of the National Production, Consumption, and Trade System and the National Climate Change Response System which integrates national institutions and requires them to coordinate their sector and institutional plans, thus helping to ensure project success. Nicaragua has also committed to and joined the following multilateral environmental agreements and platforms: Bonn Challenge; "Declaration for Restoration" during UNFCCC COP25 (December 2019); National Strategy for Avoided Deforestation (ENDE-REDD+ package, 2017); UNFCCC National Determined Contribution (2018); National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2015-2020, submitted to CBD in 2016; UNCCD National Land Degradation Neutrality Strategy to 2030 (2018), among others.

**Uzbekistan's** project is well aligned with the government's Agriculture Strategy, which aims to intensify and diversify wheat production, as well as its Land Code, which stipulates the policies and directions for the management of land resources and the guiding principles for land protection and rationalization. The project documentation outlines Uzbekistan's commitments under the Bonn Challenge, the Astana Resolution, and the UNCCD LDN voluntary targets (under preparation). Toward UNFCCC commitments, the Government has prepared Adaptation of Agriculture and Water Management Sector Action Plans, Mitigation of the Aral Sea Disaster Impact Plan and Adaptation of Ecosystems initiative. Under the CBD, Uzbekistan's NBSAP emphasizes the control of negative externalities of unsustainable agriculture.

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 four new child projects are expected to increase the Program's core indicator targets for (i) Area of land restored (83,027 Ha), (ii) Area of landscapes under improved practices (1,134,442 Ha); (iii) Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated (16,748,246 metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e) and, positively impact an additional 105,000 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\$ 28,558,000** (GEF grant amount: US\$ 26,200,200 and Agency fee: US\$2,358,000).

Cumulatively the total GEF financing for the overall GEF-7 FOLUR IP including the new financing is estimated to be: **US\$ 335,055,726** (GEF grant amount: US\$ 307,390,576 and Agency fee: US\$ 27,665,150)

#### 6. Cofinancing Leveraged

Additional cofinancing resources, in support of the Program objectives, proposed to be mobilized are estimated at **US\$ 213,685,000**.

Cumulatively, the total cofinancing leveraged for the overall GEF-7 FOLUR IP including the potential new resources is estimated at: **US\$ 2,729,077,390**.

#### 7. FOLUR Partnership

The overall agency partnership remains the same as approved to date with the four new country Child Projects proposed through FAO as the GEF Implementing Agency.



**1b. Program Map and Coordinates**

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

See FOLUR Map for participating countries, including the four new additional countries.



## 2. Stakeholders

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

Civil Society Organizations

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities

Private Sector Entities

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

Yes

#### 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. Ahmadou Sebory Toure	Director General	Ministry of Environment, GUINEA	3/5/2020
Dr. Christopher Kiptoo	Principle Secretary	Ministry of Environment and Forestry, KENYA	3/3/2020
Mr. Javier Gutierrez Ramirez	Vice Minister	Ministerio del Ambiente y los Recursos Naturales, NICARAGUA	3/3/2020
Mr. Jakhongir Talipov	Chief Specialist, International Cooperation and Projects Department	The State Committee for Ecology and Environmental Protection of the Republic of UZBEKISTAN	3/5/2020

**ANNEX A: LIST OF CHILD PROJECTS UNDER THE PROGRAM**

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Child Projects under the Program <sup>a/</sup>									
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		
-	<b>FSPs</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea	Integrated management of degraded landscapes for sustainable food systems and livelihoods in Guinea Forest Region and Upper Guinea	FAO	3,290,564	1,707,535	1,334,011	3,166,055	9,498,165	854,835	10,353,000
Kenya	Integrated Landscapes Management for conservation and restoration of the Mt. Elgon Ecosystem in Western Africa	FAO	2,181,078	1,338,647		1,834,862	5,354,587	481,913	5,836,500
Nicaragua	Transforming Food Systems and Reducing Deforestation in the Protected Areas and Biological Corridors landscapes from the Southern Caribbean Coast and San Juan River autonomous region	FAO	1,784,862	892,431	892,431	1,784,863	5,354,587	481,913	5,836,500
Uzbekistan	Food System, Land Use and Restoration Impact Program in Uzbekistan	FAO	443,901	443,901	3,107,305	1,997,554	5,992,661	539,339	6,532,000
-	<b>Subtotal</b>	-	7,700,405	4,382,514	5,333,747	8,783,334	26,200,000	2,358,000	28,558,000
-	<b>Total</b>	-	7,700,405	4,382,514	5,333,747	8,783,334	26,200,000	2,358,000	28,558,000

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

Focal Area1: 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

